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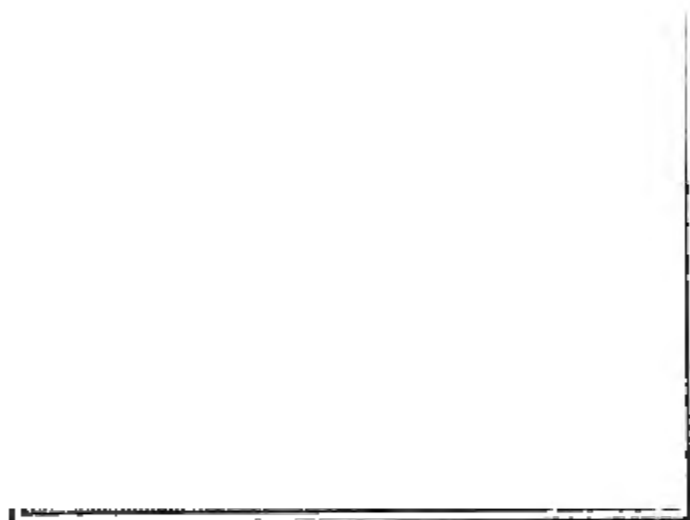
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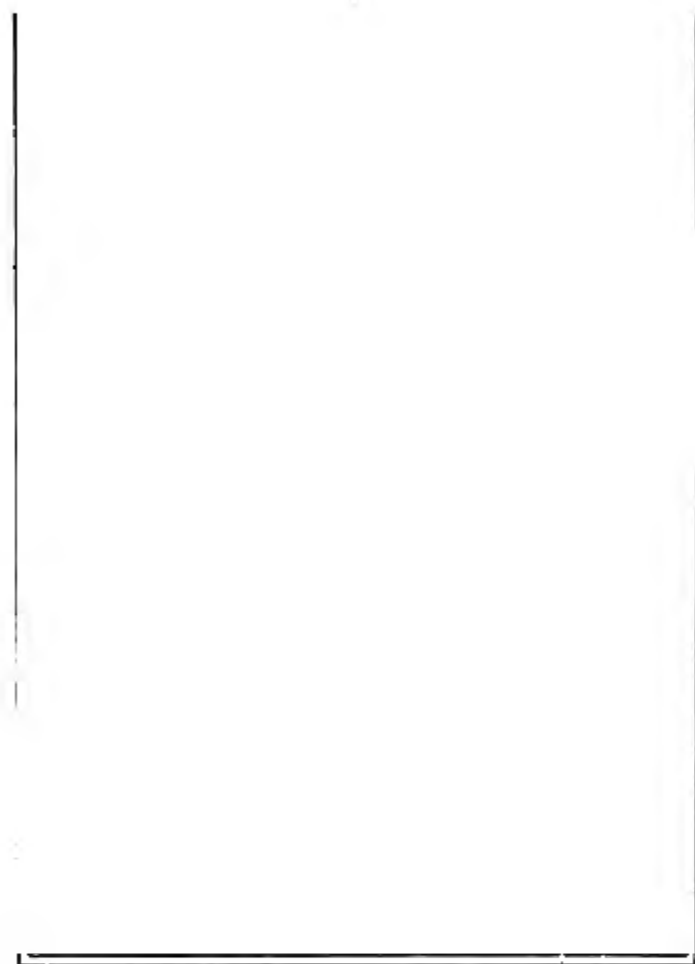
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15.

Gentleman's Magazine:

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCCI.

VOLUME LXXI.

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by NICHOLS and SON,
at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street;
where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST PAID.
And sold by J. HARRIS (Successor to Mrs. NEWBERRY),
the Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street. 1801.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.
ON COMPLEATING HIS SEVENTY-FIRST VOLUME.

STILL as young Mem'ry fills her spacious urn,
Thy labours, URBAN, gratefully return :
Again from Recollection's honey'd store
Refreshment springs, more vivid than before ;
Her vernal vest in varied colouring wrought,
Her sober brow with added wisdom fraught,
She o'er thy pages sheds a cheerful light,
And bids the landscape every view unite
All that attracts the ever-active mind
Within utility's wide rage confin'd ;
All that the Sage adopts, or Patriots own,
To raise the cottage, or support the throne ;
To lend humanity its utmost grace,
And bind each blessing to the human race,
With liberty conjoin'd, " that loves the laws,"
And spurns mad licence, and her anarch cause ;
Which once dissolving every nobler tie,
Wealth, Genius, Virtue, equal in her eye,
Her curse to render still the more compleat,
At length expels Religion from her seat :
So, when the sun obtrudes his blazing light,
The guilt-struck wretch prefers the shades of night !

But now, excluded from the haunts of men,
That Dragon system seeks its darksome den ;
New Temples rise where victims lately scream'd,
And incense curls where deadly meteors gleam'd ;
The weary mind is by the Cross sustain'd,
And Hope consoles where Doubt alone complain'd ;
Sweet Concord, and the charities of life,
Discord subdued, and never-ending strife ;
And where Division, many-tongu'd, was heard,
One common off'ring owns one common Lord,
These, and the wond'rous changes of the year,
That far exceed the Muse's narrow sphere,
In URBAN's ample pages still display
Whate'er refines the intellectual ray,
Informs the judgment, or exalts the sense,
All that to notice claims the just pretence,
While Science reasons, or while Fancy strays,
Or liberal Criticism awards the bays :
Thus ev'ry year, for ev'ry taste is given,
Whate'er can sweeten life, or antedate a heaven.

Dec. 24, 1801.

PHILO-URBANUS.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

LONDON GAZETTE
 GENERAL ENCYCLOPEDIA
 London Evening Post
 London Chronicle
 London Courier
 Whitehall Evening Star
 London Packet
 London Chronicle
 London Review
 The Porcupine
 Morning Herald
 London Gazette & M. Post
 Courier de Londres
 London Herald
 Oracle & Daily Advertiser
 Morning Advertiser
 Weekly Papers
 Bath, Bristol & 5
 Birmingham
 Exeter & Plymouth
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Illustrated with Picturesque Views of TICEHURST CHURCH, SUSSEX; and HAGLEY CASTLE;
 the new BADGE of the KING'S MESSENGERS; and an improved BEE HOUSE.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London:
 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1801

586 *Meteorological Diaries for June and July, 1801.*

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in June, 1801.
			1.	2.		
1	SE calm	29,75	61	59	14 6.3.	very fine day
2	SE brisk	77	58	57	5.5	showery
3	E moderate	87	56	56	.9	fair, but little sun
4	SE calm	92	59	56	6.0	fine day
5	NW calm	30,21	60	56	5.5	delightful day
6	NW calm	16	61	59	6.4	fine day, very heavy dew at night
7	W calm	26	59	58	5.5	gloomy, little rain
8	W brisk	26	59	59	.1	very fine
9	W calm	20	63	62	6.4	fine day
10	W moderate	14	60	60	.2	fine, little rain at night
11	NW brisk	2	56	54	.5	very fine day
12	W moderate	6	54	56	.8	fine day, shower at night
13	NW brisk	29,85	48	45	.6	cold windy day
14	W moderate	96	55	52	.8	cloudy
15	W brisk	30, 1	56	55	.2	unpleasant day
16	NW stormy	1	56	55	.9	fine day
17	SW moderate	4	56	55	.9	clear and pleasant
18	W calm	4	59	55	.1	delightful day
19	W ditto	4	61	57	.4	very fine day
20	SW ditto	4	62	58	5.9	clear blue sky
21	E ditto	0	60	58	6.5	fine day
22	SE moderate	29,92	53	58	.7	clear and pleasant
23	SE calm	87	57	57	7.4	fine day
24	S ditto	80	59	59	6.6	light showers
25	W moderate	77	59	56	.7	fine day
26	W calm	33	60	54	.8	fine clear day
27	W ditto	30,12	60	58	7.0	fine day
28	W ditto	12	62	59	6.5	heavy clouds
29	W ditto	12	67	63	7.0	very fine
30	SE ditto	29,78	65	61	7.0	very heavy rain

5. The first hay-grass cut in this neighbourhood.

Fall of rain this month 0 inch 15. Evaporation 4-3 inch.

Walton, near Liverpool.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July 1801.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1801	D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1802.
June	0	0	0			July	0	0	0		
27	64	76	65	30,13	fair	12	58	66	60	29,42	stormy
28	64	77	64	,16	fair	13	64	69	60	,70	fair
29	65	76	66	,04	fair	14	65	72	59	,65	fair
30	66	69	57	29,80	cloudy, thund.	15	60	65	55	,32	rain
July 1	60	68	56	,55	showery	16	56	59	54	,30	thund. & rain
2	61	69	54	,50	showery	17	55	64	56	,45	cloudy
3	58	64	56	,60	showery	18	57	67	60	,72	fair
4	63	67	60	,67	showery	19	61	75	59	,85	fair
5	63	69	62	,62	fair	20	60	71	63	30,03	fair
6	64	70	60	,67	showery	21	64	77	64	,02	fair
7	65	72	63	,62	fair	22	66	76	67	,02	fair
8	64	69	60	,46	showery	23	66	75	60	,02	fair
9	60	66	58	,50	showery	24	64	72	56	29,91	cloudy
10	58	66	56	,75	fair	25	60	70	60	,70	fair
11	55	67	57	,80	fair	26	64	75	63	,81	fair

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For J U L Y, 1801.

*Original Letter from Mr. WORTH
to Dr. JOHN POTTER, (after-
wards Abp. of CANTERBURY),
on the Death of Dr. JOHN
MILL, Principal of Edmund
Hall, Oxford.*

My dear Friend, *Oxford, June
23, 1707.*

***** I *****
CAME to this place
on Saturday evening,
where, to my very
great surprize, I found
our good friend Mr.
Principal in a very
dangerous condition. He had been
in the hall at supper, and was ob-
served, by some there, to be very
much dozed, and to talk light-
headed. Immediately after supper
he went to his chamber, where his
bed-maker finding him to grow
more and more senseless, sent for
an apothecary, who let him blood,
which seemed for the present to
have relieved him; for at my com-
ing into his room he was very sen-
sible, knew me, and expressed no
small satisfaction at my coming to
him so opportunely. However, we
could not prevail to have a phy-
sician sent for that night; yet we
got the apothecary to lay a large
blister to his back, all which the

Dr.
when
norn-
xoded
ad to
that,
night
sem;
and
that
y all
. He
e last
him,
died
after

four o'clock, to the very great loss
of all his friends, and that of the
Learned World. And yet, I be-
lieve, no one is more sensible of the
greatness of this loss than yourself
and I are, who were particularly
happy in so great a share of his
friendship. I doubt whether he
has left any will, by something he
said to me in his illness: but I shall
know more of this when I have
looked over his papers. Mr. Vice-
principal, who gives you his ser-
vice, will write to you to-morrow,
and perhaps by that time he may be
able to inform you more of that
matter. The inclosed letter was
brought me last night by Mr. Prin-
cipal's bed-maker, who, knowing
your hand, desired me to open it,
thinking it might require an an-
swer. I accordingly did so; and
no person besides myself has seen
it; and therefore I thought it pro-
per to return it you again.

This of our dear friend's has been
such a sudden and irresistible a
stroke, that I heartily pray God
deliver us from the like, or at least
fit and prepare us so that we may
not be surprized if it shall please
God to make our own end like his.
I am, dear Sir, your most obliged
and affectionate humble servant,

W. WORTH.

Mr. URBAN, July 16.

AFTER having committed to
a paper (in your last number,
p. 491,) a few remarks on our
English peasantry, it is natural to
communicate some others that I
have made on a class nearly con-
nected with them, viz. the yeo-
manry, notwithstanding it is hard
in these days to exactly define
what a yeoman or farmer really is.

By the appellation of farmer, we
formerly understood a plain, in-
dustrious,

dustrious, frugal, honest man, who either cultivated a farm of his own or rented one of a gentleman. If he held a large one, he was generally called a topping-farmer, or a gentleman-farmer; and if his bargain was small, he was termed a little farmer; but the race of little farmers is now become nearly extinct, and most of the few surviving ones are degraded to the condition of parish-paupers. Whether these good old-fashioned yeomen occupied a considerable or an inconsiderable quantity of land, they vested all their capital in farming-stock, and they and their families dedicated the greater part of their thoughts and time to farming-business. These worthy people pitched in the markets corn, cattle, pigs, bacon, butter, cheese, poultry, and eggs; and, after they had disposed of their commodities at fair prices, returned home with satisfied minds to their afternoon employments. They confined themselves solely to this line; and, by not connecting any other with it, they hindered not their neighbours from gaining livelihoods by other modes. They were not greedy of holding more land than would enable them to live, to rear their children, and to enjoy ease in old age. Their houses were nurseries and schools for industrious husbandmen, notable housewives, good servants, and quiet subjects. It is true that, by every exertion that shrewdness or obstinacy could devise, they would endeavour to get their farms and tythes at as low rents and compositions as they could; yet, at the same time, they respected their landlords and listened to their rector, and took an innocent pride in making them presents for their tables. Upon the whole, the yeomanry of the last generation formed one of the most respectable and useful classes in the kingdom; obtaining by their industry independence to themselves, and contributing considerably to the welfare of the community and realm.

A truer character of the men who are denominated yeomen in the present day cannot be given than by that character drawn by Juvenal (Sat. III. Stapleton's edit: and Notes) of Alturius and Catullus, "two persons, who from low beginnings had raised themselves to great estates and offices; and who made use of their wealth and authority to engross all good bargains, and monopolize all beneficial places and employments;

"Men who turn black to white, that can
with ease [seas.]

Farm holy earth, our rivers, and our

By land-owners most injudiciously flinging small farms together, there are now hardly any but very large ones existing, and those are occupied by men who consolidate different businesses with farming, to the great injury of society in several respects. Quantities of land and a variety of callings, that should provide bread for innumerable individuals, are now engrossed by a few persons, who are making exorbitant fortunes with very little trouble. These men are not only farmers but graziers, corn-factors, mealmen, millers, maltsters, brewers, and horse-dealers. Some have contracts with Government, some act as brokers in the corn and cattle trade, and some are partners in the country banks. They play the cards into one another's hands, and by their combinations regulate the markets according to their private interests. Much of their business is transacted by clerks and clerks' deputies (all of whose salaries come from out of the pockets of the consumers of the commodities); but they condescend to attend markets with a few samples of corn, and, at the same time, gratify their pride by riding thither on fine horses, and ordering dinners of fish, fowl, and flesh, not forgetting port and sherry. The sons of these gentlemen generally belong to some of the numerous corps of volunteers and embodied yeomanry; and these dashing

ing backs we see flourishing their broadswords, and exhibiting their dandy-buskined posteriors to the admiration of the misses their sisters, or neighbours, who display in their turns all the attractive graces of Grecian gesticulation and seduity. Instead of dishing butter, feeding poultry, or curing bacon, the avocations of these young ladies at home are, studying dress, attitudes, novels, French, and music, whilst the fine ladies their mothers sit lounging in parlours adorned with the fiddle-faddle fancy-works of their fashionable daughters. With as much rapidity as post-horses can convey them, fashionably fly from London to the country towns, and from the country-towns to the remotest villages; insomuch, that the exhibitions of girls in the country vie with those in the capital. As the females of each class imitate those belonging to the class above them, so those below the farmers daughters must have their white dresses as well as them, even if they appropriate to the purpose the cloth that should make them shifts; and the form of these dresses they alter as new modes arise so long as the warp and the woof will hold any connexion with each other. We see not now the farmer's wives and daughters jogging to the towns in little carts for the purpose of selling the productions of their cartons and dairies; but we see them rattling in their spruce gigs to the milliners and perfumers, in order to lavish in fripperies part of the enormous gains extorted by their fathers and husbands from the gaping publick. In short, the characteristics of the modern yeomanry are pride and greediness; and whilst by their arts, combinations, and extortions, they are distorting their superiors, and starving their inferiors, they behave towards the former with upstart impertinence, and towards the latter with unfeeling tyranny.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Water-side, July 6.*

"Ut fagerem exemplis victorum quæque notando."
HOR.

IN turning over Thevenot's Travels, I lately met with the following passage. It set me a musing, and brought to my recollection other matters on the subject of abundant drinking; and these have drawn me on to give you the present epistle, which awaits your decision for a column or two in your valuable record of Worthies.

"The burying-places of Surat," says my entertaining author, "are without the town. The English and Dutch adorn their graves with pyramids of brick, whitened over with lime. Whilst I was there, one was building for a Dutch commander, which was to cost 8000 livres. Amongst the rest there is one of a great drinker, who had been banished to the Indies by the States General, and who is said to have been kinsman to the Prince of Orange. They have raised a monument for him, as for other persons of note. But, to let the world see that he could drink stoutly, on the top of his pyramid there is a large stone cup, with one below at each corner of his tomb; and hard-by each cup there is the figure of a sugar-loaf. When the Dutch have a mind to divert themselves at that monument, they make God knows how many ragouts in these cups; and, with other less cups, drink or eat what they have prepared in the great ones *."

From hence, Mr. Urban, I am led to conjecture, that, if the gentleman in question was not sent abroad as a propagandist in good drinking, he found expert disciples to adopt and perpetuate his doctrine.

I claim no particular skill, sir, in the making of ragouts, but have some idea that *I can build a monument*; and you shall have it in honour of a distinguished hero; as capital, I am persuaded, as him at whose tomb the Dutchmen of Surat so jollily distinguished themselves, their compatriot, and their wet country, by a posthumous celebration of his prowess in swallowing liquors.

It is either Dr. South, I think, or somebody else, who tells us, that there is as wide a difference betwixt the jovial delights of an honest fellow over the bottle, and the greasy enjoyments of a glutton at his venison, as between the solemn taciturnity of an *Archimedes* over a problem, and the stillness of a sow at her wash trough.

For mine own part, I never could boast the reputation of being the ablest hand at a bottle. For lack of personal service, therefore, I hold myself bound, as in our militia enrolments, to *find a* substitute, if I mean to cut any considerable figure. *Mine* shall not be nameless long; and I assure you he was a deadly good sponge; a more steady, perhaps, can hardly be found in the wide phalanx of Bacchus, whether for a time, constant muster, or task-work. The great Hercules himself was not more invincible in his way; for my hero, to do him justice, is not reported to have been at any time intoxicated.

The fame of his enviable abilities assembled of course many a social athletic bibber, your two-and-three-bottle men of the club he honoured, to engage with him; and of these, as being of ampler puissance, he dismissed the majority in due time, with the glory, living or dead, of having been drunk down by him. *Secum bibisse* was the merited trophy of their limited warfare. The hero himself was well-bottomed, and generally remained master, having seldom left any one of the room behind him, unless it were under the table, or under *the turf*.

Whilst young, and ere he had found out a better employment for his time and talents, it is said that he applied himself pretty much to books, as many other learned professors have done in modern times. Of what sort we are not clearly told; but he was not, that we can find, bred at either of our universities. In the course of his reading, however, he must have met with several eminent writers who speak

in very handsome terms of that biblical perfection in which he proved peculiarly proficient for a number of years.

"Horace," says one of these writers, "in various parts of his works, and particularly those he wrote in the prime of life and vigour of his fancy, recommends, by the most brilliant language, this generous and *most manly* exercise. In one place he tells us, as a great misfortune, that we shall have no wine in the next world; in another page, he counsels his friend *Planeus* to soothe all his cares in this life with it. He advises us in one elegant ode to drink, because it is *hot weather*; in another, because it is *cold*; and in a third, he assures us, that, if we are wise, *we shall do nothing but drink*; together with numberless instances of a similar and very lively turn. Nay, even in the sobriety of his matchless Epistles, he promises immortality to his brother bards, upon no other condition, absolutely, than that of drinking. He gravely informs them, that their common father the great Ennius never put stile to tablet but when he was tipsy; and that even *Homer* hath shewn us how little averse he was to wine. This, indeed, is asserted to be so true, that the sole reason alledged for his being long and often sober is, that at times he could come at no drink upon earth, so largely was it monopolized by his celestial machinery of Olympus. We all know that, besides his sacrifices and his "armistices, which were but mere drinking-matches, and so early as at the close of his *first Iliad*, he makes all his gods, and goddesses too, so mellow, that they are forced to go to-bed, as their safest asylum, at sunset; the very time when sober people now-a-days only begin their *Bacchanalia*; notwithstanding which unfashionable hour, it seems they had taken such a dose of nectar, that it held them all night sound asleep; all but Jupiter himself only excepted, whose head is supposed to be stronger than the rest of his club."

Such a head appears to have been that also of my hero, whose history Mr. Urban shall now have; not a poetical fiction, but plain matter of fact, just as it was lately given me by a friend, who took it from an inscription at the Bull inn

near

near Bishopsgate. Whether the portrait of so celebrated a character is still hung up there in the club room, I am not qualified to say. This record of him however shall, if you please, perpetuate his name, and mark his achievement in unfading colours.

"Dignum laude virum, Musa vetat mori!"

The Spartans very piously exhibited drunken slaves before their children, to deter them from being loafers. I wish your readers to consult, as in a looking glass, the exorbitancy of others wet or dry; and to set and adjust their own conduct by the wholesome examples, good or bad, of all men.

"Mr. Vanhorn, a Hamborough merchant, not long since of Broadstreet, London, was used to frequent the Bull inn, Bishopsgate-street. He continued to do so, and presided at a daily meeting there, for three and twenty years successively. Every day of that time (two only excepted, when called off to attend family funerals), he drank in the above house four bottles of red port wine, and began a fifth. In the said term of three and twenty years, he drank," says my informant, "thirty-five thousand six hundred and eighty eight bottles, being fifty nine pipes of red port."

I presume that this capital *Bibo* was a Dutchman too; a worthy descendant of Thevenot's list. We find in your vol. XXX. p. 203, the memorial of one Gerard Vanhorn, glass bottle-maker, a bankrupt; and from his apt profession I must conclude his consanguinity to our worthy hero, the *bottle emptier*.

Yours, &c. ANTI-BONOSUS.

take: to which, now indeed little known, if you can dedicate a corner, you will highly oblige both the publick, and your humble servant and admirer,

EDMUND C. MASON.

ANECDOTE.—Mr. Gray, after having proceeded to the degree of A. B. at Cambridge, was supposed to have contracted an affection for Miss D—me; at the same time time that Mr. M. was said to have felt the tender passion for Miss C—t-y, afterwards Mrs. H—g—m. On Mr. M's commending the superiority of his mistress, Mr. Gray penned the following lines, a very masterly imitation of Martial:

"Fulvia formosa est multis—mibi candida, longa

Recta est, hoc ego: sic singula confiteor: Totum illud, formosa, nego: nam nulla venustas

Nulla in tam magno corpore mica satis Cælia formosa est; quæ cùm pulcherrima tota est,

Omnibus una omnes surripuit Veneres."

which afterwards Mr. West, on his return from the grand tour, thus elegantly, though perhaps somewhat inaccurately, translated;

Φαῖδρα καλὴ πολλοῖς· μοι μαρτὴ, ἀργυροφῆ, ὀρθή·

Τὸν ἰγὼ ὧς φάσκω παύλαγε ταῦτα καὶ εἶναι.

Οὐ τοῦδ' ὀλοὺ φάσκω, καλὴ δ' ἀκομψέ· ἐν γὰρ,

Οὐ τοτῇ γε νότι τοῦ μεγάλου ἐνὶ ἁλὸς Κοίλα καλὴ δ' ἐνὶ γ'. ἀργυροφῆ δ' ἐν γ' ἐν γ' ἐν γ'.

Κύπριδος ἐκ πάσων πάσας ὑφαρπάσσει.

Mr. URBAN, July 13.

ALTHOUGH "A Well-wisher to the Poor" (p. 405) appears to be one of those ingenious persons who are ever upon the look-out for circumstances whereon to found plausible projects that may convey money into their own pockets, yet the observations he has made on the aggravated melancholy situation of the poor during illness are perfectly just. I agree with him, that receptacles for the sick poor are in

some

some parishes greatly wanting, both to receive persons ill of infectious disorders from the cottages, and also from the workhouses. In some parishes such receptacles are already provided under the denomination of pest-houses; some of which are erected in open plains, and others near the workhouses of the parishes to which they belong. These pest-houses are kept in a constant state of readiness to receive sick persons by some of the steadiest of the parish-paupers, who are placed in them for that purpose, and the patients removed to them are provided with all necessaries at the expence of the parishes to which they belong, and are attended by apothecaries, who receive annual stipends from the overseers for administering advice and medicines to the poor. This is the method of management respecting the sick poor in many parishes, and ought to be the method in all; for none better can be devised. Your correspondent proposes that there should be a little hospital to every village; but one hospital in a parish is more likely to be properly attended and inspected than several, and every thing respecting food, washing, and other particulars of domestic œconomy can be conducted with more convenience and less expence in one house than in several; and the expenditure be also smaller for buildings, repairs, furniture, and garden. These are not times to invent and create new establishments. Let us see that the old ones do not go to decay, but that all the hospitals, infirmaries, pest-houses, and almshouses, be liberally supported and closely superintended; and that masters and mistresses of workhouses, and parish doctors and nurses, do their duty. If the overseers watch them, and justices watch the overseers, the evils observed by your correspondent can no where exist in England, as our wise laws have provided against them. It only remains, that pest-houses be erected,

and parish doctors be appointed, in those parishes wherein there are not any at present.

Your exceeding sensible correspondent Atticus, p. 216, has made the same remarks on the dispensation of charity as "A Southern Faunist" has done in his autumnal chronicle for the year 1792. *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXII. p. 1176. I should be sorry that there should be any limitation of charity, but certainly there ought to be judgment used in the distribution of it, for otherwise it evidently promotes vice and idleness. The best method of bestowing charity is to find employment for the poor, and pay them liberally according to the quantity of their labour and their inclination to exert themselves; but liberal pay is what people are apt to grudge them, especially farmers and master-workmen, notwithstanding both sorts of masters get so much by their men's labour. A. M.

Mr. URBAN,

July 12.

I VENTURE to assure you, upon I undoubted authority of one of the Emigrant French Clergy, that there is no truth in the assertion of your correspondent, p. 521, that the French bishops in London oblige them to take an oath not to go into a Protestant place of worship. They exhort and caution them not to take the constitutional oath required by the present usurped government in France; and that is all the injunction they lay upon them. G.

*** This answers G. R. of Golden-square.

Mr. URBAN,

July 20.

A CADEMICUS, who has thrown the first stone at Horace compared with the Greeks, p. 509, is not himself without error, which demands the correction of some friendly hand. Sir George Baker, whom he calls a knight, is a baronet; and Galen, whom he dignifies with the title of father of medicine, is only the son of Hippocrates, between whom and Galen there are 600 years; but perhaps there is some excuse for the second mistake, as Galen generally precedes Hippocrates on the boards of the apothecaries. EPIDEMIA.

P. 435, for *manuscript*, r. *manuscript*.

Mr.

D.H. p. 420, is requested the favour of disclosing in what respects Mr. Reveley and Mr. Revett have greatly failed in the application of Grecian temples to the purpose of Christian churches, as it may prevent others from falling into the like error. We have an example of this kind in Covent-garden church, erected upon the plan of a Tuscan temple in antis, by Inigo Jones.

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, July 6,
YOUR Heraldic readers will, perhaps, be gratified with the inclosed exact delineation (*Plate II.*) of the new badge appropriated since the Union to the king's messengers.

H. C.

Mr. URBAN, Worcester, July 7.
PERMIT me to endeavour to gratify a Southern Faunist, p. 100, relative to the industrious Bee. About 14 years ago I purchased a most elegant house and gardens; in short, with every other pleasure-ground that art and taste could devise, but I found no bees; for I perfectly agree with every one that has written on that head, that they deserve in an eminent degree our attention. For my part, I have duly paid attention to preserve them in long severe winters, by feeding them with my own hands; and have taken great delight in the task of making with my knife troughs, cut out of elder-wood, to contain the honey and sugar I gave them, so that they might feed more regular. But that is not all the attention required; last summer, in particular, there were those hornets and wasps than ever I remember in one summer, and their battles were many, and very desperate; and had not myself and my gardener, diligently attended them, by

(for it is a sin to waste any thing, a half or quarter brick, or square stone); when with lime and sand a bricklayer and his labourer in two days made me a house large enough to contain nine hives; which in reality cost me about 14s.; but I had some address in persuading the mason to begin the work with such rubbish (for those were his words). I gave it a next coat of white plaster, and I mean to paint it this spring, with a small wooden spout to carry off the heavy rains, which oft injure the bee. When she has been a long way for food, and returning loaded, I have often seen cut down within three or four inches of the hive. My visitors one and all say my house, which I have sent you a drawing of (*Pl. II. fig. 2*), exceeds every thing of the kind they ever yet saw. But had I not taken my old friend Time by the forelock, and picked up and laid by many a broken brick, &c. the house I now speak of would have cost me with new materials upwards of 31.

In my next, you will hear farther respecting my favourite insect, and of the ravages made on them by the trap the spider and tom-tit lays for them.

Yours, &c.

FIDALIS.

Mr. URBAN, July 8.
IT may be a gratification to the admirers of Bp. Atterbury, to receive a copy of the 30 lines which were promised to the Editor of his "Epistolary Correspondence" by the late Rev. David Scurlock, "who died before he had an opportunity of transcribing them." The lines seem to have reference to the clouded part of Bp. Atterbury's life; particularly lines 8 to 16.

W. B.

"Religion, chiefest good to mortals giv'n,
At once our taste of, and our guide to, Heav'n;
The chain that links us to the starry line of Jove;
The golden steps by which we mount above;
The cheerful draught that gives the soul
The kindly friend that mitigates our grief;
The plant that blooms tho' in a barren soil;
The spring dawn that makes a prison smile!
By thee secure we leave the road of strife,
And tread the pleasing silent paths of life;
By thee encourag'd, 'midst the dang'rous sea,
And, fearless, take an exile's fate with thee!
Thou be'g our guide, where'er we're
To what'er region driv'n, we're still at home;
Howe'er confin'd in dungeons hid from day,
The guiltless victims of a tyrant-sway,

Thou

Thou art our liberty, and in thy sight
 Our bands are silken, and our fetters light.
 Thou art the hungry stomach's rich repast,
 The draught refreshing to the thirsty taste;
 The surest, greatest wealth in all our need,
 Possessing thee alone we're rich indeed.
 Though poorly dress'd, expos'd to pinching
 air, [fair:
 Thou art, a cloathing, lasting, warm, and
 Thou art the bandage of the aching head;
 Thou smooth'st the sick man's couch, and
 mak'st his bed, [vain
 Reviv'st his drooping soul, when arts are
 To still his groanings, and compose his
 pain; [death,
 Thou near him, he undaunted looks on
 And scarcely seems to sigh away his
 breath."

Mr. URBAN, July 9.
THE translator of the title of Mr.
 Weston's *Horace* compared with
 the Greeks, p. 509, shows himself to be as
 ignorant, as Mr. W. has been negligent,
 when he calls Sir George Baker a
knight. He might have known that
 Sir George was a baronet by the dedi-
 cation of Gray's *Elegy*, printed in the
 year 1794, and inscribed *Georgio Ba-*
ker, baronetto. HINT.

Mr. URBAN, *Brynbellia*, June 12.
WHAT makes our Critical Re-
 viewers so outrageous? I ex-
 pected more candour from *these* ene-
 mies, and censure better founded.
 They know the word *Lusitania* for *Li-*
thuania is, and must be, an error of
 the press. I have called Poland by
 the name of *Lithuania* not once, but
many times, in the course of the work.
 They might as well have cried out
 against Joseph the *Fifteenth*, for so
 my compositor has printed Joseph the
First; and there never were but *two*.
 As a judgment on the Reviewers,
 however, their own compositor makes
 as gross mistakes; and the first line of
 their page 33, where they mean to
 deny that Tiberius wished the senate
 would *deify* Jesus Christ, the man has
 written it *die* for. The *fact* rests on the
 authority of *Eusebius* and *Tertullian*,
 whom they *explode* as *fictionists*: but
 all of us can tell that it has been co-
 pied into every modern author; friend
 Goldsmith among the rest. The Fa-
 thers of our Church were not in *his*
 time quite *exploded*, I suppose.

With regard to Aventin, he and I
 are nearer connected than they think
 for. I happen to know that he had
 no name at all at setting out, poor

fellow! as he was son to an alehouse-
 keeper at Abensperg, and, chancing to
 be born upon Advent Sunday, 1446,
 was called after the *day*, nor would
 ever have arrived at the honour of
 having his name *Latinized* in the 19th
 century by our Critical Reviewers, had
 he not been a writer esteemed by his
contemporaries, in days of real scho-
 larship and sound erudition; though, I
 believe, he *did* gain patronage from
 the great by his story of Alemannus
 and the chained lion, as the Bavarian
 house had long worn that device for
 coat-armour, and were delighted to
 read in his *Annales Bojorum* that it de-
 scended to them from the *German Her-*
cules, who lived *Anno Mundi* 2400,
 When I show you my old painted win-
 dows at Bachygraig here, you will see
 I have an *interest* in Master Aventin's
 being duly acknowledged, as my fa-
 mily has given the same heraldic dis-
 tinction since Adam de *Saltzburg*
 (whence *Saltbury*, *Salisbury*,) wore
 it at the battle of Hastings: and Cœur
 de Lion confirmed it to his descendant
 in the Holy Land. Catharine Tudor de
 Berayne beside (see Pennant) quartered
 it with the lilies, as remote offspring,
 but in a *right line*, from Isabella of
Bavaria, mother to Henry the Fifth's
 queen, who, when a widow, married
 our immediate ancestor Owen Tudor.
 When you have done laughing at this
 genealogical nonsense, you must laugh
 at those who pretend to think it im-
 possible that Ratisbon should have been
 called *Tiberij*, meaning *Augusta Tybe-*
rij to be sure; for who calls a town by
 the genitive case? It is always *under-*
stood, I suppose, *Augusta Trinobantum*,
Augusta Trivirorum, and a hundred
 more. The Romans dared not call
 any city their emperors repaired *but* by
 their emperor's name. It was Regens-
 berg afterwards, from Theodon's wife,
 king of *Bavaria* again; and some of
 our old Gazetteers call it *Queen's Town*
 for that reason; but *Rhaetobona*, from
 the Rhaetians, who inhabited those
 parts, lives in the word *Ratisbon* to
 this day; as *Cæsar Eboracæ*, the old
 British name for *York*, perpetuates *still*,
 in the signature of our archbishop, the
 name of the old British chief who
 built it.

The *Latin* title, say our Critical
 Reviewers, comes merely from the
Latin name of the town. So it does;
 but how came the *Latins* to call it
Eboracura? They gave the old word
 a ter-

a termination more familiar to their own ears, I suppose. It is but a conjecture; there is no blunder committed, nor any cause of triumph. Yet the bottom of page 33 increases in its undeserved severity: "*They must be poor scholars,*" &c. No scholars were wanted to *tell*, nor no maps to *show*, what we may read in Mons. D'Anville's Compendium of Geography, p. 387, where *these words* will be found:

"In the description of this *maritime* part of Syria, we shall take our leave of *Laodicea*, which was a Phœnician city before it became a Greek one by renovation under Seleucus. It then took the name *Laodicea*, which, distinguished by its *maritime* situation, was named *Ad Mare*; and its name suffers little alteration now that they call it *Ladikiab*."

It is too hard to be so insulted for ignorance not *one's own*. There are other towns of the same appellation: *Laodicea Libani*, now Iouschi, I believe; and *Laodicea Combusta*, besides Eski Higar, once *Laodicea* in Phrygia; for it is a woman's name; and that city which St. John addresses in his Apocalypse was called *Laodicea* after his wife, by Seleucus Nicanor, as Nice in Bythia was named after the favourite lady of Lyfimachus.

But the Critical Reviewers do not like the analogy between the apostatizing towns of Syria and of Holland. Turn over now to page 34 of their harsh censures, and tell me why they think, or *seem* to think, it so ridiculous that Polyænus's Stratagems of War, dedicated to Antonius Pius, should be edited in later days by Casaubon, and why they itlick the word *Greek* as supremely absurd? Do the Critical Reviewers imagine it was *necessary* that Polyænus should have written them in *Latin*? Polyænus was a Greek, a native of Macedon; and Isaacson, who wrote the Chronology, and was contemporary with Casaubon, mentions his purchasing the Greek copies, and *sitting them forth* (is his expression) *at his own charge* in 1589. They were translated into French by Lobineau the beginning of the last century, and called *Ruses de Guerre*. The very phrase is proverbial: I guess not what our Critics mean here. My *second-hand* learning, and I never boasted any learning at all, leads me mostly to French literature, so that of Casaubon I probably know as much as they.

My acquaintance with foreign man-

ners may, perhaps, help them likewise to find a more *creditable* name for Buonaparte than that of *Apollion*, which certainly frights all who have read our good Pilgrim's Progress. There is no need to look for an old Corsican saint. Santa *Apollonia*, a martyr of the seventh persecution, who had her teeth torn out by the executioner before they burned her, is often prayed to by Italian ladies during gestation, when tormented with the *tooth-ach*. If relief comes suddenly, they devote the infant to that saint who presides over the complaint they have suffered; and possibly he was baptized Apollonio, which, by mere Corsican patois, has been accidentally and unconsciously altered into Apolloine, the tremendous leader prophesied of by St. John as surrounded by Locusts darkening the Sun, whose stings are in their tails, as if they were the sag-end of society; who have hair, says the Apostle, as women (like the French Poissardes), but teeth like lions to devour their prey. I never averred that Buonaparte was *baptized* by name of the *Destroyer*; yet certain is it that he bears the appellation, and that no conqueror before him ever bore it.

With regard to the Ethiopian river; if the Critical Reviewers will tell me how it was denominated in Ezekiel's time, I will withdraw my conjecture. They seem to think *Latin* names *ab eterno*; but it could not have been called *Niger* then: there were no Romans to give Latin names in those days. Ezekiel was cotemporary with some of *their earliest kings*; Ancus Martius, I believe. H. L. Piozzi.

Mr. URBAN,

July 5.

IN reading a news-paper, a magazine, or any other periodical work, I find a great amusement, in remarking the various signatures adopted by the anonymous correspondents. From long observation I have found, that one may generally form a judgment of the taste and spirit of the whole composition, from the style and title which the writer assumes at the end of it. A witty writer makes an essay like an epigram, in which the last words are always the most brilliant. A grave author usually chooses a solemn name; and your men of profound researches, consistently enough, use a signature, the meaning of which is hard to be discovered. I observe, Mr. Urban, that

that the whole number of these correspondents may be reduced to a few general classes; each of which I shall mention in its turn. The first I shall take notice of, are those who sign themselves merely by one or more letters of the alphabet. These have sometimes a secret meaning, and sometimes are chosen at random. We are not surprized to read a dissertation on Algebra by $X + Y$. and when D. D. writes, we naturally expect that the subject is Divinity. I confess, I see no reason why an intricate disquisition in Metaphysics, which I read the other day, should be signed A. B. C.; and when I saw the Greek ϕ at the end of a certain epistle, I concluded the subject was too learned for me. But, upon reading it over soon afterwards, I found the sole design was to recommend a mode of new-footing old silk-stockings. Indeed, it must be allowed that one cannot with much certainty fix on the meaning of mere naked letters of the alphabet, which after all may be used entirely by chance, or have an allusion totally different from what we apprehend. I remember that I once attributed a very mysterious signification to the letters J. T. which (as I afterwards found) the good man the author intended only as the initials of his own name, which was indeed John Tomkins. The next set of authors are of a more ambitious turn and of a livelier genius. These are not content with any blind letters of the alphabet, but choose certain names adapted to the subjects on which they write. Thus one who laughs at the reigning follies of the times will call himself *Democritus*; an essay on politeness comes recommended to us by the name of *Atticus*; and I have known observations on rope-dancing well received, because they have been written by one *Fimambulus*. Some writers assume real names, others fictitious. The former method is generally practised by politicians. We all know, the wonderful effects produced by *Junius*. *Cato* and *Publius* have defended the cause of liberty two thousand years after their deaths; and the *Censor* of old Rome has preserved his office to this day. It is impossible to take notice of all the varieties of feigned names, as the greater part is incapable of being reduced to any certain class or species. We may, however, observe that these

imaginary titles have a wonderful propensity to what somebody calls the artifice of alliteration. I have known a poor writer tickle his readers under the name of *Tom Touchy*; and you may be as dull as you please, if you will but call yourself *Dick Deiclap*, or *Gregory Grogam*. There are three other kinds of invented names, which I shall just mention: these are the *Philos*, the *Misos*, and the *Antis*. The two last indeed have much the same meaning, being exactly contrary to the first. *Philo* and *Miso*, being of Greek original, give occasion to many learned compounds. If all the works of *Philelutherus* and *Philalcthes* were collected, they would make a handsome volume. *Misargyrus* often writes against avarice, and it is well known that *Misogynus* is no friend to the ladies. Some gentlemen indeed are not so exact in their compounds, and scruple not to mix dead and living languages together. You must remember the ingenious writer * on wet-docks, who took occasion to sign himself *Miso-Mud*. Indeed, a very worthy half-learned friend of my own has often fallen into this mistake. I have now before me two of his news-paper compositions; one of which being against patent medicines is signed *Miso-Quack*; and the other, denying a real scarcity, he would persuade the world was written by a certain *Anti-Substitute*. But it is high time to take notice of that higher order of authors, who, not satisfied with a name, take upon them to personate some virtue or vice, or some art or science. Nay, some are so refined that they involve themselves in abstraction even more subtle than this, and are not known to the world otherwise than in the form of some proverb, maxim, or wise sentence. How many excellent little treatises are there, which, if you will trust to their signatures, are the production of the four cardinal virtues! On the other hand, *battle*, *murder*, and *sudden death*, frequently inform the world on the subjects of duels and apoplexies; and I remember a defence of gaming, which was produced by the joint labour of *the seven deadly sins*. I knew a gentleman who used to send into the world the most whimsical paradoxes, under the disguise of *Common-sense*. And the reason he gave for it was ingenious

* Vide Sheridan's Critic.

enough. You must know, says he, I do it with a view to security against attack, for who would be so absurd as to write in open defiance of common-sense? It must be owned that all writers do not chuse their titles for so good a reason as my friend gave. I have sometimes known a very perplexed author conceal himself under the "*Naked Truth*." The very first essay in a modern miscellany has been signed *Better late than never*; and at the end of an apologetical epistle that I once saw, the writer desires his adversary to believe that this is *The first Blow*. The most dogmatical author in the world, will call himself *As you like it*. I relished very much an essay on cookery, written by Mr. *Pottluck*; but I thought a grave divine had damned all his arguments by calling himself at last *Much ado about nothing*. And a gentleman who had written something upon Attic wit, seemed at length to turn his tail upon all his opinions, by putting at the bottom of his letter, *My A—e in a Band-lax*. For my own part, Mr. Urian, I profess myself to be nothing more than one of the crowd of your admirers: and this I look upon as the natural consequence of being, as I am,

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS IN
THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(Continued from p. 220.)

IN my last letter, I gave you an account of my journey from Utrecht to Tergow, or Gouda, a considerable town in the province of South Holland; where I arrived on the 17th of September, and found time, during the latter half of the day, to see every thing, to which strangers had access, that was worth notice. Gouda under the Stadtholderian government ranked in order the sixth of those towns that sent deputies to the States of Holland. It stands very pleasantly upon the confluence of the Goue and the Yssel, about four leagues North-east of Rotterdam, double that distance South of Amsterdam, and nearly midway between Utrecht and the Hague. The population was calculated at 20,000; a majority of whom, I was told, were Roman Catholics; and perhaps you may be surprized to hear, as I was, that, throughout the whole extent of the Seven Provinces, there were more Roman-catholics than members of the Established church. The streets of

Gouda were kept remarkably clean, and the air pure, by the various currents which ran in every direction, and by the tide which comes up the Yssel. The environs were beautifully interspersed with villas and gardens; and the neighbouring pastures are famous for the production of cheese. The commerce of this place is very considerable. The cheese fairs are capital; and there is a large manufactory of tobacco-pipes, for which last article there is a great demand in every part of Holland. Rare, indeed, are the intervals in which a Dutchman is to be seen without a pipe in his mouth; and, although England justly boasts of more comforts than Holland, I believe the point must be given up as far as the art of smoking is concerned; for their tobacco is more fragrant, and their pipes are more neatly fabricated than with us. Of late years smoking has been pretty much discarded in fashionable societies, especially at the Hague. Upon my arrival at Gouda, I was directed to an inn opposite the Maison de Ville, where I found a very civil landlord and comfortable accommodations. My host informed me, that the first thing to be seen in their town was the great church; which is truly a magnificent edifice. It was rebuilt about the middle of the 16th century upon the ruins of the old church, which had been destroyed by lightning. Before the Reformation there were 72 altars in this church; and I can conceive no spectacle more grand than the celebration of the Romish worship must have exhibited there—on a high festival. When I saw the great church of Gouda it was adorned with most beautiful painted windows, which had been executed during the latter part of the 16th century. If you will believe the people of Gouda, there is no such painted glass in all Europe. I pretend not to be a connoisseur; but, I assure you, my eyes were never so richly feasted in any church as in this; and the emotions I felt will be readily understood by those

“Who never fail
To walk the studious cloysters pale,
And love the high embow’d roof
With arched pillars massy proof;
And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.
Then let the pealing organ blow
In the full-voic’d quire below,
In service high and anthem clear,
As may with sweetness through mine ear
Diffuse

Dissolve me into extasies,
And bring all Heaven before mine eyes."

IL-PENSEKOSO.

Every window in the great church of Gouda was painted in a magnificent style: Scripture histories and characters were intermingled with Popish legends, modern events, and heraldic ornaments, so as to produce the happiest effect. They were all presents from sovereign princes and states, corporate bodies, and distinguished personages ecclesiastical and secular, and were chiefly executed by two brothers of the name of Crabeth, who were settled at Gouda. Whether the satellites of his High Mightiness, the Grand Consul, have spared these monuments of genius, I know not.

I will transcribe the notes that I took of those paintings with which I was most struck.

I. Liberty of Conscience. A noble piece, a present from the States of South Holland. A triumphal car is exhibited, behind which appears Faith, and Tyranny prostrate under the wheels. In the car sits a woman who represents Liberty, drawn by five women, who represent Friendship, Union, Constancy, Justice, and Fidelity.

II. The capture of Damietta in Egypt during the Crusades. A present from the Burgomasters of Haerlem. There is a very fine view of the fortress of Damietta, and of a ship in full sail, which on entering the harbour breaks the chain by which it was blocked up.

III. The queen of Sheba's visit to Solomon. This painting exhibits Solomon seated under a magnificent canopy, and the Queen presenting him with rich gifts. A present from an abbess, of whom there is a picture with her guardian angel behind her.

IV. The consecration of Solomon's Temple, and Christ administering the Supper. A splendid picture. A present from Philip the Second of Spain, and Mary of England, who are exhibited kneeling.

V. Jesus sitting in the midst of the Doctors in the Temple at 12 years old.

VI. The raising of the siege of Leyden.

VII. The woman taken in adultery.

The day on which I arrived at Gouda being the anniversary of the entrance of the Prussian army in 1787, the town was all in a bustle. In the evening there were fire works: and in

the market-place was exhibited a most splendid emblematical representation of the means by which the House of Orange had been restored to its antient rights, and the blessings of which that event had been productive. The enemies of the Stadtholder arrogated to themselves the appellation of *patriots*; a term which has been sadly abused in other countries as well as in Holland, and in none more than in our own highly favoured land. The Tories, who opposed Sir Robert Walpole, assumed the name of *Patriots*; and we know how they made good their pretensions to that title on the downfall of the minister. Lord North, during the American war, was vigorously opposed by a set of men who called themselves Whigs and *Patriots*; and yet, to gratify their own selfish ends, scrupled not to form an infamous Coalition, which sickened the heart of every honest man, and of which the country feels the fatal effects to this hour. The leaders of the Antistadtholderian faction in Holland, I have been assured, were no friends to popular rights, and only wished to raise an oligarchy on the ruins of the established government; and in the attempt they have only ruined themselves and their country. I had a political conference, through the medium of an interpreter, with some Dutch labourers, who were at work in the great church. One of them called himself a *Patriot*. I desired to know what meaning he affixed to the word. To which he could only answer in the gibberish of the party, "No Stadtholder." I endeavoured to convince him, that he and his compeers would have gained nothing by the deposition of the Stadtholder, unless they could have got into their own hands the choice of the magistracy. To which he replied with a very arch look, "We the choice of the magistracy! then I am sure the country would have a poor set of magistrates. No, no, that would never do."

I have already observed, that a majority of the inhabitants of Gouda were Roman-catholics; and I was happy to learn that sentiments of respect and gratitude to the Church of England were prevalent among them, in consequence of the humane and generous treatment which the French priests had experienced from our Clergy.

I slept only one night at Gouda, and set

set out next morning in the stage for Rotterdam. I travelled the whole way upon a hard pavement; which, as the machine was without springs, rendered the journey uncomfortable; and so loud was the rumbling of the wheels, as to deprive the passengers of the gratification of social converse. We travelled a considerable part of the way upon a dyke; and many parts of the country were entirely under water. At the entrance into Rotterdam, the following inscription on the front of a large edifice caught my eye: "Armamentarium navale Republicæ Belgicæ." I went to an inn in the market-place, called the Swine's Hoof, opposite to which is the statue of the celebrated Erasmus, executed in brass. But I reserve my observations on Rotterdam to a future letter.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, June 18.
THOSE of your readers who have not seen Utrecht with as laudable attention as Scotus, will thank him for the anecdotes and corrections in p. 334. The politeness of his manner encourages me to hazard a correction on his spelling the name of a town which he calls "Balleduc." The Dutch call it *Hertogen-bosch*, the Lord's wood; the French, *Bois-le-duc*, the Duke (of Brabant)'s wood. The game of *mail* was certainly cricket. CORNUBIUS.

Mr. URBAN, Edinburgh, July 1.
IN my moments of relaxation from the fatigues of public duty and professional avocations, it is my frequent custom to take up a volume of your instructive and amusing Miscellany.

Having just received from my bookbinder the first volume of the Gentleman's Magazine for the last year, I observed a letter, p. 200, on the subject of which you would long since have heard from me had it not before escaped my observation. I allude to an epistle from Mr. Hutchinson, the ingenious author of the *Biographia Medica*, in answer to a letter of Dr. Soëmmering, of Francfort on the Mayne, in which the Doctor expressed his doubts of the veracity of my late worthy and much-lamented friend, Mr. Charles Darwin. Having patronized this young philosopher during his too short abode in this university, and being in habits of the closest intimacy with him, I was the companion, and,

I may add, in part the director of the experiments conducted for the purpose of ascertaining the distinguishing characteristics between *pus* and *mucus*.

I am equally well acquainted with Dr. Soëmmering, and was greatly pleased with his assiduity and attention to philosophical enquiry during his stay here. Should not, however, the strong and unobjectionable arguments of Mr. Hutchinson remove from his mind every doubt of the truth and accuracy of the experiments, I will, in a future Number, bring forward incontrovertible testimonies of their being really and satisfactorily made. I will also at that time, Mr. Urban, subjoin my real name, which, without possessing a great portion of vanity, I may declare is pretty well known to the philosophical and medical part of the world. A. D.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXXVII. HINCKLEY.

AS for the church here, we have to remark, that it is a good structure, but has had its share of modernization, by garret windows, a common brick porch, dilapidated parapets, and by bricking up in part the compartments of the West window, which are all too manifest to call down our censure for such disfigurements. The interior is simply grand, and is for the most part standing unaltered. This is praiseworthy; but the unpleasant part of my office obliges me to condemn the incumbrances of pews and galleries; the decoration of pending buckets, the childish modern font, and the trim of the altar-piece, &c. &c. In justice to the art of sculpture in the 17th century, and to the due veneration paid to ancestral names, let me point out the monument of JOHN ONEBY, on the North side of the chancel, as meriting much attention and regard.

KENELWORTH CASTLE.

I here look on the agreeable side of my investigating labours, in having the extreme satisfaction to bestow commendation, being so much constrained to utter unwelcome truths. These important ruins are now in those guardian hands, which, from the anxious solicitation for their preservation everywhere made known on the walls, seems to ensure their future safety from wanton disfigurement. This example of protection to suffering Antiquity, if generally

generally followed, would answer one great end of these essays, and might hereafter be the means of creating a more universal association of ideas in Englishmen, to pronounce that our ancient architectural remains are deserving of the care of the kingdom at large.

WARWICK.

The gateway entering into this town from Coventry has lately been "new-cased" and "reformed," as Wren has it*; and this with a witness; not made out by the Roman and Grecian pickings, but the purblind copyings from our national art under the paroxysm of modern *improvement*. And, in order that this metamorphosed gateway might not come under the sentence of being declared (at any future period) "in the way," a road has been made on one side for this purpose. Yet, had this object been a pure and magnificent ancient erection, like those gateways at York which have been proclaimed by some of its unnatural sons "nuisances," and "only worthy to be taken down," we should not have had so much attention paid to its welfare. But here some one or other has had the opportunity to show his contempt for ancient workmanship, by his vanity in *improving* on their remains. The other gateway, leading to Stratford upon Avon, waits, no doubt, the like innovating hour: at present it is a valuable relick, as appearing in its own native guise. The great church has been re-built in the Roman and Grecian styles in part; and surprize is the more excited to find the Eastern chapels and their beautiful tombs unaltered, than at viewing the models of the Roman and Grecian schools at the West end. The Castle has the next demand on my Antiquarian opinions. Advancing, therefore, I saw on my left a church, whereon is set forth another cut-and-hacked attempt at *improving* on our national works. Without entering into particulars, I passed on to the gate of entrance into the Castle; a modern work, culled from the weeds that grow without the fences of our remote architecture. Within its walls are some curious pieces of armour, not altogether undeserving of notice. Pacing along some new-cut road trenches, I came within ken of the Castle itself. On the left is a tower, whose plan is

made out by several parts of circles in a most uncommon way. In the centre is a noble gateway leading into the great court; and on the right is a tower formed by 12 sides. These with the various turrets, walls (excluding from my notice the modern offices ranging from the gateway to the left tower) rushed into my presence in all their ancient sort, grand, terrific, and unperishable. Bending my course through the double ward of the gateway, a fearful pass! I entered into the great court, where looking to every tower, nook, and wall (turning my back on the modernized front of the mansion, occupying one side of the court), the romantic days of Warwick's famous earl returned to call before me the prancing steeds, the badged yeomen, the squires, knights, and Sir Guy himself, to march the list court around, where glittering armour, banners, lances, swords, and shields, made up the splendid preparation for the martial sports or the hostile field, in friendly joust or deadly combat. As for the face of the habitable part of the mansion, it has been so accommodated to modern ideas of supposed superior taste to the former lords of this castle, that I not only forbore to delay a moment to note down any of its *improvements*, or, from a new sort of petch in the innovating style, to enter within the portals, where, from such specimens of the revival of our ancient architecture, I could not expect to find either the great hall, the lord's or the lady's arched chambers, the fretted roofed bowers, or the like witnesses of its original arrangement. As for porters, halls, lobbies, saloons, dining-parlours, smoking-rooms, billiard-rooms, card-rooms, dressing-rooms, powdering-rooms, and all the other long *etcetera* dragged in from the precedents of French and Italian villas, I own, my eyes are so familiarized to such distinctions, and such appellations are so rung in my ears in all corners of the kingdom, from the princely dome to the tradesman's snug box, that the sounds pall on my sense, and their forms sicken in my sight: therefore, I returned at leisure through the embattled limits, to behold the front of the castle overhanging the river. This view beyond all denial is truly sublime, and likewise truly historic, as its commixture is most grand, and has but little

* See Wren's *Parentalia*.

little known the force of the "iron arm" to restrain it of the right to tell the story of its renowned age. Condemning in some degree the demolition of the old bridge in the fore-ground of this enchanting picture, yet it still remains to contribute its mite of record to this Warwick tale, marvellous and strange!

AN ARCHITECT.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN,

June 7.

I OBSERVE that one of your correspondents, intent on doing good, is under some difficulty in what manner to dispose of his property on account of the statute of Mortmain; and that he desires some information on the subject. I, therefore, subjoin an abstract of the act, which, with a few observations, will, I apprehend, be sufficient for your correspondent's purpose; and, at the same time, answer a general one.

By the 9th Geo. II. c. 36, no lands or tenements, or any estate or interest therein, or money or personal estate (other than stock in the public funds), *to be laid out in the purchase of lands or tenements, or any estate or interest therein*, can be effectually given or conveyed to any person or body, or anywise incumbered for any charitable use, unless in the following manner:

1st. The gift or conveyance must be by deed indented.

2dly. It must be sealed and delivered in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, twelve calendar months at least before the death of the donor or grantor (including the days of the execution and death).

3dly. It must be enrolled in Chancery within six months after the execution.

4thly. It must be made *to take effect in possession for the charitable use intended immediately*; without any power of revocation, or clause for the benefit of the donor or grantor, or of any person claiming under him.

Nor can any stock in the public funds be given or transferred effectually to any person, *to be laid out in the purchase of any lands or tenements, or any estate or interest therein*, for the benefit of any charitable use, unless in the following manner:

1st. The stock must be transferred six calendar months at least before the death of the donor or grantor, inclu-

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ding the days of the transfer and death.

2dly. It must be made conformable to the fourth regulation as to lands, &c.

Exceptions—as to purchases of any estate or interest in lands, and transfers of stock made really and *bonâ fide* for a full and valuable consideration, actually paid at or before the making of the conveyance or transfer; and also in favour of the two universities, and the colleges of Eton, Winchester, and Westminster.

By this act your correspondent will perceive, that, in order to found a charity of the description he has proposed, he must entirely divest himself of the property he would appropriate for the purpose; and, for a time, in the uncertainty of its being effectual. Provided, however, it should consist of *personal chattels*, and your correspondent should think proper to bequeath it for any charitable use, *without requiring it to be invested in land*, he is still, notwithstanding this statute, at full liberty to make such a bequest: but, even in this case, I would recommend him, averse as he may be to forms of law and to *lawyers*, to avail himself of proper professional assistance. If unwilling to give trouble to lawyers at present, I should presume he would be equally disinclined to occasion them any hereafter.

I once thought that a great deal of good might be done by bequeathing a decent sum, annually, to those who should give the greatest proof, within some certain district, of honesty, industry, and conjugal virtue; and I think so still, provided the plan of such a donation were to be founded on wisdom as well as benevolence. That the morals and happiness of a whole parish might by such means be highly promoted, there seems to be but little doubt. I leave it, without farther commendation, to the consideration of your correspondent, assuring him that, if he should think seriously of it, I should be happy to render him any assistance in my power in devising a plan capable of effecting his benevolent intentions.

Z.

MR. URBAN,

June 4.

IN answer to your correspondent respecting wills, I can inform him, that he will find it impossible to elude by any sublety the statute 9 Geo. II. c. 36,

o. 36, which was enacted to destroy at once the finess of the ecclesiastick, and prevent improvident dispositions by persons on their death-bed; and he seems aware of the forms prescribed by that statute. An attempt has lately been made to evade it by a bequest to Mr. Hawkins Browne, to whom the testator had, previous to his death, signified his wishes as to the disposal of the property to charitable uses. This bequest has been decreed to be void; which affords a strong instance of the improbability of eluding the statute by any the most ingenious precaution.

Yours, &c.

X. L. E. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Clofe of Sarum, July 3.*

I PERFECTLY coincide with the opinion of your correspondent J. R. p. 128, in your Magazine for February last, that after all the comments, notes, and criticisms on the works of Shakspeare, there is still wanting a farther illustration of him by exploring the sources from whence he derived the subjects of his wonderful dramas. And I entertain the hope that some one or other of his most able commentators will ere long carry his researches into this wilderness of wonders, and trace them from the impervious recess of fabulous and historic origin through the wilds of fancy, the labyrinth of genius, and the meanderings of enthusiastic imagination, to the cultivated plains of poetic refinement and dramatic excellence. Mrs. Lenox hath, it is true, led the way, but she hath left many a "wondrous tale untold." The late Mr. Garrick was indefatigable in these researches, and had made a tolerably good collection. Had he lived somewhat longer in the enjoyment of that leisure which he ardently looked forward to, we should, even yet, have been deriving from him a continuation of our wonted admiration and delight from his publication of them under his own illustration and remarks. He hath more than once intimated this to me, and I have in some small degree been an humble contributor. Amongst the rest was the following translation of the story of King Lear and his three daughters, from the Latin history of Geoffry of Monmouth, an old monkish historian of the twelfth century; to which I subjoin a letter of Mr. Garrick's conveying his observations upon the subject. Possibly one with the other may afford amusement to some of your rea-

ders, at least to such of them who, like myself, are of the old school, and professed votaries at the hallowed shrine of our immortal bard. At any rate it is at Mr. Urban's service.

In your review of new publications last month, which is this instant come to my hands, I see that my literary and ingenious neighbour Mr. Cox hath touched upon this story of Leir, and upon the merits of our friend Geoffry, in his elegant and elaborate tour through the county of Monmouth.

JAMES WICKINS.

"The Story of King Leir and his Daughters, translated from the Latin History of Geoffry of Monmouth, Book II. ch. XI.

"BLADUD being dead, his son Leir was raised to the throne, who governed the kingdom with a powerful sway for sixty years. He built on the river Sura (now Soar) a city which was called in the British tongue Kaer-Leir, but by the Saxons Leir-cetter (i. e. Leicester). He had no male issue but only three daughters, named Gonorilla, Regan and Cordella. He had a great affection for them all, but particularly for the youngest, Cordella. Finding himself growing old, he began to think of dividing his kingdom among them, and of marrying them to such husbands as might share the government with them; but, that he might know which of them was worthy of a larger share, he went to them one by one, that by questioning them he might discover which had the greatest regard for him. Gonorilla called heaven to witness, that she loved her father better than her own soul. To whom her father replied, since you esteem my old age in preference to your own life, I will marry you my dearest daughter to any youth you shall choose, and will give you a third part of Britain for a portion. Then Regan the second daughter, like her sister, endeavouring to wheedle him into kindness, answered, with an oath, that she could not otherwise express her sentiments than by declaring, that she loved him far above every other human being. The credulous old man then promised her the like honour as he had given to her elder sister, and to marry her with a like portion of a third part of the realm. But Cordella, the youngest, when she found that her father had been thus duped by the flattery of her sisters, had a mind to try him by another kind of answer. Is there any where, sir, said she, a daughter who will say that she loves her father more than she ought to do? I believe no such one would be found, unless she wished to conceal the truth under professions in which she could not be in earnest. I have always loved you as a father, and always mean to do so. I

will you try to extort from me any other answer: this is the true state of my affection towards you; I beseech you to ask me no more questions, so much as you love, so much are you worth, and so much I love you. Leir, supposing that she had spoken from the bottom of her heart, was exceedingly offended, and gave her a very angry answer. Since, said he, you treat my old age with such contempt as not to possess the same regard for me as your sisters have done, it is now thy turn to despoil you, nor ever shall you have a share in my kingdom with them; I do not say, because you are my daughter, but that I may marry you to some foreigner (should fortune throw any such person in your way), but this only I affirm, that I will never try to marry you with the same honours and dignities which your sisters will enjoy; I have hitherto loved you better than the rest of my children, and it seems you have loved me less than they. Immediately calling a council of his nobles, he gave his two elder daughters to the Dukes of Cornwall and Albany, with half of the island during his life, and the whole monarchy of it after his death. It happened at that time, that Agamippus, king of France, had heard the beauty of Cordelia greatly celebrated. He sent an embassy to King Leir desiring that Cordelia might be given to him in marriage. His rage having not had yet time to cool, he gave for answer, that King Agamippus was very welcome to her, but that he must be content to take her without lands or money, for that he had already divided his kingdom, with all the silver and gold he was master of, to her sisters, Gonorilla and Regan. When this was told to Agamippus, who was much in love with the lady, he sent another messenger to King Leir, telling him that he had already as much gold and silver and as large possessions as he could wish, being now master of a third part of France; that he desired nothing of him but his daughter, and that he might have heirs by her. Matters being thus agreed, Cordelia was sent to France and married to Agamippus.

Chap. XII.—“After a long time, when Leir began to grow very old, the Dukes before named, to whom he had divided Britain with his daughters, rebelled against him, and took from him the crown and all the royal power which he had so long and so gloriously held. Peace being at length made, one of his sons-in-law, Maglaunus, Duke of Albany, retained him at his court, together with sixty soldiers, that he might not be without a retinue suitable to his rank. After two years elapsed in the same residence, Gonorilla took offence at the number of his soldiers, and she abused her servants, because a more liberal distribution was not made among them. With the consent of her husband she ordered

her father to be contented with only thirty followers, and to dismiss the other half of them. Enraged at this so ill treatment, he left Maglaunus and went to Henvinus, Duke of Cornwall, who had married his other daughter Regan. Here he met with an honourable reception at first; but a year had scarcely passed, when a quarrel arose between their domesticks. Regan growing enraged ordered all his servants to be dismissed, excepting five, who should still continue to wait on him.

The poor old man now became exceedingly miserable, returned again to his eldest daughter, hoping to move her to compassion, and that he might still find an honourable retreat in her family. But she, without any mitigation of her former resentment, swore by all the powers of Heaven that no abode should be there for him, unless, sending away the rest, he would be satisfied with one soldier only; severely she chid him, that, he being an old man, and in want of every thing, should affect to be followed by a large and armed retinue. As she continued inflexible, he was obliged to give up the contest, and to remain with only one follower. But whenever his thoughts returned to remembrance of his former greatness, detesting the low and miserable estate into which he was now fallen, he began to entertain a desire of going over to France to his youngest daughter; but much he doubted whether he should find comfort and protection there, after the injurious usage with which he had treated her. However, being unable any longer to support his present misery, to France he went. But when he saw himself the third only among the princes who passed over with him, with deep sighs and a flood of tears, he broke out into these exclamations: oh! ye irrevocable decrees of fate, which still hold on your fixed and certain course; why would ye ever raise me to such heights of sickle and uncertain happiness, since more pain arises from a remembrance of it when lost than from the pressure of present misfortunes. The remembrance of those times, when at the head of armies I could lay waste cities and provinces, grieves me more than all the calamities I now endure, though great enough to compel those to laugh at my present weakness, who not long since were trembling at my feet. Oh, frowns of angry fortune! will that day never come when it will be in my power to be avenged on those who have thus cruelly deserted my old age and helpless poverty! O, Cordelia, my daughter, how true were thy sayings when thou gavest an answer to my question, how much thou lovedst me! Didst thou not say, so much as you have, so much are you worth; and so much I love you? While I had any thing left to give, your sisters seemed

seemed to value me; but, alas, they were no friends to me but to my presents, and if they loved me at all they still loved my gifts much more than myself. When the one were no more, the other deserted me. But with what face, O my dearest daughter I can I return to thee; when, after having been exasperated at thy words, I intended to marry thee worse than thy sisters, who, after having been loaded with innumerable benefits, have condemned my old age to the hard rigours of poverty and exile!

While intent on making these and such like reflections he arrived at Calais, where his daughter then was. Waiting without the city, he sent a messenger to inform her of the deplorable state into which he was fallen, and that in the utmost want of all food and raiment he was now come to implore her pity. Cordeilla was greatly affected by the message, and wept bitterly. She asked what retinue he had, and was told that he had one only attendant, who waited without the gates upon his master. She took then as much money as was necessary, and giving it to the messenger ordered him to conduct her father privately to some other town, there to bathe and strengthen him, to cloath anew and take all possible care of him. A train of forty soldiers, well chosen and well appointed, was then ordered to attend him; and when all this was done, he was to make King Aganippus and his daughter acquainted of his arrival. The messenger immediately returning, conducted Leir privately to another place and kept him concealed there till every thing was done which Cordeilla had commanded.

Chap. XIII.—“ Soon after, being clothed in royal apparel and nobly attended, he sent word to Aganippus and Cordeilla that he was driven from the kingdom of Britain by his two sons in law, and that he was come over to them in hopes that, by their assistance, he might regain his country. They then, attended by their courtiers and nobles, went out to meet him, received him with all marks of honour and distinction, and gave him power over the whole realm of France till they could restore him to his former dignity at home.

Chap. XIV.—“ In the mean time Aganippus sent dispatches through all France to collect all the armed force therein, that by their aid he might restore Britain to his father-in-law King Leir. This being done, Leir conducted his daughter Cordeilla and a powerful army into Britain, where he gave battle to his sons and overthrew them. When the whole was again reduced to his power, he lived only three years to enjoy it. Aganippus also died about the same year. Cordeilla, having assumed the reins of government, buried her father in a subterraneous vault under the river Soar, in

Leicester. It had been hereto founded in honour of James Bifrons; and hither all the workmen repaired on a solemn anniversary day, that they might begin every work which they intended to complete within the year.

Chap. XV.—“ Cordeilla had now governed the kingdom five years in peace, when two of her sisters children, Marganus the son of Maglaunus, duke of Albany, and Cunedagius, the son of Henvinus, duke of Cornwall, took her prisoner. Both youths had the appearance of the greatest probity. These after the death of their fathers succeeded to their respective dukedoms; and, ill-brooking that Britain should remain subject to the power of a woman, collected their forces, made war against her, nor ceased from their cruel attacks till, having laid waste some provinces, they came to a decisive battle, overcame and threw her into prison; there, being overwhelmed with grief for the loss of her crown, she soon put an end to her own life. The kingdom was afterwards divided between them, of which that part North of the river Humber as far as Cathaels was ceded to Marganus, while Cunedagius took possession of all the other part to the West of the same river. Two years had hardly elapsed, when some evil-disposed persons, who took pleasure in public disturbances, came to Marganus and weaned his affection from his brother; they told him how base and disgraceful a circumstance it was that he, who was the first-born, should not bear rule over the whole island. Being instigated by these and many other such like motives, he led an army with fire and sword through the provinces of Cunedagius. The quarrel being thus begun, Cunedagius met him with all the troops he could raise, and giving him battle made a bloody slaughter and put him to flight. He followed him from one province to another, and at last took him at a village in Wales, which after the killing of Marganus was named Margain, and is so called by the inhabitants to this day. Cunedagius having now obtained the victory became master of the whole monarchy of the island, and held it for the space of thirty years. Isaiah and Osee prophesied at that period of time; and Rome was then founded on the eleventh of the Kalends of May, by the twin brothers Romulus and Remus, A. M. 3351, Before Christ 753.

“ A Short Abstract of the British History from Brutus to Leir abovementioned; taken from the same unquestionable authority.

Brutus, surnamed Green-shield, reigned 12 years, and was succeeded by his son Leir the First. The kingdom being in peace, he built a city in the North called Kaer-leir (Carnhill); Solomon was then building the famous Temple at Jerusalem.

This Leir reigned 25 years. His son Hadradas succeeded him, who built Canterbury and Wall-Chester, and a town called Seforia (I believe Southampton); he reigned 39 years; succeeded by Blaud who reigned 20 years, and built Bath: he built hot baths therein under the sanction of the goddess Minerva, who had a temple there, in which fires were kept not suffered to be extinguished. He was learned, and taught the art of necromancy through all Britain, and never ceased trying experiments till, having made himself wings to fly down from some vast height in the air, he fell down upon the Temple of Apollo, in the city of Trinobantis (London), and was dashed to pieces.

"Blaud being dead, &c. as above, his son Leir * was raised to the throne, &c."

To Mr. WICKINS.

"Dear Sir, Hampton, June 26, 1773.

"I most sincerely thank you for your translation of Geoffrey of Monmouth; it is very curious, and is more immediately the source from whence Shakspeare has drawn such a wonderful drama as his King Lear. There is an older play than Shakspeare's of King Leir and his three Daughters, which I have; this, I believe, Shakspeare made no use of. The story of Leir is likewise to be found in Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, which was published long ago, printed by Hearne. There is also another curious history of Leir, to be found in an old black-letter romance called Perceforth. Lord Camden has it, and lent it me to read. The moment I go to town I shall search for Geoffrey of Monmouth, for I never imagined to find any thing so near to the drama. Should I be in possession of any old plays or books of any kind that you would be curious to see, I beg that you will command me. I shall in the course of the summer beg leave to present you with my picture, from which a print will soon be published: if you will give it a place in your house you will do me great honour. As you are an admirer of Shakspeare, I thought the *shudoto* of him, as steward of the Stratford Jubilee, might not be unacceptable to you.

I am, &c. DAVID GARRICK."

Mr. URBAN,

July 3.

FROM you, as literary guardian of our National Antiquities, I claim protection, that I may vindicate my character as an Artist zealous in such studies, and at the same time give that

* This is Leir the Second.

necessary information to a Society at large (of which I am a member) of some leading circumstances which have created strange schisms among them; whereby I am estranged from that general encouragement I once enjoyed in so eminent a degree by their patronage and esteem.

It was my part (many there are, surely, who must remember with me) in 1791 to point out to this Society's admiration St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster. In consequence, I was directed by them to survey and make drawings of the same in the best manner possible, that the incumbrances of modern brick walls, ciellings, galleries, partitions, benches, &c. filling the chapel at that time could enable me so to do. These drawings were engraved, and appeared to meet with the approbation of the Society and the publick. In 1795, I was further ordered to make drawings for the said Society of the cathedral church at Durham; which, in 1797, I exhibited before them in a series of views, plans, elevations, &c. each one severally at their weekly meetings. During this business, it happened that the present Master of the Board of Works was proposed to become a member; and of course his name was hung up in the meeting-room for the usual number of weeks previous to the ballot for election. My drawings still went on in a regular show, accompanied with references and illustrations; and it was rather extraordinary that the candidate at this time was engaged in making his alterations and modern conveniences in Durham cathedral, after the same system as he had manifested at Salisbury and Lichfield cathedrals. Of necessity some observations were made in my papers on the progress already made, and of the farther designs talked of, in this church, relative to the new appearance which it was soon to take. My collection still going through investigation, the said candidate's ballot took place among the ordinary moderate number of attending members. Well, Sir, the ingenious Architect was black-balled. An event so extraordinary and unexpected surprized his friends in the Society not a little: however, they determined once more to propose this at present unlucky gentleman. On the second ballot he triumphed over his former ill fortune, and was declared "duly elected." The prodigious assemblage

semblage on this occasion (so many members never appearing at one time within this Society's walls) not only demonstrated how inclined one friend was to obey another's call; but proved to the world how ready so high and learned a body of men were to come forward, if ever the dearest rights of their Society should demand their aids, to guard and to preserve its honour and interests from disgrace and innovation.

Here it was that my ill fate, or my culpability for some supposed hostility towards my fellow labourers in Antiquarian pursuits, or whatever cause it might be, began to appear; for the mistake of the first ballot was laid to my charge; and from that moment until the present hour, I have lain under the interdict of certain men in the Society, so as by their censures I am deemed unworthy of countenance, suspected in my faithfulness of penciled imitation, discovered to have very moderate professional abilities, and declared to have been prying into the literal meaning of their Charter and Statutes, contrary to invitation or order. Any farther show of drawings by me (although gratuitously made), to illustrate our ancient sculpture (which were on exhibition in 1799), and my essays attendant thereunto, were now to be got rid of at all events. See Orders XV. XVI. XVII.* framed avowedly for that purpose, in which they most successfully succeeded by my remissness (or pride, if you please, of not thinking it worth while to intreat permission where I had known no restraint) to bring before the Society any more of my voluntary selections from Antiquity.

This apathy on my part went on till last year, when the alterations making in St. Stephen's chapel presented to view all those particular objects which in my survey I was prevented from inspecting, as already noticed. On the instant that this discovery was announced, I hastened to the spot, to complete my former task, by the addition of those parts I might now meet with. But how was I astonished and disappointed to find an absolute denial to all my intent, by an order from the Master of the Board of Works, to be delivered to me in case I should come to make drawings in the chapel: not alone a prohibition against my using my pencil, but against my being

admitted at all. This indecent and illiberal conduct in a man, who by the favour of his Sovereign is seated in so distinguished an office as Master of the Board of Works, has already been detailed, vol. LXX. p. 734—736, where I called on him to come forward, like a man and a gentleman, to state his reasons for such strange and unbecoming behaviour. By his silence he no doubt reconciled his feelings to conclude that I was below his notice, or that he would answer at one time or other, and in a way that he might find most congenial to his sentiments.

Unwilling to lose this opportunity of snatching from oblivion these matchless remnants of ancient art, ere the momentary suspense of demolition had consigned them to dust and rubbish, I addressed the noble Lord at the head of the Society to interfere, and procure me proper admission into the chapel, for the purposes required, from some higher authority than that of the architectural voice which had commanded the doors to be shut against me. This application passed unnoticed. Still persevering in my wish to grasp the fleeting remains, I wrote also to the then Speaker of the House of Commons, requesting his especial mandate for leave of entrance into the House, stating my cause of business therein. The honourable Speaker, highly creditable to his name, answered me directly; but waved all interference otherwise than referring me to the Master of the Board of Works, to grant me the opportunity to make those drawings I might want. From this the honourable Speaker, no doubt, little knew of the summary mode of expulsion I had just experienced, or how impossible it was in me to stoop so low as to petition a man for a favour who had but just acted a part so inconsistent with a Fellow Antiquary.

Thus foiled in all my laudable attempts to gratify my Antiquarian curiosity, and to complete my former labours in the publication of the plans, elevations, &c. of this chapel, I resigned all hopes in this affair, to vent, occasionally, those unavailing regrets and heedless remonstrances ever attendant on those expectations of the mind bent on the execution of some great and useful design.

A year has now passed, and I have seen at last drawings of the discovered remains of St. Stephen's chapel, presented

* A copy of the Royal Charter and Statutes, &c.

sent from the Master of the Board of Works to the Society, which, by their order, and at their expense, are to be brought out by way of appendix to their first publication of this chapel.

I need only remark, that the World and the mass of the Society here alluded to will, by what I have advanced, be enabled to form opinions why I have been deprived of my right of completing this part of a national work, the first subject to begin which I not only recommended, but first awakened that native zeal for the due veneration of those exquisite beauties marking that royal foundation St. Stephen's chapel. I now reap my reward, by an injurious combination to calumniate my character, and to destroy that good opinion which my patrons have entertained of my correctness of copying from our ancient works; an opinion so absolutely necessary to be maintained in gratitude to them and in justice to myself, that I have thus presumed to speak my sentiments, which, in the present instance, must be considered as a duty incumbent on,

Yours, &c.

J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN,

July 8.

THE late Mr. Whitbread, who died June, 1796, having, by a codicil to his will, among other legacies, left 8000*l.* to trustees, half of which is to be applied by them towards building a public infirmary for the county of Bedford, provided such building be erected within seven years after his decease, and the other half directed, with the accumulation upon the whole sum, towards the endowment of the same; it is proposed to give activity to the above legacy by a subscription under proper regulations. The Duke of Bedford has opened it with 100*l.*; S. Whitbread, esq. with a similar sum; the Earl of Upper Ossory 50 guineas; Sir George Osborne, bart. 30 guineas; Sir Philip Monoux, bart. 20 guineas; &c. It is hoped you will bear a good account of this business from persons better acquainted with it than

Yours, &c.

B. B.

Mr. URBAN,

July 9.

THE author of "The Pursuits of Literature," in the course of his censures on Dr. Warton's edition of Pope's Works, says, "Does any husband or father think of cautioning his wife, his daughter, or his son, against

any part whatever of Pope's Works?"

Now, to go on in the questioning-way, I would ask this gentleman, if the subject of Eloisa's letter to Abelard were so very delicate? If there were not some very tender lines, in "Sappho to Phaon?" If the account of Mr. Curll's illness were entirely clean? If the "Annus mirabilis" were not rather frolicksome? If there were nothing nasty in the simile of the "frogs in Westphaly?" If there are not some words in other parts of Mr. Pope's Works not very proper for young ladies to be acquainted with? If to these questions, and I believe their number may be increased, he should answer No, to his question we must all say Yes; and then he will be able to make nothing at all of it against Dr. Warton.

Yours, &c.

EUMENES.

Mr. URBAN,

July 10.

I LATELY observed some mistakes in the late Mr. Grose's Antiquities of England, vol. III. under the head of Mitford castle, in Northumberland. Mr. Grose is greatly mistaken in his account of a monument in Mitford church, which he describes as being that of the Bertrams, barons of Mitford; it is the monument of Bartram Reveley, son of George Reveley, of Newton Underwood and Theople, in the parish of Mitford, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Anthony Bulmer, and sister of Sir Bertram Bulmer. Bertram Reveley was born in 1600; married, in 1620, Rosamond, the daughter of Michael Wentworth, of Wolley, in the county of York, cousin of Thomas first earl of Strafford: and died Oct. 6. 1622, according to family documents. He had a son, William, born in 1621, who died without issue, of wounds he received at the battle of Naseby. His estates at Newton Underwood and Theople went by an old entail to Edward Reveley, whose son, George Reveley, married Barbara, eldest daughter of Robert Mitford, of Mitford; and their great grand-daughter, Philadelphia Reveley, was mother of the Right Hon. Sir John Mitford, now Speaker of the House of Commons, whose elder brother is the present possessor of Newton and Theople. Mr. Grose was led into this mistake by Wallis, in his account of Northumberland, vol. II. p. 325; a work very incorrect. A good good history of Northumberland is wanted.

A. T.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, July 13.
YOUR correspondent Z. (p. 508) seems to entertain a most unreasonable prejudice against butchers; for he expresses his indignation in very strong terms on hearing that one of that fraternity inhabits the house in which Shakspeare was born. He takes upon him to assert, that, if it is really true that the house in which our immortal bard was born is *degraded* (to use his own expression) into a butcher's shop, "the respect which the English nation affect to pay to the memory of Shakspeare must be feigned." Now really, Mr. Urban, I see no reason for turning a worthy tenant out of doors merely because he happens to be a butcher. At that rate, thousands of houses throughout the kingdom might be left uninhabited because great men once lived in them. Z. being totally unable to account for the surprizing metamorphosis of a poet's into a butcher's residence, asserts, that he rather believes that some of the admirers of Shakspeare have made the house in question "the comfortable habitation of one of his descendants." In this particular I certainly agree with Z.; and am of opinion that, if he would carefully examine the genealogical tables of the family of the Shakspeares, he would find that this very butcher is lineally descended from our illustrious Poet. AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, July 14.
SEEING an article, p. 503, questioning the circumstance of the house in which Shakspeare was born at Stratford being the residence of a butcher at present; to remove all doubt on the subject, I can assure Z. the fact is strictly so; and, moreover, the butcher who occupies it is a descendant of the Bard. His name is *Hart*, and the degree of relationship in which he stands is, I believe, great grandson to the Poet's daughter Susanna. Being at Stratford *six months ago*, I was curious in visiting the house, and making enquiries concerning the family; and thought the inhabitants of the place seem to know or busy themselves less about the matter than strangers are apt to do; yet, from every intelligence I could procure, there is not a doubt but that the butcher is lineally descended from our immortal Bard. I am sorry to add that, from the information I

could procure, he is in indigent circumstances, which occasioned his being out of the way when I was there before, *three years ago*. For the information of those who have never visited the house, I shall just add, that it is a shabby, mean, lath-and-plaster building, in the style that usually prevails in that part of the country; viz. the timbers in front painted black, &c.; but I am apt to believe the house occupied by the butcher is only part of the original dwelling-house, which formerly comprehended the adjacent building, which seems to have been separated for the convenience of making smaller tenements for the habitation of different families. I suppose the proprietor could satisfy the publick as to the alterations that may have taken place for some time back. As to the furniture, there remains an old arm-chair, in which, they tell you, he used to smoke his pipe, as also the *identical tobacco-stopper* which he used on this occasion: it is evidently of the make of Shakspeare's age; but I doubt much the identity either of this article or the chair; which latter, I have been informed, has been sold and replaced at least 20 different times. Yet still are there not wanting *Curiosi* weak enough to give from *five shillings to a guinea* for a chip of the old block no bigger than may be contained in a snuff-box. —Mrs. Hart shews a genealogy to prove her husband's descent.

Such, Mr. Urban, is the information I could collect on the spot; and, so far as it goes, it may be depended upon. If you think it worthy insertion, it may probably bring to light some as yet unexplored documents or reflects; which last, I am assured, are in possession of obscure individuals, whose ancestors have been some way connected with the poet. J. COLLET.

Mr. URBAN, July 7.
A CORRESPONDENT, p. 503, expresses great doubt respecting the assertion in the news-papers, "that the house in which Shakspeare was born is inhabited by a butcher;" nay he strongly avers, "that the assertion *must* be false, and "requests full information."

Full information I cannot give him now, because two years are past since I saw the house; but, in the year 1709, I can assure him that the assertion was not

not false, and that it actually was "inhabited by a butcher." In that year I examined the house; I passed through the *butcher's shop*, and was shown by the tenant several reliques of Antiquity once belonging to the Poet, as an old-fashioned arm-chair, his tobacco-stopper, a chip of his mulberry-tree, &c. The building was of a mean appearance and large; it was divided into two tenements, in one dwelt the butcher, and in the other an inn-keeper. That the assertion was not false at the time I speak of, I am very sure; what changes may have since happened, I pretend not to say. P.

MR. URBAN,

July 3.

MY thanks are due to Mr. B. p. 492, for his early attention to my queries respecting the Haringtons, and for his ingenious endeavours to extricate me from "*Doubling castle*." There is a letter, however, in the "*Nugæ Antiquæ*," dated Kelston, 1595, which militates most strongly against his supposition that the natural daughter of Henry VIII. was the poet's grandmother. Sir John Harington is giving an account to Lord Burleigh of a mock-hymn designed to satirize the monks, and says, "Kynge Henry was used in pleasant moode to sing this verse; and my father, who had his good countenance, and a goodlie office in his court, and also his goodlie *Esther* to wife, did sometyne receive the honour of hearing his own songe." Here the name of *Esther* seems to have supplanted that of *Etheldred*, and was doubtless intended to designate the same person. Another letter in the same work, from J. Lesley to J. Harington, the author of "*Oceana*," serves to corroborate Sir John's report. "The great King Henry the VIIIth married his darling daughter to John Harington, and, though a bastard, dowered her with the rich lands of Bath's priory; and Queen Elizabeth affected these faithful servants so much, as to become godmother * to their son, and made him a knyght for his wit and valour." From this extract it would

naturally be inferred, that Sir John must have been the immediate issue of this marriage, had he not left an irrefragable testimony that his mother was Isabella Markham, a lady of the Queen's privy-chamber, for whose name he expresses "a speciall love and reverence," and of whose virtues he has transmitted an affectionate memorial by the pen of "a credible person," probably his own father. (See notes to *Orl. Fur.* lib. 29.)

My conjecture is, therefore, again resorted to, of a *second* marriage, though it must be admitted that the courtship seems to have "followed hard upon" the *first*.

I have consulted several county-pedigrees and visitation-books of Somersetshire, in the British Museum, but without obtaining the required information. The Haringtons of Exton are repeatedly noticed, while those of Kelston are so entirely disregarded, that I can trace no genealogical scion from the poetic stem. This is the more remarkable because Sir John is likely to have left numerous descendants, as he speaks of having had *eight* children, *six* of whom were living after he had been married fourteen years. (See his *Epigrams*, lib. II. ep. 72.)

From the records in the College of Arms, it is probable that some new spark might be elicited to direct your bewildered querist.

T. P.

MR. URBAN,

July 4.

MONACO (p. 402) has not, I think, satisfactorily proved his point against the believers in ghosts. After having defined a ghost, to be "the spirit of a dead man returning in a visible form to this world," he adds, "that such returns are possible and not uncommon was once the general belief; now it is out of credit, and with reason." I do not mean to give my opinion, whether or not this belief is "now out of credit with reason." All I intend at present is to endeavour to show, that what Monaco has written cannot "with reason" be expected to make ghost-believers change their opinion.

I was, I confess, very much surprised to find, that this argument against belief in ghosts begins by allowing their existence. For the writer says, "*How far* any of the many spiritual beings, who are the constant spectators

* Sir John H. of Kelston styles himself "your Highness's laicy Godson," in some epigrammatic lines he addressed to Queen Elizabeth; but it was the Earl of Essex, and not the Queen, who made him a knight.

spectators of human affairs, may be permitted to exhibit phantoms under known shapes, with a view to instruct or delude men, is a problem as yet unsolved." Now, is not this giving up at once all, or certainly the greatest part of what the ghost-believers contend for; since it is plain that he allows that certain "spiritual beings are permitted to exhibit phantoms;" and his only doubt is, how far this permission extends? But, perhaps, our author's error here is merely verbal, and all the offence he has committed here consists in using the words *how far*, instead of *whether or not*. But grant him this; and is he not still liable to the charge of inconsistency in now representing that as "a problem unsolved," which he had before told us was "out of credit, and with reason." In the next sentence, however, he is no longer a sceptic, but tells us plainly, that, "respecting evocation, all pretensions to such an art are surely as vain as wicked." As Monaco does not offer the least proof of this assertion, he cannot expect it to be well-received, except by those who are already of his opinion. In the next paragraph he says, "there is assuredly a particular Providence, which preserves men from danger, or leads them to unexpected good: it warms or directs by various methods; chiefly, perhaps, by unaccountable impulse or suggestion; formerly, as we learn from Scripture, by dreams, or the ministry of angels, but not by that of ghosts." Here your correspondent seems entirely to have forgotten the story of Saul and the Witch of Endor. But let that pass. I have one question to ask with regard to unaccountable impulses and suggestions. Are all unaccountable impulses warnings from Providence, or only some? If all, then every idle whim, every sudden preference of one thing to another, will be a supernatural intimation. If only some; I ask which are we, and which are we not to esteem in this light? How are we to distinguish between one unaccountable impulse, and another unaccountable impulse? For, I confess, it seems to me that this property of unaccountableness sets them all on a level. I think no attentive reader can allow that Monaco has as yet produced any argument against the existence of ghosts. The beginning of the next paragraph, however, seems to promise

us something of this sort. "Of the stories of apparitions the greater part appear absurd; for"—now to be sure the reason is coming: here it is—"for though experience be wanting, reason seems to dictate certain criteria as tests of truth." Now what are these criteria which reason can so readily discover, without the aid of experience. "A ghost then must have some reasonable end in its appearing: it cannot touch or be touched, or perform any material action, or make any noise in entering."

Now, that mere abstract reasoning, *a priori*, should discover all this, is absolutely impossible. For if it be granted that the spirit of a dead man has the power of returning to this world, it will be impossible, from abstract reasoning, to prove that it has not this power at all times, that is, that it cannot appear, if it chooses, without some reasonable end. And in the same manner it is entirely a gratuitous assertion to say, that a *visible* spirit is not also *tangible*. So much for Monaco's "criteria dictated by reason." And here, I think, all show of argument is dropped, the rest of his letter being taken up in stories of ghosts and supernatural appearances.

ZENO.

Mr. URBAN,

July 10.

AS I reside at a distance from the metropolis; I am induced to request the kind assistance of some Antiquary, who may have an opportunity of consulting the numerous MSS. which are deposited in the British Museum, and to ask, whether any notices of the family of St. Hill, of Bradninch, in Devonshire, are to be met with in the Visitation of that county, which among the Harleian MSS. is marked 5185; or whether any Church Notes respecting the abovementioned parish are to be found in 989 of the same MSS. written by one Richard Symons, who attended his majesty Charles I. into the West of England in the year 1644, as tradition says that this unfortunate monarch was, in the month of July that year, in Bradninch, at the house of Peter Sainthill, esq. then a member of parliament for Tiverton. Does Westcott take any notice of this place in his MS description of Devonshire, which is also in the Harleian Collection, No. 2307? Bradninch was antiently a barony belonging to the dukes of Cornwall, and still makes a

part

part of that dutchy. In Domesday Book I find it among the lands of William Chievr, and then called Bradenese. In a charter of Reginald Earl of Cornwall, a natural son of Henry I. it is styled Braneis; and in the returns of burghesses to parliament in the reign of Edward II. Bradneysham; but, more latterly, Bradridge, or Bradnache. Possibly it may be found in Westcott, in his description of places, in "The Circuit of the River Columb," near which it is situated.

If, Mr. Urban, any of your numerous correspondents, who have leisure and inclination, will favour me, through the channel of your interesting Publication, with answers to any of the above queries, or any information respecting the antient history of this place, it will be deemed a particular favour by

Yours, &c. ADAM HENJEYS.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. ESSAY XVI.

THE inactivity which had been so shamefully manifested by the army and navy in the West-Indies, extended itself to Europe; and not only our trade was exposed to the insult of the enemy, but the enormous sums which had been expended in the equipping of several powerful armaments, tended only to manifest the imbecillity and the extravagance of the minister; and ended in a vain parade of our force on the coasts of our opponent, and with the fleets returning to port without even attempting an assault on the enemy.

These repeated worse than mistakes operated so powerfully on the minds of the people, that, at the ensuing election, their disapprobation was fully manifested in the choice of new members; for, though the ministry made the greatest exertions, yet the opposite interest triumphed in very many instances, even where they had formed no very sanguine expectations; particularly in Scotland, where Sir Robert Walpole could by no means withstand the powerful interest of the Duke of Argyle; so that, on the return, the minister could not assure himself of more than six members from the whole of North Britain.

On the first day of December, 1741, the new parliament met, and was opened by his Majesty in person. An address, as usual, was moved and carried, after a considerable struggle,

by so small a majority that the minister was convinced his reign was near to its end; and on the next question which arose, he found that he could command a majority of six voices only. Finding that his influence was gone, and that he should soon have the voice of the house of Commons, as well as that of the nation, against him, he made a virtue of necessity; and, being again disappointed in his last and most strenuous effort to obtain a majority, he declared he would never more sit in that house: and to allow time for his resignation, and the forming the new appointments, the parliament was adjourned from the 3d to the 18th of February.

Sir Robert having been created Earl of Orford, and resigned all his employments, a new ministry was formed, but of heterogeneous materials—a coalition of Whigs and Tories; indeed, principally of the discontented of both parties, so that it was impossible for them long to act with any degree of cordiality, without betraying their own sentiments: and the Duke of Argyle, who was made master of the ordnance, commander in chief, &c. finding his expectations of the coalition frustrated, before the expiration of a month, resigned all his employments. Though some of the principal members of opposition were included in the new ministry, it was soon manifested that they had obtained their appointments only by the assurance that no enquiry should be instituted respecting the late management of affairs. But the change had, for a time, the good effect of quieting the minds of the people, and of reconciling his Majesty and the Prince of Wales; so that, instead of murmurings and discontent throughout the nation, nothing was now to be heard but rejoicings and the greetings of cordiality and thankfulness.

Mr. Pulteney having been created earl of Bath, and some of the other strenuous members of the opposition now manifesting by their conduct that there was a change of men, not of measures; that those who had so lately declaimed in favour of the liberty of the subject, and for the welfare of the nation, had now merely strengthened the hands of the old junto, and thereby assisted in riveting closer the shackles which they had affixed on the sinews of the nation; the resentment and contempt of the people was thereby transferred from the

the late object of their detestation to those who now, by their instability, justly merited the appellations of apostates, and the betrayers of their country. What can be more hateful and disgusting to an honest mind, than to behold the man, who had stood in the foremost rank of patriots, boldly resisting, and not resisting only, but indiscriminately attacking also, the most powerful enemies of his country—a man blessed with all the favours of nature and the acquirements of art necessary to form the complete financier, the consummate politician, and the not-to-be rivalled champion of the people; I say, to behold this man meanly forfeiting all the hard but well-earned honour of half a life spent in the glorious cause of liberty for the paltry bauble of an empty title, is not only hateful and disgusting to an honest breast, but almost exceeds the comprehension and belief of such a mind. But, alas! the example is not rare; it has not only been exemplified in the case of Mr. Pulteney, but in hundreds more; and tends only to show the extreme weakness of human nature, which, when exalted to the highest pinnacle of true honour (the applause and suffrages of the best and most enlightened of men), and becomes himself the idol of the surrounding multitude, prostitutes all for the blandishments of a court, and debases himself to the level of the meanest sycophant which could be found in the train of a venal and improvident minister.

The new ministry, finding the popularity which they experienced at their first coming into office to be daily decreasing, by the opposition which they had given to a bill for the better protecting the trade and navigation of the kingdom, the pension bill, the motion for appointing a committee to enquire into the conduct of affairs for the last 20 years, and to Lord Limerick's motion for an enquiry into the conduct of Robert Earl of Orford for the last ten years of his administration (though it was at last carried), they, to recover their influence, suffered a bill to pass for excluding certain officers from seats in the House of Commons, one for the encouraging the linen manufacture, and another for regulating the trade of plantations, &c.

A committee of secrecy being chosen in consequence of Lord Limerick's motion, and one of the principal evi-

dences, Mr. Paxton, solicitor to the treasury, refusing to answer the questions put to him, was committed to Newgate, and a Bill was brought in for indemnifying evidence against the Earl of Orford; though carried by the Commons, it was thrown out by the Lords, there meeting with the unexpected, if not unconstitutional, opposition of Lord Carteret, &c. A motion was then made for declaring the conduct of the Lords in this instance an obstruction to justice, &c. But this had to encounter the opposition of Mr. Sandys, who, without a blush, avowed such sentiments as flatly contradicted the whole tenour of his former conduct; and of course the motion was lost. Unappalled by these obstructions, the committee continued its investigation, and soon discovered "many flagrant instances of fraud and corruption in which the Earl of Orford had been concerned;" that iniquitous arts had been employed to influence elections; and that, during the last ten years, 1,458,400*l.* of public money had been appropriated to *secret service*, of which above 50,000*l.* had been paid to authors for works written in defence of the ministry! and that, even on the day preceding his resignation, he had signed orders on the Civil List for above 30,000*l.* They were going on with this scrutiny, when their farther proceedings were stopped by a prorogation of the parliament. T. MOR, F.S.M.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

July 15.

ST. SWITHIN now prevails in all his terrors, to take vengeance on those tardy farmers who, from the spirit of monopoly which at present actuates all commercial ranks, as that of selfishness is too generally their character, neglected to avail themselves of the kindness of Providence in giving them plentiful crops of grass, and favourable weather to get it in. A little more and a little more is the general wish, and for that little the whole produce is spoiled. It will be said, when the crops are brought to market half burnt and half rotten, that the season was unfavourable; but let this be a testimony against these suggestions: for you, Mr. Urban, can assert, that nothing could surpass the fitness of the month of June, 1801, in the degree of solar heat for duly drying the crops of grass; and in this you will be joined

by the experience of numbers who exerted the proper activity to cut and carry in the produce of their farms.

Before I conclude this note, a fortunate turn appears in the weather; and the saint, who knows how to save his reputation by the equivoque of two monosyllables, *more or less*, has suspended his rage; and this, the 18th instant, is a general hay-day. Let those who go about the country to buy up grafs or hay, and growing crops of potatoes by wholesale, be well watched.

AGRICOLA MINOR.

OBSERVATIONS relative to the "*Strictures on the Beauties of England and Wales.*" By the Editors of that Work.

MR. URBAN,

July 14.

AS we presume you would not have proclaimed your present name to the world without possessing the good quality it implies, we cannot doubt of a readiness to insert in your scientific Repository those few particulars which we think it our bounden duty to affirm.

D. H. p. 320, has taken upon him to cut us up for some little errata and *presumed* mistakes, which had his candour privately corrected we should then have bowed with submission, and with pleasure have kissed the rod: but as *he* has held *us* and our *work* up to public censure, we are compelled to resist the castigation by producing exculpatory evidence.

D. H. Mr. Urban, is ungenerously fastidious in some of his criticisms. If a *piece of paper* will contain but *two* sentences, is there not a *possibility* that they might be written on *different* branches of the same subject? If the possibility is admitted, and we really think that not one of Euclid's propositions can be more worthy of admission, surely the use of the word *particulars*, p. 9, in respect to the burning of the manuscript at the Cotton Library, was not so unwarrantable as to deserve comment. And what wonderful error was there in writing "*mutations*," instead of "*changes*," (p. 9,) except that the one is derived from the Latin, and the other from the French. The derivation of English words, it is well known, might be traced in more languages than one. "*Make-weights*" we certainly do not admire, whether deduced from the Latin or the French, any

more than D. H. "They smell of the *shop*."

We stand up for "*memorials*" instead of "*instruments*," because they are only to be considered as the things "*signified*" in remembrance. Now nothing can be more like a "*memorial*" than this.

"Is not a road issuing from Dunstable on the North side of the church the present high turnpike road that passes through the town?" No; it is only a cross-road. If further authority is requisite, see Collections for the History of Dunstable, p. 185. The *Walling-street* is considered as the high turnpike road.

We made use of no such word as "*cow-bashan*." In Wilts, Somersetshire, or Gloucestershire, any *milk-girl* will tell him the meaning of *cow-barken*; and with respect to Mr. Andrew's lines on straw-bonnets, in poetic allusion to the known manufacture at Dunstable, we are as fully justified in inserting them as any learned Antiquary who may have inserted in any work the following:

"In Wenlok braid i in this town laid i
Here am i now Lady Christes moder help
me ladi
Under this stones for a tym shall reste my
bones
Dye moh I nede ones, myghtful God grant
me this wones."

The high respect we have for the judicious queries in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, induced us to be particular in our description of Dunstable church. Though we are well acquainted with several religious edifices similarly ornamented, yet, as this structure formerly belonged to the priory, and has generally been regarded as interesting from its architecture, we considered that a particular description would be pleasing to our readers, and therefore noted down whatever *minutiae* seemed to be necessary to give a proper idea of the present state of the fabric.

For D. H's personal satisfaction, we refer him to the "*Chronicle of Dunstable*" published by Hearne, and collected into the beforementioned treasury of topographical knowledge; where (p. 67) he will find that the writer, speaking of the privileges enjoyed by the priory, has used these words "*for ourselves and our tenants we had discharge from MURDER (murdram quietum)*." The terms we have employed

is a fair deduction from this, and similar sentences in the same work; consequently, the "error" is not quite "*so gross*" as D. H. would wish it to be believed.

To the charge of "concealing our authorities, as in the appearance of a cross in the air from *Hemingsford's Chronicle*, p. 519," we must reply that the evidence adduced to support it will never be suffered to pervert the judgment of a court of literature. The words with which we have introduced the account, are these; "*Several of our antient chroniclers, particularly Knvghton, Brompton, and Hemingsford, have mentioned a singular appearance in the Heavens, seen at Dunstable in the year 1189. We shall insert a translation of the account given by the latter writer; because, to whatever cause the effect may be ascribed, the minuteness of the description and peculiarity of the style must prove amusing.*" (p. 26.) By what means D. H. could *overlook* this plain acknowledgment, we are at a loss to conceive. The observations on the appearance of the cross are *original*; at least for any thing the said deponents know to the contrary.

Justice to our numerous subscribers will not permit us to waste *one quarter of every page* in useless notes and references. To the presumption that we have authority for what we advance, our readers have kindly given credit; and till better evidence is produced of our want of veracity than the strictures which now form the basis of our animadversions, we trust that our testimony will continue to be thought deserving belief. It is our constant practice to cite authorities whenever, according to our judgement, the subjects of our work appear to require it. We wish to present the publick with as much information as possible in a small compass; to quote the inscriptions of every direction-post would occupy too many of our pages.

Whatever insinuation is intended by the oblique reference to the religious opinions of the editors, we shall only observe that a portion of our creed is "Peace on earth, good will towards men;" and under this persuasion we again deprecate Bp. Smyth's behaviour in his *ecclesiastical* capacity towards the martyr William Tilleworth. Why do good men and lovers of humanity shrink with horror at the recital of the

deeds of religious *vengeance* executed by Bonnor, Gardner, and other *learned* bishops, at that period in the Pope's interest in England? Thank God, our Reformed church breathes no mandates of such dreadful severity. The *fact* of the martyrdom is admitted by D. H. who also observes, that Fox relates this and "a few more instances of *similar* persecution under Bp. Smyth." What, Mr. Urban, are we not to express our detestation of the conduct of that man, by *appropriate* epithets, who could calmly consign his fellow-creatures to the flames merely for *difference of opinion*? The "Spirit which dictated the expressions," was a heartfelt abhorrence of *all* cruelty, whether committed by a divine or a layman.

"The sentence of the court," says D. H. "was executed by the Sheriff; and if he exceeded that sentence, or *any other mode*, the guilt must attach to him." Is there any *authority* for supposing that the sentence of the court was *exceeded* by the sheriff? We know of none. As D. H. seems an admirer of correct writing, we would ask him, if there is "*any other mode*" than *severity*, in which a sentence could be exceeded?

Whatever the MS. in the Museum may assert, or D. H. affirm, we think there is sufficient evidence to prove that John le Wenlock, *kn.* was created Baron Wenlock, in 38 Henry VI.

We hope it will be allowed that *grotesques* are considered as *ornaments*, (p. 36,) or else why do they grace some of the stateliest palaces in these realms?

For the correction Lygeanbung and two or three verbal errors, we return our thanks: and now supposing that the parties are no more, for, true to the principles of our Creed, we bear no enmity, we would ask D. H. between ourselves, whether history has not said that the proceedings against Adm. Byng were *infamous*?

Having thus gone through the essential parts of the "Strictures," we shall only remark, that we are engaged in a work in which information and entertainment are proposed to be blended. Topographical research alone will not gratify a diversity of readers; lighter materials must combine to render the path pleasant and agreeable; and what-

* The opinion of Mr. Churton is only conjecture unwarranted by *fact*, unless we suppose that the Bishop was ignorant of the nature of his own sentences.

ever can engage attention applicable to correct description, to picturesque beauty, to solid observation, or entertaining arrangement, shall employ the time and talents of,

JOHN BRITTON, and

EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY.

No. 18, *Mildenhall-row, Goswell street.*

P. S. Permit us, Mr. Urban, to make use of this opportunity to request original information from your correspondents on either of the shires of *Cambridge, Cheshire, Cornwall, or Cumberland*. The loan of any historical documents or observations on the present state of any part of the above counties will be esteemed a particular obligation.

Mr. URBAN,

July 8.

I WISH the subject of the Swedish medal in your last, pl. I. had been explained. To whom is the king delivering his son, and who is the prelate, &c. behind him?

The monument of Mrs. Allardyce, p. 505, is a copy, with a few variations, from that of Mr. Marwood, in *Widworthy church, Devon, vol. LXI, p. 509.*

The seal found at Cornhampton, p. 497, which your correspondent should have told us was in *Hampshire**, belonged to *John Champnes*, who, by the gloved hand supporting a hawk on it, was a person of rank. The construction of the seal is nothing uncommon, and the composition *W.* does not attempt to describe, whether of metal or terracotta.

The coat of arms communicated by F. Whitmarsh is a patchwork of the arms of *Beauchamp, Montacute, Montmer, Clare, &c.*

Who was *Myses du Soul*, who completed Bryan's edition of *Plutarch's Lives*, 1729? P. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

June 16.

tombs are mutilated; and it must be confessed that a warrior, who has once fallen in the service of his country, ought not to have his head carried away a second time by a foot ball.

Yours, &c.

C. B—.

Mr. URBAN, *Trin. Coll. Camb. June 25.*

IN p. 410, I see a remark on the situation where *Downing College* is to be built: the place is called *Doll's Close*; and your correspondent conjectures that name is inserted *pro forma*, like *John Doe* and *Thomas Roe*. This however is not the fact, for there is such a field, and was always called *Doll's Close*, and was sold by Mr. Thackeray to Dr. Annesley the master of *Downing college*, ALPHA.

Mr. URBAN,

July 6.

DOLL'S CLOSE, where *Downing college* was at first designed to be built, is out of the town of *Cambridge*, on the *Barnwell* side, beyond *Christ's* pieces.

By an act passed last June, it was changed for a site in *Pembroke leys*, nearer the entrance into the town from *Linton* and *Colchester*.

I will thank any of your correspondents for information where to procure a map of *Cornwall* by *Jacq. Gascoyne*, engraved by *Harris*, and dedicated to *Bodville Earl of Radnor*. TOPOG.

Mr. URBAN,

July 7.

WE frequently make use of a phrase to express the possible death of any person, as if to prevent the gloomy image which that word might create, by saying, "if any thing should happen to him or to you." This, however, is not a mode of expression peculiar to the English language, as I find passages in Greek and Latin writers wherein the contingency of a person's death is expressed by these words, *ut ei xanor evençain*, and *si aliquid humani furs attulerit*, or words to that effect. I do not recollect any similar phrase in the French, but shall be obliged to any of your readers to inform me if they have met with it in that or any other language. L. T.

Mr. URBAN,

July 8.

I OBSERVE that a new and enlarged edition of the *Nonconformist's Memorial* is now publishing by Mr. Palmer of Hackney. The work is doubtless curious and informing; but in

its tendency is to exhibit the church of England in an odious light as an intolerant establishment, and the restoration as an evil rather than a blessing. There were many good and learned men among the Nonconformists, it is true; but it is equally certain that they obtained their preferments from the hands of rebels who ruined the church and murdered their king.

Why, Mr. Urban, should the dissenters complain of persecution, when the faction which patronized their ancestors were guilty of the most shocking outrages upon all the faithful sons of the Church of England?

Would it not be proper then and reasonable to publish an improved edition of "*Walker's Attempt towards recovering an Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy of the Church of England,*" in a form similar to that of the Memorial? Perhaps there never was a time when such a work was more wanted than the present, in which the church and state are surrounded with enemies of all descriptions.

Some years ago I made collections for a work something similar to this, and had therein the countenance of some of the brightest luminaries this or any church ever was adorned with.

If the design I have now mentioned is not in the contemplation of any other person, I shall feel myself happy in rendering this service to our venerable establishment. In what way, therefore, can the proposal be offered to all her friends so well, as through the medium of your long-tried and excellent Publication? By your means, Mr. Urban, I beg leave to solicit communications on the subject from such of your readers and correspondents as are well-wishers to our Religion, and who pray for her peace and prosperity.

Yours, &c. JOHN WATKINS.

Mr. URBAN, July 20.

AS you have noticed, in your excellent account of the late universal philanthropist Dr. Heberden, that he was an early encourager of the Humane Society; I send you a copy of a letter which expresses his acceptance of an honourable office, which he had been unanimously requested to fill.

"To Dr. HAWES, Spital-square.

"SIR, Windsor, Sept. 18, 1789.

"I last night received the favour of your letter, acquainting me with the ho-

nour done me by my being chosen a Vice President of the Humane Society, which owes so much to your distinguished zeal and service for its foundation and support. My advanced age makes it necessary to withdraw myself from my usual business, and therefore renders me not very fit for any new employment, so that I am not likely to be at all useful to you; but, if you have a sufficient number of active members to admit of an inactive one in me, I will receive the honour intended me with thankfulness. I earnestly request, that you will not let me keep out any one who might do some service to the Society; for to every such person I would gladly give place, either now or at any other time. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,
"W. HEBERDEN."

Mr. URBAN, *Abbess Roding, July 23.*

DOWN HALL, once the residence of Matthew Prior, is situated in the parish of Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, on the left-hand side of the road leading from Matching green to Hatfield heath. It belonged to Robert Harley Earl of Oxford, who gave it to Prior, after whose death the noble earl spent several years in retirement. It is built of brick; and it must have been either a mistake, or else a poetical licence of the poet, to have described its being built of lath and plaster, especially as the house does not appear to have been lately erected. The situation of it is remarkably pleasant, commanding a beautiful though not an extensive prospect. It has a very nice park, and a hanging wood on one side, watered at the bottom by a river, which, I believe, is the Roding. It belongs at present to Lady Ibbotson, who has made some alterations there for the best. This account, I hope, will prove satisfactory to the enquiry of your correspondent Z.; and by inserting it you will confer an obligation on

Yours, &c.

T. D.

Mr. URBAN, July 8.

LAST month I went with a friend to Twickenham for the amusement of angling. My first care, however, was to visit the sacred Willow planted by the hand of Pope; and to my bitter grief only two or three feet of the trunk remain, the upper part having been cut away. I will refrain from invective, Mr. Urban, as it is not impossible that, from some particular cause, its destruction was indispensable.

Yours, &c.

M. BROWNE.

244. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year 1801. Part I.*

THE Croonian lecture, by Everard Home, esq. treats on the structure and uses of the membrana tympani of the ear.

Article II. is a paper on the method of determining, from the real probability of life, the values of contingent reversions in which three lives are involved in the survivorship; by William Morgan, esq.

III. Abstract of a register of the barometer, thermometer, and rain, at London, in Rutlandshire, for 1798; by Thomas Barker, esq.

IV. On the power of penetrating into space by telescopes, with a comparative determination of the extent of that power in natural vision, and in telescopes of various sizes and constructions, illustrated by select observations; by Dr. Herschel.

V. A second appendix to the improved solution of a problem in physical astronomy, inserted in the *Philosophical Transactions* for the year 1798, containing some farther remarks and improved formulæ for computing the co-efficients A and B, by which the arithmetical work is considerably shortened and facilitated; by the Rev. John Hellins, B. D.

VI. Account of a peculiarity in the distribution of the arteries sent to the limbs of slow-moving animals, together with some other similar facts. In a letter from Mr. Anthony Carlisle, surgeon, to John Symmons, esq. The animal on which these experiments were tried was the *Maucauco*, or *Le-mur lardi gradus* of Linneus; the peculiarity of arrangement is in the axillary arteries, and in the iliacs. "These vessels, at their entrance into the upper and lower limbs, are suddenly divided into a number of equalized cylinders, which occasionally anastomose with each other. They are exclusively distributed on the muscles, whilst the arteries sent to all parts of the body, excepting the limbs, divide in the usual arborescent form; and even those arteries of the limbs which are employed upon substances not muscular branch off like the common blood-vessels. I counted 23 of these cylinders, parallel to each other, about the middle of the upper arm, and 17 in the inguinal fasciculus. In the *bradypus didactylus*, or Great Armistoth, there were 42 such

cylinders on the superficies of the brachial fasciculus. The effect of this peculiar disposition of the arteries in the limbs of these slow-moving quadrupeds will be that of retarding the velocity of the blood, which, it is well known, moves quicker in the arteries near the heart than in the remote branches, and the frequent communications in the cylinders in the flesh must produce eddies which will retard the progress of the fluid. It may be difficult to determine whether the slow movement of the blood sent to these muscles be a subordinate convenience to other primary causes of their slow contraction, or whether it be of itself the immediate and principal cause." The facts at present ascertained relative to muscular motion do not authorize Mr. C. to treat decidedly of the share which the vascular system holds in the operation of muscular contraction. Certain it is that a larger proportion of arteries is sent to the muscles of quadrupeds than to the ordinary substances; and the extreme redness of these organs shews that their axillaries are of a large diameter. A greater degree of redness is also observable in those muscles of the same animals which are most frequently called into action. Mr. C. has not yet met with any arrangement of blood-vessels analogous to those described, except in the carotid artery of the lion, perhaps subservient to the long-continued exertion of the muscles of his jaws whilst holding a powerful animal till it is wearied out by ineffectual struggles. It is believed, also, that animals which chew the cud have a plexus of arteries in the neck, analogous to the *rete mirabile*; but this has not been verified in all, but is under experiment.

VII. Outlines of experiments and enquiries respecting sound and light; by Thomas Young, M. D.

VIII. Observations on the effects which take place from the destruction of the membrana tympani of the ear; by Mr. Astley Cooper, in a letter to Everard Home, esq. by whom some remarks are added. From two cases here recited it has been found that the loss of the membrana tympani in both ears, far from producing total deafness, occasions only a slight diminution of the powers of hearing; and that, in cases where it has been destroyed, the air is capable of acting with sufficient force upon the stapes to communicate vibration to it, and to produce, on the internal

internal organ, the necessary effect for perfect hearing.

IX. Experiments and observations on the light which is spontaneously emitted, with some degree of permanency, from various bodies; by Nathanael Hulme. These are, marine animals, both living and dead, the flesh of quadrupeds, several insects, and rotten wood. Light is incorporated with the whole substance of marine fishes. Some bodies or substances have a power of extinguishing spontaneous light, others of preserving it, when applied to them; when it is extinguished it is not lost, but may be revived by the most simple means. It is rendered more vivid by motion; is not accompanied by any degree of sensible heat, discoverable by a thermometer; cold diminishes it; heat increases and gradually extinguishes it.

X. Account of a series of experiments undertaken with a view of decomposing muriatic acid; by Mr. William Henry.

XI. Edward Howard, esq. on a new fulminating mercury.

PART II.

XII. Dr. William Hyde Wollaston on double images caused by atmospheric refraction.

XIII. Dr. Herschel's investigation of the powers of prismatic colours to heat and illuminate objects, with remarks that prove the different refrangibility of radiant heat; to which is added, an enquiry into the method of viewing the sun advertently with telescopes of large apertures and high magnifying powers.

XIV. His experiments on the refrangibility of the invisible rays of the sun.

XV. His experiments on the solar and terrestrial rays that occasion heat, with a comparative view of the laws to which light and heat, or rather the rays which occasion them, are subject, in order to determine whether they are the same or different.

XVI. Chemical experiments on zoophytes, with some observations on the component parts of membrane; by Charles Hatchett, esq.

XVII. On the electricity excited by the mere contact of conducting substances of different kinds; in a letter from Mr. Alexander Volta, professor of natural history in the University of Pavia, to Sir Joseph Banks.

XVIII. Some observations on the head of the *Ornitherynchus paradoxus*,

by Everard Home. An aquatic quadruped, with a beak like a duck, and grinding teeth.

A third part is announced, to complete the volume.

145. *The History of Bath.*

By the Rev. Richard Warner.

AT the head of his work appears the head of its author; not the pedestrian traveller we have accompanied through the wilds and fastnesses of Wales, but the smart jenny Bath preacher, who puts himself under the protection of the Prince of Wales, and forgets the subscribers who enabled him to bring forth this history, not uninforming nor unpleasing, if we except certain peculiarities of style, such as the presence of a Roman burying-place at Walcot. At any rate this History of Bath is more to the purpose than the History of Bristol, which was calculated only to under-prop the Rowleio-Chattertonian fictions, and must by this time have died with its author, as the legend of Brute and Bladud should have become extinct with Mr. Wood; but, as it helps out a joke or a page, let it stand.

The British or Belgic history of Bath being dispatched in 16 pages, we come to the Roman part of the story, which, except what we glean from Solinus, must speak for itself in what Antiquaries call *supellex nummaria et lapidea*, coins and inscriptions, and the interesting foundations of the Roman baths, which after a few weeks exposure gave way to modern buildings; but these are here introduced, with a few common observations daintily dished up; and of a temple of Minerva, ascribed to Agricola because Domitian was childishly devoted to the worship of that goddess. We should have liked to know who is the present possessor of that female bust found in Bath, engraved by Musgrave and Horsley. (p. 29.) *Luna*, we are told (p. 32) was a favourite intelligence with the Romans. To a vigorous imagination the upper half of an equestrian statue will exhibit *Geta*; and the name *Agua Salis*, in Antonino's Itinerary, implies a solemn dedication of these waters to *Apullos Medicus*, and an altar with the figures of Jupiter and Hercules *Bilar* represent Dioclesian and Maximian, who assumed the names of these deities, but without any epithet, and such a faculty will even introduce Cerebus, in his Chalcid, with

with the rude and scarcely distinguished carving at the base of the pediment mistaken for a *dolphin*, but more probably the ornament common in such places. *Peregrinus* on another inscription does not mean a *stranger*, but a proper name.

Of the Saxon and Danish period we have more historic certainty. "The military history of Bath to the 14th century" occupies sect. VI. but with a hasty leap from Edward III. to James I. and another greater stride, from the Revolution to 1715 and 1798. The inscription and relief mentioned p. 63, engraved pl. III. 3, is probably *sepulchral*, and seems to convey a different reading. John de Villula's tomb would be rather in his cathedral at Wells, where he is expressly said to have been buried. (p. 112.) "Strongly tainted with Jacobite principles, a numerous junto, which subsisted at Bath in the early part of the present century, secretly befriended the cause of the Pretender, and, when the rebellion burst out in 1715, took very active measures to aid the insurrection that was then fermenting in the Western counties. We are concerned to relate, that a well-known literary character, who blended the merits of an elaborate historian with the profession of a divine, made a conspicuous figure in this confederacy; Mr. Carte, the minister at that time of the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul. With his privity, and probably under his direction, an extensive plot had been hatched and matured, and a quantity of arms collected in the house of one Ferguson, of Bath; but the vigilance of Government detected this nest of vipers before their machinations could be carried into execution; and Mr. C. was content to save his neck, and escape from those who were sent to apprehend the conspirators, by leaping out of a window dressed in his canonicals." (p. 98.) From Dr. Harrington.

Sect. III. contains the ecclesiastical history of Bath; the abbey and bishoprick. Sect. IV. the civil history to the reign of Elizabeth, who granted the present charter. The city was represented in parliament in that of Edward I. Sect. V. contains the modern history of Bath, with a plan of the city, 1717, and another later, *improved*; account of the three parishes and the out-parish of Walcot; the four city chapels, and the poor's church at

Walcot: ch. IV. hospitals and charitable institutions; ch. V. the public baths. Sect. II. c. V. treats of the corporation, courts of judicature, police, and internal state of Bath: ch. II. the amusements of Bath. Sect. III. ch. I. Natural history of Bath and its environs. A list of publications on the waters amounts to 39, from 1520 to 1800. (p. 377—380). Ch. II. Mineralogy and fossilology.

The work concludes with an appendix of original deeds, &c. with a plate of fac-similes of some of them.

The plates are, three plans; a general view of Bath; view of the Royal Crescent; West end of the abbey church; the baths as in 1676; Pump-room; Guildhall; fac-similes; two plates of Roman antiquities.

The Roman antiquities of Bath, by the same author, are reviewed in our vol. LXIX. p. 319.

146. *A Journey into Cornwall, through the Counties of Southampton, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon; interspersed with Remarks, moral, historical, literary, and political.* By George Lipscombe.

IN the rage for *journeying* over our native country we "see men as trees walking." This traveller's preliminary chapter, "an essay on descriptive writing, eloquence, learning, wit," affords a specimen of what we are to expect from this journey, which begins at Portsmouth and ends in London, and is interspersed with the severest strictures on all ranks and classes of persons and buildings. The country-seats in the environs of London are "ill constructed, ridiculous habitations, miserably stuck together by *narrow-minded* citizens. Among them we meet with all the nonsense and absurdity which unbounded folly, aided by the assistance of wealth, can possibly have contrived—efforts even disgraceful to the vulgar heads which gave them birth." (p. 356.) The poor in some parts of the country are branded with "brutal ignorance," and "the *narrow-minded* boor," with "almost interminable stupidity;" and the church at Ringwood is only remarkable for "the illiterate nonsense that abounds on the grave-stones." After this, have not we a right to expect the correctest language and most polished style? Instead of which, we hear of "turf verdant as eternal spring" (p. 79); and, for sunset, "the glorious juninary

luminary of day descended with awful, silent grandeur, till, on a sudden, resting, as it were, for a moment, on the bosom of the mighty waters, it *entranced* the tremendous deep, and entered into the *vast palace of darkness*." If we seek for historical information, we shall find ourselves misled by the monument of *Wolsey* among other bishops, in Winchester cathedral, "in their *full habits*. These great men, as well as Wykeham, Eddington, Fox, and Gardner, lie on marble tombs, in fine oratories, ornamented with Gothic spire-work, reaching up to the roof of the church. The skeleton of Alfred was supposed to be found in the ruins of Hyde abbey, nearly entire, with a brass buckle and ring. (See Archæol. XIII. 309, and our vol. LXX. p. 1068.) Mr. Millner, a Roman Catholic priest, has made a very interesting collection of coins and antique curiosities discovered in the neighbourhood. In Salisbury cathedral are monuments of Knights Templars, who *fell* in the *time of the Crusades*." (p. 59.) "There is a *brown marble* in memory of Lord Stourton." (p. 60.) "Among other improvements *three* small chapels have been added to the choir." (p. 62.) One has been added, and *two* taken away. "In the Council-house is a picture of Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's college, Oxford." (p. 65.) "Wolsey's first preferment was Lymington, to which he was presented by the Marquis of Dorsetshire." (p. 79.) "There is a monument, in a niche of the South wall of Wimborne church, of some *eccentric* person, who was determined, as tradition says, to be interred neither in the church nor out of it. He certainly took the only method of accomplishing his whimsical design, by being buried in the situation in which his tomb stands." (p. 92.) A good story for a sexton to tell to a slipshod traveller; such forms of monuments are not unfrequent. Mr. L. wants to be informed that *Dacorun* is as common as *Daxorum*; and that Lord Fitz Peters, a general who *served and died in France*, desired to be buried near his royal master, was neither contemporary with, nor servant to, Ethelred. It must therefore pass as "only a conjecture of the writer's own." (p. 95.)

John de Beaufort was not marquis of Dorsetshire, nor were the achievements or trophies over tombs derived

from the Roman gladiators. (pp. 96, 97.) Perhaps one of Mr. L.'s most just remarks is the total want of correspondence of the house at Milton abbey with the fine Gothic remains of the abbey contiguous. "It has no resemblance to that kind of architecture, except in the form of the windows" (p. 111), and these are of the very latest style; nor is the chapel the remaining body of the abbey (p. 116), but all that remains of the abbey-church; and we doubt if the present altar was the monument of an abbot discovered a few years ago. (p. 116.) The painted figure of a woman with a bird was not King Athelstan's mother, but his queen-consort. Qu. if the Scriptures were first translated into the Saxon language in that king's reign? (p. 118) and if the village of Durwicks should not be *Durweston*? Sherborne church, so far from "falling infinitely short of what its external appearance seems to promise" (p. 126), that it is one of the most beautiful and best kept buildings of its kind; and the two brothers on one monument were neither Harcey nor perhaps *D'Arcy*, but *Horsey*, an ancient family in these parts; nor is there any more truth in the mortification said to have been expressed in the red vein of Lord Digby's marble statue, than in the prick of a pin in Lady Russell's finger in Westminster abbey. Here is a monument of the *Fitz-Sumer's* family; and in the same chapel the figure of an abbot. At Hinton St. George Mr. L. noticed neither the mansion spoiled by modern improvement, nor the capital series of family-portraits, which seem to have escaped most of our tourists. At Exeter our author first makes the discovery of a lion *couchant* at the feet of a knight, "which *must*," says he, "have been his *crest*" (p. 157); and he adopts the silly tradition of Sir Peter Carew having had *seventeen* wives, because "there certainly are seventeen coats of arms *affixed* to his tomb." (p. 157.) Thus does the credulity which he censures in the "narrow-minded boor and untutored rustick" take possession of him in these instances; and in none, perhaps, so strongly as *Cheriton cross*, whose use and age he cannot for his life ascertain. (p. 163). He seems to have just espied the grooves for the portcullis at Trematon castle (p. 205); and he mistakes the buildings on Roch rock, which were a chapel or hermitage, for a lighthouse, or place

of security, to overlook the country. In the grounds at Mount Edgecumbe is this inscription to the famous pig:

*"Porco fidissimo Cupidini,
Hic tumulus inscribitur."*

And in a temple, along with the busts of Homer, Virgil, and Milton, "a fine imitation of bronze, in the statue of a negro." (p. 220.) Mr. L. has, however, given the first description in print of Lord Camelford's seat at Boconnoc, and a list of the family-pictures, and of the steam-engines to carry off the water from the tin-mines at Mervagiffey. It cost 20,000l.; requires 72 bushels of coals in 24 hours; raises 63 gallons of water at every stroke, and performs 14 of these motions every minute.

In the house at Port Eliot is a fine collection of old paintings, which were found in the abbey of St. Germain's, at the Reformation. They are on Scripture subjects, and in good preservation. (p. 284.) In the saloon is the only original painting now in England, and perhaps extant, of the celebrated John Hampden*, dated 1643. In the account of Cornwall and the Western parts of Devon Mr. L. is more particular than any other traveller who has fallen in our way. His "Conclusion" defies the severity of Criticism; and he "resigns his pen with a consciousness that not a line which he has written can wound the feelings of the most delicately sensible."—It is time for us to take leave of Mr. L. whom we shall have occasion to review in his professional character, and who threatened the corporation of Warwick with detecting their abuse of their charter—but gave up his design for want of encouragement to pursue it.

147. *The History of Helvetia; containing the Rise and Progress of the Helvetic Republics to the Middle of the Fifteenth Century* By Francis Hare Naylor, Esq. In Two Volumes.

IN his preface Mr. N. tells us, the greater part of this publication was ready for the press before he was apprized of Mr. Planta's intention of treating the same subject, being written during his residence in Italy; but no sooner did he see his "Helvetic Confederacy" advertised than he laid down his pen, determined to wait for the ap-

pearance of that work before he finally decided upon the destiny of his own. Finding, however, that Mr. P's view of things differed materially from his, and that they frequently considered the same object in an opposite light, he saw no reason to abandon his plan. He has selected the most brilliant era of the Helvetic history. Much remains to be said. The Burgundian and Italian wars, the progress of the Reformation, the triumph of truth, and the decay of patriotism, afford an ample field for the historian, even should he decline to enter upon that awful period when the Alpine valleys ceased—perhaps for ever—to be the abode of Freedom and Happiness. With respect to his future intentions, the publick may possibly look for some information, but he is as yet unable to give it. By their decision he will regulate his own. Should he, however, discontinue his pursuit, it will not be from want of materials. A long residence on the Continent afforded him an opportunity of following the revolutions of Switzerland and Italy through all their maze of horrors. Papers too of the utmost importance are probably within his reach. Yet he scarce knows how to trust his feelings; nor does he think the present moment the most proper to treat so delicate a subject. He would wish to be thought impartial; but in what he undertakes he is resolved to be just."

Mr. N. writes in an agreeable, unaffected style, not overcharging his details with characters or reflections.

Chap. I. gives a view of Helvetia before the time of Cæsar, and after it was subdued by the Romans, and overrun by the Burgundians and Alemanni.

Chap. II. Charlemagne's sketch of manners during the 8th and 9th centuries. Salic and Riparian codes.

Chap. III. Carlovingian race. Helvetia united to the German empire.

Chap. IV. View of society during the 13th century.

Chap. V. Rodolphus of Hapsburg, Albert, his unpopular government, William Tell. The Austrian government overturned.

Chap. VI. Assassination of Albert, Battle of Morgarten. Truce with Austria. Death of Leopold. Affairs of Italy.

Chap. VII. General spirit of discontent. Confederacy. League of the peoples. Battle of Laupen.

Chap.

* It we believe Mr. Granger, there is no authentic picture of Hampden, though there are engravings from two which pass for such.

Chap. VIII. Frederick of Austria. Albert of Austria. Affairs of Zurich.

Vol. II. chap. IX. General view of the confederacy. Siege of Zurich. Death of Albert. War between Berne and the Bishop of Bâle.

Chap. X. Death and character of the Emperor. Progress of literature. Schisms in the church. Battle of Sempach.

Chap. XI. Battle of Nâfels. Truce with Austria. General view of the confederacy.

Chap. XII. War with Appenzel.

Chap. XIII. Internal affairs of Switzerland. Acquisitions made by the different cantons. The Swiss carry their arms beyond the St. Gothard. Disputes with the Duke of Milan. Sigismund, Emperor, corruptions of the Papal government. Origin of the hierarchy. Council of Pisa.

Chap. XIV. Council of Constance. Abdication and flight of the Pope. Frederick quits Constance; is put under the ban of the empire. War against Austria. Frederick submits. John deposed. Martin elected. The council dissolved. John Hus and Jerome of Prague.

Chap. XV. Insurrection in the Valais. War with the Duke of Milan. Battle of St. Paul. Troubles in Appenzel. The Rhetian league.

Chap. XVI. Council of Bâle. Eugenius IV. Union of the Greek and Latin churches. Hussites. View of manners during the 15th century.

Singular expressions: "By degrees they *endorsed* the cuirass, and led their vassals in person to the field." (p. 55.) "The *elegant* mythology of Rome." (ibid.)

We are not aware of the decided rejection of every thing that was *Roman*, and, with it, all remains of taste and literature. (p. 56.)

"In the first part of this work we have viewed the Helvetic people in a situation which must engage the sympathy of every benevolent mind. For, what sublimer spectacle can this world afford than the struggles of Valour in the cause of Independence? With progressive pleasure have we followed them from the field of Rutli, and the defile of Morgarten, to the establishment of the grand federative UNION between the eight cantons. We have examined their conduct with minute attention during the noble contest. We have beheld whole armies of mercena-

ries put to flight by a handful of men who had nothing to support them but the love of liberty. While all the resources and all the efforts of Austria served only to shew the folly of attempting to subjugate a nation, which is firmly determined to be free.

"Such was the proud and happy destiny of the Swiss, so long as their bosoms glowed with the pure flame of patriotism, and labour and industry gave health and vigour to their bodies. But, while their resistless courage has excited our warmest admiration, we have, in the progress of our labours, found cause to mourn a sad reverse of manners. By gradations scarcely perceptible we have seen the nations of Helvetia declining from that primordial simplicity and spotless integrity which gave dignity to the human character. Their virtues were the offspring of poverty. And the cares and speculations of successful commerce they daily vanquished, till they left only a wreck behind. *An extensive trade gave birth to that degrading selfishness which closes the heart to every finer feeling. From thence too arose that contracted spirit of party which is so fatal to all free constitutions, and which even the sturdy fabric of monarchical government is scarcely strong enough to resist.* These were the corroding evils that sapped the foundations of Helvetic freedom, and menaced the confederacy with more imminent ruin than either the intrigues or the armies of Austria. Even during the most flourishing period of their well-earned prosperity we have beheld internal jealousies and dissensions arising between the different states. What a melancholy prospect does such a scene afford for all human institutions! since a government, founded upon the noblest principles of virtue, and connected by the most enlarged views of general utility, was not proof against the seductions of wealth!

"Should we ever resume our pen, a less pleasing subject remains to be discussed. In the sequel of Helvetic history the human character appears under a more common form—the votary of interest—and the victim of every discordant passion. For the present, however, we leave Helvetia in the enjoyment of happiness which has seldom been the lot of mortality. Rhetia was at length united with Glaris. The Appenzellers were rewarded for their generous struggle by the friendship and alliance

alliance of the confederates. The jurisdiction of Uri extended to the South side of the St. Gothard, and filled the pusillanimous minds of the Italian despots with terror and dismay. Schivetz, deservedly venerated as the parent of Helvetic liberty, was equally the dread and admiration of the surrounding nations; while Unterwalden was remarkable for its rigid adherence to all those ancient virtues which animated the founders of the Helvetic league. By the acquisition of independence both Zug and Glaris had obtained the ultimate object of their wishes; and, by their integrity, their courage, and their moderation, they rendered themselves worthy of so great a blessing. An extensive commerce, the child of Freedom, had given wealth and prosperity to Lucerne, Berne, and Zurich, which the energy of their councils, and the courage of their troops, seemed likely to maintain. Such is the picture that Helvetia presented at this happy moment to the astonished world. Monarchies and commonwealths have risen and disappeared with alternate glory and decay. They teach us the vanity of all human pursuits. They exhibit the chimeras of Ambition in their real light. The mightiest nations that ever swayed the sceptre of the world are lost and gone. Some have crumbled away by the progressive attacks of enfeebling Luxury, or by the corroding hand of Time; while others have been crushed by the superior force of a more powerful and more barbarous people. Such a spectacle is grand and terrific, and prepares a contemplative mind for that awful day when this globe itself shall dissolve amid the general wreck of Nature; when the wildest prospects of Ambition, the most splendid theories of Philosophy, and the proudest monuments of Art, shall be as if they had never been.

"It is not with the rule and compass that we can estimate the happiness and the glory of a nation. It is by the sublimity of his ideas, and the energy of his conduct, that man attains to glory. In this point of view the little states of Greece were infinitely superior to the most potent of the Asiatic despots. A band of robbers and outlaws, assembled under the command of Romulus, gave laws to the subjugated world. And, in our days, we have seen three millions of inhabitants, dispersed over the immense continent of America, resisting all

the treasure and all the power of Britain.

"The heroic period of Helvetic liberty (a period which will bear a comparison with the proudest annals of any nation) ended at the peace with Austria, which is termed the 50 years truce. That was indeed the golden age of the Confederacy. Peace and Union at home—Respectability abroad. Their commerce extensive, their manufactures flourishing. Their towns embellished, their government strengthened. Nor were these blessings the result of artful intrigues or of deep-laid policy, but the spontaneous growth of republican virtue; of virtue which raised the foundations of the Helvetic league to a standard with the most celebrated heroes that History can boast, and which preserved the nation in peace and prosperity so long as LIBERTY AND UNION WERE THE BULWARKS OF THE CONSTITUTION." (II. 390—394.)

143. *The Beauties of Wiltshire displayed, in Statistical, historical, and descriptive Sketches; interspersed with Anecdotes of the Arts. In Two Volumes.*

THIS work is dedicated to the Earl of Radnor, by John Britton, a native of Chippenham, in this county, who, we have no doubt, considers it as a specimen of fine writing, or he could not, after extolling the topographical character as Cicero does his Orator, and acknowledging the "limited extent of his own abilities," and the "imperfection of these sketches," which yet contain much original information, and which to his judgment seems both informing and interesting, proceed with such a paragraph as the following. "The maxims of Wisdom can only be elicited by the generalization of individual observations." Pref. p. viii. He goes on to observe, that "the predominant characteristics of every county naturally excite a peculiar association of ideas; thus, in contemplating Wiltshire, we generally reflect on its extensive plains, its Druidical character, its cloathing manufactures, and its elegant seats." (p. ix.) He says, he "can truly affirm that he has perused every public description of the county, and examined several MSS. in the Bodleian library and other repositories; he has likewise consulted many learned antiquaries, and particularly regarded their advice and observations. Lord Chesterfield has observed, that first appearances have a powerful effect with the majority

majority of mankind, and that primary impressions are commonly very lasting. The advice contained in these sentiments it would have been imprudent to neglect; I have therefore endeavoured to render the present performance both respectable in appearance and handsome in embellishment. In these particulars I believe no purchaser can reasonably assert that his money was ill bestowed." (p. xi.) Mr. B. acknowledges the Marquis of Lansdown as the first prompter of this work; and his obligations to Mr. Cunningham, of Heytesbury, Dr. Maton, Mr. T. Davis, Lord Arundel of Wardour, Mr. Beckford, Rev. T. Leman, Rev. W. Coxe, and Mr. Wyndham, Mr. William Owen, P. C. Methuen, Edward King, R. P. Knight and Joseph Smith, esqrs. Messrs. R. Philips, Gaby, and Sadler, Nichols, Price, Ellis, and Brayley*, Repton, Nash, Crockers of Frome, and Storer the engraver. He has republished Mr. Wyndham's plan for a History of the County, which Mr. B. thinks might be made *complete and copious* in four volumes; and he would engage to get the drawings and engravings executed in three years, in a manner *superior to any thing ever hitherto performed in a county history*; and if Mr. W. would solicit a few of his *literary friends* to assemble for the *express purpose* of consulting upon this work, Mr. B. is confident that a prompt determination would be the result.

His work opens with *another* preface of two pages, and is marked too strongly with the turgidity of modern writers. Besides perpetually-repeated professions of impartiality, good-nature, and humanity, intermixed with free censures of other travellers; not always unmerited, though guarded by submissive and tender caution, his style abounds with improper terms; such as, "arts flourishing beneath" (p. 4); "sufferings dependent on confusion" (p. 5). Of the beauties of fine writing see a notable instance at Salisbury plain (p. 20), and the ingenious discussion of the circulation of Roman coins and English guineas (p. 23). "Josiah Lane transferred some of the romantic scenes of Salvator

* "In conjunction with this gentleman I have commenced a topographical work, under the title of "Beauties of England and Wales," which, with the communications of friends, and aid of good embellishments, &c. we hope to make both valuable and interesting." See strictures on it, p. 319.

Rosa into English ground" (p. 251). Should it not be "transferred?" *Pictorial sketches* (II. 188). P. 8, l. antep. for still, r. till. P. 24, for Mr., r. Sir William Blackstone. P. 106, l. 2, dele the before Caprea. P. 110, l. 18, r. Filibien. P. 118, n. l. 1, Newbergensis. P. 135, l. 15, for Benedictes, r. Benedictine order. P. 163, 16, another kind, qu. bird? P. 165, l. 4 and 5, for Poppeæ, r. Poppea. P. 200, l. 5, for Diana of Noticos, r. Diana Valentinois. P. 311, l. antep. for Kilmanton, in Dorsetshire, r. Kilmington, in Devonshire. For *Virgo Vestalis* (II. 193), read a *vestal virgin*; and dele *Mariam* after Bucephalus Alexandri. "That Wiltshire is hardly noticed in the scanty records transmitted to us from the meagre pages of the antient historians" (p. 7) is owing to its extensive plains being thinly peopled. The "population, originating with the numerous workmen employed in the various branches of extensive trade, is at present vast and increasing." "The dimensions of the county seem to be determined, by Mr. Davies's Agricultural Survey, to be 54 miles by 34." 140,000 lambs at least are produced and fed yearly in South Wiltshire only; the Summer stock of sheep in that district is little (if any) short of 500,000 (p. 17).

Mr. B. says, p. 38, that a plate, called a "figure of Alesia," is given in the 4to account of Old Sarum, from which Dr. Stukeley appears to have derived his ideas of the circular streets, equidistant towers, &c. of Old Sarum. This 4to account was published after the Doctor's death; so that, grammatically speaking, Mr. B. must mean that the Doctor borrowed from the figure of Alesia, which was published in the *vriorum* edition of Cæsar's Commentaries, Leyden, 1713, and perhaps copied from an older.

P. 76, we have an account of Humphry Beckham, statuary and carver, of Salisbury, born 1588, died 1671, apprenticed to Rosgrave, carver, of the same place. Both have escaped Lord Orford. We cannot blame this writer for such false orthography as fritze and firname, when we see it in better writers, but on what possible authority we are yet to learn; nor for writing Hellingbed, when we have censured his betters for speaking of Sir William Campden.

P. 89. In the grand jury room is a portrait of Sir Thomas White, a benefactor

before to the city. We notice this because portraits of him are rare, and their originality doubtful.

When we consider who are the real authors of the misery, disaffection, and war, ascribed to the peasantry of Wiltshire, we feel inclined to dispense with the severe invectives in the note in p. 92. It is not possible for us to doubt that the monopolizing spirit of the farmers lays the foundation of those miseries which another set of men, not less criminal, foment into disaffection, as if not individuals but government itself were to blame. If the scarcity were not *artificial*, whence, we would ask, does it arise, that the necessaries of life are abundantly purchasable to all who can bring money to market? Inclosures near great towns are the surest means of cutting off supplies; for, while wastes were open, and small farms existed, it was in the power of the peasantry to raise a supply of various articles of provision, which the wealthy monopolist cares not about; but, while he enjoys the luxuries his purse can purchase, his labourer and cottager have neither meat, drink, nor lodging. The luxurious spirit of a few individuals sanctions these encroachments on the happiness of the community; and, while it converts arable and pasture into streets and squares, men not who feel the want of fields in their original productive state. "Thus does the face of places resemble the fortunes of individuals; the aggrandizement of one takes from the fair proportion of another. A case rather similar, though upon a more magnificent scale, is the monstrous enlargement of the metropolis, the overgrown head of the kingdom." (p. 181.)

P. 116. How is the acquittal of the murderer of Dr. Halseigh to "operate as a warning example to living revolutionists, and deter them from concerting, in word or deed, those horrors which certainly await anarchy and rebellion?"

rest on the day that he was assassinated by the orders of his mother-in-law!" The passage is in vol. II. p. 318, but not truly cited, for Mr. Agarde there says, that "St. Edward, returning from hunting in the forest of Clarendon, beside Salisbury, and coming to visit his mother-in-law, was by her order slain," not, as Mr. B. represents it, "on the same day;" not to mention that all our historians cited by Mr. Hutchins, I. 281, expressly say he had been hunting in a wood near Wexham. Nor is it less wonderful that our editor should let pass the gigantic stature of 14 feet, affirmed by Sir Thomas Elyot without an apostrophe of three!!!

P. 187. Mr. B. supplies the omission of carpet-manufactories in all our Encyclopediæ. The first carpet was made at Wilton by Duflorey, a Frenchman, lately dead, brought over by the present Earl of Pembroke's grandfather. Some partners obtained an exclusive patent, which was evaded by others at Kidderminster, by the alteration of a single word. Mr. Young says, in 1767 a journeyman's wages were but from 10 to 12s. a week, and only about 60 or 80 employed. They now can earn from 11. 11s. 6d. to 21. 2s. a week, and above 1000 persons are employed.

In the description of Wilton and its collection Mr. B. has been assisted by R. P. Knight, esq. Mr. Thomas Phillips, an artist engaged some time in the house, and Mr. Cox. The Egyptian statues in niches on each side of the entrance, said to be of black marble, are only varnished with a kind of slate, and appear to be much damaged by the weather. Mr. Dallaway says, of the Venus taking the thorn out of her foot, the attitude is more easy than that of the same subject at Florence, &c. &c.; but Mr. B. was "assured by a skilful artist, and convinced by ocular demonstration, that it possesses no merit, either in expression, contour, or execution. Its situation, in the open court, is a proof of its inferiority in the estimation of the collector." (p. 187.) Of the Amazonian queen Mr. B. says, "the right breast is chipped off." (p. 189.) Cary Creed represents it entire, and covered with drapery. What Mr. B. by an error of the press (p. 161), calls "Marcus Antoninus the Orator," is, in Creed's plate, M. Anthony, when in Egypt, with a crocodile at his feet.

"The surface of the bust of Marcus Medius so nearly resembles the texture

of the human skin that I can scarcely refrain from believing its being cast, the chisel being hardly competent to its production." (p. 168.) *Mapheus* (Maf-fai) at Verona pronounced the bou-strophedon inscription on the sacrifice of *Mantheus* to Jupiter to be modern, "the letters being too new and too regular to be of equal date with the sculpture; the *alpha* and *delta* correspond with no alphabet; and the stops at the end of words are not to be found in real antique inscriptions; the phraseology differs from the Latin and Greek; and *Mantheus* is a name unknown in antiquity." (p. 176.) The description of Wilton house concludes with general observations; and similar ones introduce that of *Fonthill*, where Mr. B. with pleasure sees a place assigned to artists of our own nation as well as to foreigners. The account of the pictures and grounds, including a critique on Gilpin's errors, occupy near 40 pages, and is thus concluded: "Fonthill abbey hath excited much curiosity, from the prominence of its situation and the secrecy of its execution. I know a particular account would be extremely interesting, and am sorry that I cannot at present furnish this desideratum, Mr. Beckford having judiciously determined to keep it secret from the public eye till entirely completed. If seen in its different stages of progressive improvement, surrounded with scaffolding, stones, and workmen, its real character would be injured, for no two persons would agree in their descriptions; besides, the admission of visitors would obstruct the artificers, and retard the work. When finished, it is intended to be opened for public inspection *." (p. 249.)

We are next conducted to *Wardour* castle, and its hall, 80 feet by 24, and 24 high, leading to the grand staircase, which cannot be viewed without admiration; and many persons of taste and science have declared that it is the handsomest piece of architectural ornament in the kingdom — the whole producing the most beautiful *coup d'œil* our traveller ever beheld. We cannot, however, forgive him the sallies of pertness of modern travellers respecting "the embellishments of this mansion being associated with ideas of religion." (p. 255.) It is a scene of far more interest than that before described; the pic-

* The magnificent furniture of Fonthill is advertised for sale by auction next month. EDIT.

tures and the ruins are objects of curiosity and regard. The castle was built in the style of *Lulworth*, and about the same time. Entertaining anecdotes are next given of *Giles Holfey*, who spent much of his time, and left some portraits, at *Wardour*, but they are almost marred by a flippant introduction. Here we are at a loss to know how "Danini was employed to decorate the cathedral of *Lincoln*," not recollecting any painting there except the altar-piece, which, if we mistake not, was the work of a foreign master, presented by the then dean.

The *Monthly Miscellany* and Mr. *Arthur Young* are with us no authority.

"*Ashcombe*, the seat of the Hon. *James Everard Arundel*, uncle and heir-apparent to *Lord Arundel*, is situated about six miles South of *Wardour*. The following description of this singularly-sequestered abode, written by *H. P. Wyndham, esq.* is so peculiarly appropriate and exact that I shall make no apology for introducing it. The singular peculiarity of the situation of this seat has scarcely a parallel in the kingdom. I shall attempt to rescue this enchanting spot from oblivion, and give some idea of the situation. *Ashcombe* gives a name to the *Ward Green hills* in the South-western extremity of this county. The house is erected on a knoll that rises to a considerable elevation from the deep centre of the mountainous hills with which it is closely environed on every part, in the circular form of a regular ascending amphitheatre. The lower half of their acclivities is almost uninterruptedly enriched with woods and coppices, while the upper part affords pasturage to innumerable flocks of sheep, and not unfrequently to herds of deer, that are enticed by the sweetness of the herbage to stray from the neighbouring walks of the *Dorsetshire Chase*, and which are seen from the house feeding even to the highest extremities of this lofty horizon. An inverted basin, placed in the middle of a large china bowl, will give a clear idea of this romantic spot. On the top of the inner basin stands the house, which, though not meriting the attention of travellers, is large, modern, and convenient. From the platform round the house, the grounds abruptly ascend over a concavity of lawns till they join the woods, which, like a broad zone, surround the luxuriant

luxuriant base of the hills. The diameter of the valley is about a quarter of a mile in breadth; a line drawn across, from the summit of one hill to the summit of the other, may be in length a mile or more; and, as the superficial descent of the hills on all sides is nearly half a mile, the degree of acclivity and the perpetual height may, with tolerable accuracy, be defined; on which account I suppose the latter to be about 400 yards. The only visible approach to the house is from the North, where a safe and excellent road is formed down the steep and rapid declivity of a narrow ridge, from the top of the hill to the entrance of the stable-court. There is a quick slope on each side of the road, part of which is thickly wooded, and part divided with corn-fields. It is from hence apparent that the knoll on which the building stands is not perfectly complete, being connected with the Northern summits of the hills by a steep projectional neck of land that precipitately terminates with the house." (p. 393—395.)

Knole gave birth to Sir Christopher Wren; and *Mere* is a market-town, though, by following *Magna Britannia*, the editor of the late edition of Camden's *Britannia* calls it a *small village*. (p. 310.)

Vol. II. opens with *Stourhead*, so denominated after Mr. Hoare purchased it from the Stourton family. He lived to improve it according to Kent's new fashion of *landscape gardening*, and "to see it acquire that degree of perfection and celebrity which occasioned it to be imitated in many of the most fashionable seats in the kingdom." Colin Campbell gave the original designs for the house; and Mr. Hoare executed them, with some alterations, 1722. Among many capital pictures (the engravings of which are specified) is a most beautiful drawing of Constantine's arch at Rome, by a Swiss artist, first a banker's clerk, and esteemed the finest drawing ever executed; and in the fine room a rich collection of English topography, in prints and drawings; some of Mr. W. Turner's best drawings of Salisbury cathedral, and a complete collection of all the monuments, and several hundred drawings by Sir Richard, who seldom suffered a beautiful or interesting scene to escape his faithful pencil. (p. 12.) Mr. R. is here quite transported with his congenial subject; and we hope he

will revive the spirit of British Topography in its fullest extent. The last grotto, bridge, pantheon, and two B. tol crosses, are properly characterized but it is not easy to conceive that the bridge in the print is a *rustic* one, it cannot be the *Chinese* one, which removed. The proportions of the figure of Botolph Stourton, on his tomb are of the usual scale; but the gigantic proportions of the real hero are derived from a thigh-bone 22 inches long which is 4 more than common, preserved at Bonhomme-house, 22 inches round at the head, where it joins the *os ilium*, and 11½ in the middle smallest part. This Botolph Stourton does not occur in Dugdale; and Mr. G. makes him an antagonist to the Conqueror; Mr. B. to the Danes under Alfred. But to this contrariety may apply the sagacious observation Mr. B. touching Maiden Bradley hospital (p. 25): "It cannot be very material or interesting to dispute about the founders of a building which is now leveled with the dust, with all its proud inmates, secular priests, and monks."

The account of *Longleat* is furnished by Mr. Davis, steward to the Marquis of Bath, who has "meritoriously employed his time in acquiring a knowledge of its ancient history." "In the grove here remains the headless stump of the ancient *Weymouth* pine, planted with other firs, &c. by the first Lord Weymouth, about 1696." The house was built on the site of an Augustinian priory, between 1567 and 1579, by John Thynne, who died 1580, and finished by his son and the first Lord Weymouth, 1682. The late proprietor, with the advice of Mr. Brown, planned the park and grounds as at present. The house is said to be the only regular pile of Grecian architecture of the 16th century in the kingdom; is an oblong of 220 feet by 180, and 60 feet high, built entirely of freestone, with three fronts, the four occupied by the offices. The hall is in a style of grandeur suitable to the house; the library contains many rare books, and some valuable MSS. (but we have no list of pictures in the gallery); and under the whole South front is an arched cellar, 220 feet long. "The late Marquis planted during 40 years, at least 50,000 trees annually, which are now in the most flourishing state. His son, the

sent Marquis, is every way qualified to succeed such a father, and is now employed in finishing the place in that style of perfection which his father planned, and for which Nature designed it, and of which the noble mansion-house of Longleat is worthy." (p. 45.)

Mr. B. (p. 47) inclines to fix VERLUCRO at *Warminster*, from its vicinity to Wansdyke and the two camps of Roundway and Oldborough, and the many Roman antiquities discovered in its neighbourhood. In addition to the pavements found at *Pitmead*, 1786, and engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries, "in the Autumn of 1800 Mr. Cunningham, of Heytesbury (who has furnished Mr. B. with an account of Roman camps, &c. hereabouts), farther investigated this spot, and discovered another room 19 feet 3 inches square, the floor of which was composed of a rich tessellated pavement, comprising a circular area, inclosed within a square frame, edged on the inside by a braided guilloche, and on the outside by a labyrinthian fret. From the rich specimens of Mosaic pavements found here, among which was part of a portico, measuring 60 feet by 10, and from the great extent of the ruins, we may conclude that this has been originally an elegant and extensive building. To the East of this villa is the site of another building, where the remains of a sudatory and bath have been discovered. (p. 53.) Three urns full of small brass Roman coins were discovered three years ago at *Bishopstrow*, half a mile from *Pitmead*." (p. 54.)

In the chapter of Agriculture Mr. B. concurs with us in opinion, that "a pretended scarcity has given the mercenary monopolizer full scope for the exercise of his avarice; the effects are too well known; the cause" Mr. B. ascribes to a preference of commerce and manufactures to agriculture. He divides the county into two parts: South-east, comprehending Marlborough downs and Salisbury plain; and, North-west, a vale-like flat, between the downs and the Gloucester hills, and celebrated for its rich pasture-land on the banks of the lower Avon and the Thames, and for the produce of one of the most excellent kinds of cheese which the island can boast. He positively corrects Mr. Gilpin's description of Salisbury plain, and shews how much the inclosing system has diminished the sheepstock of

Wiltshire, which has been gradually decreasing, and which, notwithstanding the seeming immensity of the number (not less than half a million), is lower, by some thousands, than it was 50 years ago. (p. 69.) The pride of keeping fine sheep, and the rage or fashion for ploughing up the downs, are two causes of this decrease, (p. 70.) "As long as South Wiltshire remains a corn country the *sheepfold* must be the *sheet-anchor* of its husbandry; and, until a new method can be found to manure its hill-land equally efficacious with the sheepfold, breeding sheep as a science, solely for the beauty of the shape, can never be introduced with success." (p. 73.)—In a large part of the North-west skirts of this district, adjoining to Dorsetshire, great numbers of cows are kept purposely for making butter, some of which supply Bath and Salisbury, and the remainder is consumed in the towns nearest to the great cheese-dairies of North Wilts, where butter is seldom made except from whey. Wiltshire has long been famous for its bacon. The rental of farms, Mr. B. is of opinion, should not exceed 800*l.* per annum, nor be less than 80*l.* (p. 99.)—Three or four individuals in the neighbourhood of *Ambresbury* rent to the amount of 1000*l.* each; "so many agricultural cannibals, who have devoured their eight or ten families apiece." (p. 153.)

We are now to follow our traveller to *Salisbury plain*, which his imagination represents as once "peopled with countless multitudes of the rude aborigines of the land, till hostile invasion depopulated them, and srewed them with barrows over the slain." The chimerical speculations of Dr. Stukeley have been completely confuted by the learned and luminous writings of Mr. Edward King (p. 108), "who, confuting the opinion that they were Danish works, refers them to the first race of settlers in these countries till the time of the Romans. In the barrows which Mr. Cunningham opened in 1800, he found bones, bits of urns and swords, and flags' horns. Mr. B. enumerates 19 camps, besides others more particularly described by him. In treating of *Stonehenge*, after indulging the reveries of modern antiquaries and lecturers on its origin and use, Mr. B. inclines for the authority of Welsh historians and poets, to ascribe it to Ambrosius, as a sepulchral monument to the British chieftains

chisels slain by Mengist, and many of the stones brought from Ireland by *Morden*; and against its Druidical origin he argues from the stones being wrought by hand instead of being natural, as they were required to be, and are every where else found to be. "Avebury is evidently much more ancient, was upon a more magnificent and extensive scale; yet this is scarcely noticed by writers, nor is it known by hundreds of people in this county." (p. 148, n.) Dr. Stukeley first brought it into public notice. "The most considerable and most correct views of Stonehenge ever yet published are in Mr. King's elegant work already noticed. Two of these were drawn by the Rev. Mr. Racket, and are etched in a very tasteful and masterly style by Mr. Storer. Another, from the correct pencil of Mr. Hearne, is published by Mr. Byrne, in his *Antiquities*. This is a beautiful picture, with a fine grand effect; but it is only a partial view of some of the stones. The accuracy of my own can best be ascertained by those who will compare it with the structure; yet I fear that, notwithstanding all my endeavours to be exact, some faults may still exist." (p. 145.)

"At *Ludgershall*, as in many borough-towns, every free house is numbered with large figures; glaring stigmas of venality! In *Grose's Antiquities*

said to be solemnized, and the dinner served up; and remnants of the tapestry which decorated it, with the hooks that fastened it, are still shown." (p. 168.)

Mr. B. inclines to transfer *Canetio* from Marlborough to the intersection of two Roman ways at *Crossford*; within two miles of *Obisbury castle* (p. 171); and *Verlucio* at *Hoddington* (p. 196.)—Not *Gough* but *LELAND* says, the priory was for White friars, founded by John Goodwin and William *Rensbeck*. (p. 176.)

The inhabitants of the village of *Stoke* have, under the fostering hand of Mr. Smith of *Stoke park*, one of the representatives of *Devizes*, been accommodated with comfortable dwellings. (p. 208.)

While Mr. B. controverts the originality of the figures of white horses* cut on the Wiltshire hills, he entertains his readers with traditions of the great privileges of *Wellbury*, equal to those of *Bristol* (p. 211), and the conveyance of deer by a skirted road of broad cloth, constructed by the clothiers (p. 215); as if deer-carts were not known 150 years ago; but he very properly (p. 214) guards us from indiscriminate use of the term *picturesque*, so frequently made use of by Mr. Gilpin as to have become, in the mouth of every coxcomb, male or female, who can handle the pencil, "a term of vague and indefinite meaning," like the word *genteel*, and many others of the present day.

The pictures at *Bowood*, the Marquis of Lansdown's seat, are chiefly landscapes by English artists, and English portraits. One of *Oliver Cromwell*, on leaf-gold, said to be by *Walker*, the Protector's favourite artist, and purchased of the "*King's librarian*." (p. 219.) What king, and what librarian? We have heard of pictures injudiciously turned out of some of our palaces, and books out of the royal library: "The cascade was designed by a man of real taste, Mr. *Hamerton*, of *Painthill*, who took a picture of N. *Poussin's* for his model. Mr. *Josiah Lane* assisted in the formation of this stupendous work, but it was finished under the direction of

* "So careless are our modern topographers, that *Robertson*, in his "*Topographical Survey of the great Road from London to Bath and Bristol*," has confounded the White horse at *Cherrill* with that at *Bratton*." (p. 234.)

the present Marquis." (p. 231.) Near the aviary is a remarkable echo, which repeats every word three or four times, and every tone and inflection of the voice is distinctly heard. On a rising ground, a mile West from the house, in a thick solemn wood, is the mausoleum erected by the Earl of Shelburne, and containing a marble tomb, with an inscription to the memory of John Petty, Earl of Shelburne, who died in 1761. The Marquis has commenced the execution of a design of reducing all the LARGE farms on his estates at the expiration of his leases; and Mr. B. heard many praiseworthy anecdotes of him on the subject of the game-laws, &c. (p. 227); and the new-built ~~fractious~~ houses erected by him at the entrance of Calne are let to the tenants at the *same low rents* as formerly. (p. 232.)

Mr. B. appropriates a chapter to his native town of Chippenham, and very properly applauds the good sense of its inhabitants in abrogating their annual feasts, and applying the money to defray the charges of paving the streets, altering the bridge, and other useful improvements. Wherever the promises for such laudable undertakings have been violated by their representatives, will the gentlemen of larger corporations "evinced the possession of as much good sense?" (p. 247.) Mr. Fludger rather exceeded his promises after his election than stopped short in performing them, and opened the way to the great improvement of the town and its cloathing manufacture, which, however, had an unfortunate termination in a division of electioneering interests, the clothiers claiming, against the townsmen, a right to nominate both representatives, which they obtained, by compromise, only for one. Mr. B. shows clearly that *machinery*, which has opened the way to the harvest of British muslins, calicoes, dimities, ginghams, &c. has had a contrary effect in the woollen manufacture, thrown thousands out of employment, without improving the manufacture, either in texture or variety, or reducing the price. The *morality* of Chippenham is that of all manufacturing towns; but, among the lower class, *intebriation** ap-

* This is a favourite word with our author, who has applied it to the annual borough feasts here, wherein Reason used to be sacrificed on the altar of *Intebriation* and G. winey. Was there no Latin word to supply the place of this latter?

pears now to be generally exploded. (p. 257.) Without any particular attachment to *sect*, the Presbyterians are now succeeded by *Methodists*, alias *Independents*, alias *Calvinists*; and "the pulpit is frequently occupied by preachers of divers opinions; so that it may of course be concluded that the inhabitants, of all ranks and denominations, occasionally attend, without any idea of forsaking either the establishment or their own particular societies." (p. 258.) Are they then *fixed* in any opinion?

It is surely sufficient condemnation of modern imitators of Gothic, that the centre of the North front of Corham house is modeled from the *chapel* of Henry VII. at Westminster, and this because the house adjoins to a town, and is not situated in the centre of its estate. With any other view than to unite the town and country collection of pictures in an additional building, we must consider all the reasoning of Mr. Repton's *Red Book* as absolutely ill-founded.

"The pictures at Corham amount to 556 pieces, the principal of which are not only by the most celebrated masters, but the major part of them are the *chef d'œuvres* of the respective artists." (p. 286.) A sketch of the life of the collector is added, which represents him as a high-spirited, independent Englishman.

At Bradford "the government of the poor, of whom there are a considerable number, is attended with some degree of singularity. They are under the management of an overseer, elected by housekeepers paying the ninepenny rate, whose place is for life. The propriety of this measure is somewhat questionable. Great power lodged in the hands of an individual is generally abused; his salary is 500l. per annum. The population is estimated at 12,000; but Mr. Barker, the late intelligent rector, conjectured that 9000 was much nearer the truth. The dissoluteness of the people is manifested by numerous instances of scrophula; even leprosy is not uncommon. The beds of the infected persons are found of a morning covered with a farinaceous substance, like flour. Probably a collateral cause of these severe afflictions may be traced in the qualities of the water that is drunk by the inhabitants, most of which is impregnated with fixed air and magnesia. This water flows, in a number of little streams, from the surrounding hills.

bills, and is generally preferred to that of the river, which, by the number of dye-houses seated on its banks, is rendered very often turbid and unwholesome. The health of the poor is committed to the care of a surgeon, who has a salary of 250 guineas yearly allowed him by the corporation, besides 2s. 6d. for every inoculation and delivery. Bradford is the largest and most regular in its manufacture of any in Wilts, perhaps in the kingdom; one manufactory alone employs from 1000 to 1500 persons. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in making of fine broad cloths, from 10 to 12,000 pieces being sent away annually. The number of men, women, and children employed, notwithstanding the advantage of machinery, is very great. A person making 10 cloths weekly employs from 190 to 150 people of every description. The number of clothiers is between 60 and 70, each house manufacturing to the extent of its capital. (p. 803—808.)

Here Mr. B. suspends his labours for the present; but, should the foregoing sketches (which, with all their imperfections, certainly contain information) merit the approbation of the nobility and gentry of the county, and the majority of his readers, he proposes to publish a *third* volume in the course of the ensuing year, for the completion of which he has already collected much information, and possesses many original papers; but, in order to render this portion of his work as perfect as possible, he earnestly solicits the free and candid communications of those persons who may possess any documents, or whose knowledge may furnish them with opportunities for describing the following or any other places unnoticed in these volumes: *Trowbridge, Laycock, Melksham, Avebury, Spay park, Castle Combe, Kingston St. Michael, Draycott, Stanton St. Quinton, Bradenstoke, Malmesbury, Sherston, Euston Grey, Cricklade, Charlton park, Swindon, Highworth, Wotton-Basset, Ledyard, Tregyse, Littlecote, Rainby, &c. &c.*

149. *Plans, and Views in Perspective, with Descriptions, of Buildings erected in England and Scotland; and also, an Essay to elucidate the Grecian, Roman, and Gothic Architecture, accompanied with Designs.* By Robert Mitchell, Architect.

"THE plates in this work are, a representation of a portion of the build-

ings Mr. M. has been employed in constructing, the four last plates excepted, which are designs intended to elucidate an essay on architecture. This dissertation on the three styles of architecture he is desirous may be read with attention, and particularly what relates to the Gothic architecture, as it will be found to contain, he conceives, something new on this interesting subject. If what has been advanced can contribute to remove those prejudices which have long prevailed against a style of architecture that is the source of much pleasure to many, his intentions will be fully gratified, and his wishes completely gratified."

Mr. M. confines the Gothic style of architecture between the reigns of Edward I. and Henry VIII. "In the early part of this period it was sometimes mixed with rude forms, and, in the latter, so overcharged with decorations as to destroy that elegant simplicity which constitutes purity of style. During the time mentioned there were edifices erected which, in all their parts, can be offered as adequate examples of pure Gothic architecture."

The designs given by Mr. M. are, the entrance-front of *Selwood park*, Berks, the seat of James Sibbald, esq.; plan of the principal floor; front towards the pleasure-grounds; perspective view of the great stair-case, which forms also a musick-gallery.

Elevations of the North and South fronts, and plan of the bed-chambers, &c. of *Heath-lane lodge* at Twickenham, the residence of Mr. Swainson, with a botanic garden.

View of *Cottesbrooke house*, co. Northampton, the seat of Sir William Langham, bart.

Plans and views of *Moore place*, co. Herts, the seat of James Gordon, esq.

South and North fronts, and plans of offices, of *Preston-hall*, in Mid-Lothian, the seat of Sir John Callander, bart.

Section of the rotunda for the Panorama in Leicester-square.

From whatever originals the designs to elucidate the Grecian and Roman architecture may be formed, we venture to affirm that none can be found like that of the Gothic in this work.

Mr. M. observes of Gothic architecture, that "the parts are admirably constructed for the eye to embrace the whole. The column is formed, generally,

ally, of an assemblage of vertical mouldings, or of a bundle of rods, which act as conductors to the eye. There is little or no obstacle from the capitals; the eye then glides along the painted arch, and, not meeting with any interruption, embraces the upper parts of the building. In its progress the eye is aided by the vertical torus, or one of the rods which form the columns; then pierces the capital, and ascends to the roof, and from which spring the ribs of the vaulting. The exterior of a Gothic building is equally well constructed to produce the same effects. In plate XVIII. the columns with their pointed arches, which form the portal, are conductors to the eye; the pediment, unlike to what we find in the Grecian or Roman architecture, has not any horizontal cornice; the eye, from not being interrupted, rises to the point of the pediment, or to the apex of the pinnacle over it. The flanks of a cathedral produce the same effect; the eye is conducted by the buttresses, and ascends to the extremity of the pinnacles. It is in this manner, it will be found, that the numerous vertical lines, as well as the pyramidal forms, in a Gothic building, produce the powerful effects or irresistible impression made by the Gothic architecture. If we consider how scrupulous the ancients were in giving correct proportions to their columns, and that it was their unvaried opinion that these could not be dispensed with, unless by abandoning every thing that was graceful or beautiful in architecture; when we reflect that a style of architecture, as is the case in the Gothic, has been since inverted, and established in practice, in which correct forms or strict proportions have been disregarded, and, notwithstanding which, effects are produced in this style of architecture which, in certain cases, make stronger impressions upon the mind than can be effected by the Greek or Roman; it will then be confessed, that, in the whole circle of human knowledge, there is no example of so astonishing a revolution taking place in any art or science. Every man of unbiassed mind must from this perceive that, in the extension of science, there is an absurdity to suppose that any thing is arrived at a perfection so as to preclude all attempts to advance it still farther. The study of the Gothic would be found a source of pleasure to those who delight

in architecture if investigated with candour, and just conceptions were formed of it. The Greek and Roman architecture will ever charm, from their beautiful forms, all persons of real taste; but compositions in these styles, from being the result of positive rules, are easily comprehended, and soon lose the attraction of novelty. Whilst the Gothic edifices are found to possess infinite variety, their compositions require more ingenuity and science to produce them, and are more difficult to be comprehended; from these circumstances it is that we never return to examine a Gothic structure without finding new subjects for contemplation. From the reign of Henry VIII. when the Gothic architecture was superseded by the introduction of the Grecian, a most violent prejudice has ever since prevailed against the Gothic; it has been subject to every misrepresentation, in which architects of great celebrity have taken the lead. But this conduct, if impartially considered, has arisen from an erroneous principle, in condemning the Gothic architecture, on account of its not having the forms and proportions found in the Greek and Roman. How unfair is this manner of proceeding, if the Gothic is considered as an original style of architecture, which certainly it is, and wholly unconnected with any other! for, surely it must be unreasonable to expect the same properties in two things which have not any resemblance to one another. The author, while investigating this subject, has endeavoured to remove every prejudice against this species of architecture, desirous that it may have its fair weight in the scale, according to its real merits. Should this take place, little doubt can remain that, with the aid of so much superiority, in every science, which now prevails, this style of architecture would arrive at a perfection hitherto unknown. The author declines at present entering farther into this subject, as he has been for some time employed in collecting materials for an extensive treatise on the Gothic architecture, and which may see the light should this publication meet with a favourable reception." (p. 18—15.)—On this account we suspend any strictures on the example he has given of that style in plate XVIII, which is not a specimen of any *ancient* Gothic, or of the style before the reign of Henry

ry VIII. "The author had in view, in publishing this essay, that, in proving the Gothic to be an original style of architecture, its principles then must be sought for in itself, in place of having recourse to objects foreign to it; and, as such misconceptions are likely to mislead, they must consequently retard the progress that would otherwise take place in this style of architecture." (p. 14, n.) "From what has been shown in this essay it will be found that the Saracen or Moor and Gothic architecture have not any resemblance. In the Alhambra the columns are round, the shafts, dimensions, and the capitals, are of a determined form; in this they agree with the Roman, but have not any affinity with the Gothic architecture. An entablature breaks over the Moorish column, and from which springs the arch of a horseshoe form." (p. 13, n.)

150. *The Works of Sir William Jones; and the Asiatic Annual Register, &c. &c.*
(Continued from p. 547.)

CHARACTER OF SIR WILLIAM JONES.

IN 1753 he was removed from Harrow to University college, Oxford, of which he was soon made a fellow, and where he was equally distinguished for the prematurity of his mind, and his unexampled diligence in his studies. His diligence was indeed so unremitting, and his memory so retentive, that, before he attained the age of 22, he had not only mastered the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, but had also made great proficiency in the Arabic and Persian idioms. Neither had his searching and curious mind neglected to cultivate the polished languages of modern Europe: and of the French his knowledge was so perfect, that, at the age of 24, while he was yet a recluse student in Oxford, he translated the History of Nadir Shah, from the Persian into French, not only with a grammatical correctness, but with a purity and elegance of diction that obtained him the applause of the most distinguished critics of France. The Persian original of this work was sent to England, by the King of Denmark, accompanied with a request from his Danish Majesty, that some of the learned Orientalists of Oxford would undertake to give a French version of it. The difficulty of the task deterred many from attempting it: and if Mr. Jones's

anxiety for the literary honour of his country had not prevailed over his native modesty, the Persian manuscript would in all probability have been returned to Denmark untranslated; but his genius, learning, and industry, raised the one, and rescued the other from oblivion.

He was now familiar with the French language, and could write it with an ease and fluency that encouraged him to address a spirited letter to Anquetil du Perron, containing severe but just strictures on that gentleman's translation of the books falsely * attributed to Zoroaster, together with some remarks on his illiberal treatment of the Orientalists of the University of Oxford.

About this time he published his Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry, which he had written a few years before, but which he had delayed giving to the world until a more enlarged acquaintance with Oriental literature had fully confirmed him in his opinions on the subject.

He had determined on attaching himself to the profession of the law at the age of 22; and although his studies, both in general jurisprudence and in the common law of England, had been pursued with the most indefatigable diligence, he neglected not, at the same time, to give his attention to the physical sciences, and to carry on, with amazing rapidity, his researches in the literature of Asia. Between the years 1776 and 1784 he published an ingenious and learned essay on the law of bailments; a translation of the speeches of Isæus, with a prefatory discourse and a commentary, equally admirable for classical elegance and critical discrimination; a grammar of the Persian language, which cannot be sufficiently praised; and a volume of poems, dedicated to the Countess Spencer, chiefly consisting of translations from the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish poets, and including a complete version of the *Moallakat*, or the seven celebrated Arabic poems that are suspended in the temple of Meccâ. Besides these well-known performances he wrote several short tracts on various subjects, for his

* These books were fabricated in France, by some ingenious writers, and were long believed to be genuine by the learned societies of that country; but at Oxford the imposture was soon detected.

poetical pen was never a moment idle. Among his lighter productions, his character of the celebrated John Dunsing, Lord Ashburton, and his poem of *Cairns** merit our peculiar praise; the former is drawn with the fervour of a friend and the correctness of a scholar, and it is as much adorned with beautiful and appropriate colouring as it is dignified by the sobriety of truth, and chastened with the delicacies of taste; the latter is by far the most highly finished, spirited, and pleasing, of all his poetical compositions.

The reputation of his genius and great learning had now spread abroad, and his acquaintance was sought after by people of the first eminence in the republic of letters. He, consequently, soon became known to Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds, who introduced him to the celebrated Literary Club, of which he was admitted a member. *(To be continued.)*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Bodleian library at Oxford contains, among other literary antiquities, some Suras, or chapters of the Alcoran, written on parchment, in the Cufick characters, which were used in the time of Muhammed, and in which the Alcoran was originally written. The characters, as well as the material on which they are written, are a proof of the great antiquity of these manuscripts. Soon after the age of Muhammed, other characters and Samarcand paper were introduced. The two most ancient Alcorans still preserved in the library at Constantinople, as well as that in the famous library of Giame-el-Ashar, in Grand Cairo, are written in the same characters, and also upon parchment. These likewise contain only some particular chapters of the Alcoran, no entire copy of that work existing of the date of those times. The Imperial library at Vienna, and the Royal library at Copenhagen, also possess a few chapters of the Alcoran, written on parchment; the Bodleian library, therefore, is in possession of a literary antiquity which few libraries can boast of.

Neither the library nor the collection of medals belonging to Tippee Sultan are arrived in London. These curiosities are said to be destined for the new university at Calcutta.

* A poem on the game of chess, written after the manner, though not an exact imitation, of the *Sacchi's Ludus* of Vida.

Mr. Munter, at Copenhagen, is preparing a work on the Peseopolian inscriptions, the decyphering of which occupies at this time the particular attention of the *erudite*.

In the French literary news from Egypt we find that Delgenet, the physician in chief of the French Army, has received interesting notes, serving to illustrate the physical and medical topography of Alexandria, to be edited by Citizen Salze, physician of the army; and, at the same time, a very expensive work, of the same kind, upon Alexandria, is announced by Citizen Gislioni, in like manner a physician to the army.

The French are cutting a canal from Rosetta to the lake Mareotis. They are also digging the entire canal of Alexandria. The ancient canal, which from Eyrout proceeds to that of Alexandria, is re-established. By this means a navigation is secured, at all times, from Cairo to Alexandria, without passing the bar of Rosetta.

Gen. Vial, who is arrived from Egypt, has just presented to the First Consul an antique torso of basalt, of extraordinary beauty. It is the body of a young man about 15 years of age, or a perfect anatomy. It was dug up in the Delta, and came from the temple of Bebet.

Broussonet the naturalist is preparing an account of the rare plants of the Canary islands.

Ten deaf and dumb children are employed in Mosaic works at Paris, under the direction of Belloni, a skilful Roman artist.

Count Stolberg, whose travels through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily, were incorrectly translated and published by Mr. Holberg, in 9 vols. 4to, 1796 (which, like Keyfler's and other German travellers, abound with redundant extracts and remarks, frequently extended to subjects with which the author was not fully acquainted), has become a convert to Papery, resigned his office of *Schirmvogt* to a Protestant abbey, and retired, with his wife and children, to Munster, where he resides, inaccessible to all, in a gloomy mansion, built in form of a cloister. A bad compliment this to his own taste, or to the religion which he has embraced!

The University of Pavia has been re-established, divided into three faculties, philosophy, medicine, and law; and are rapidly repairing the loss of its former professors, Spallanzani, Barzanti, Præstiani,

Pasiani, and Maseheroni, by death; the absence of Moscati and Gregory Fontana, and the disgrace of Carminati.

In our review of Mr. Dallaway's *Anecdotes of the Arts*, we announced an intention of engraving some of the principal monuments of antient art, at the expence of the Dilettanti Society. A number of very fine statues and busts, in the collections of Lord Egremont and Mr. Townley, are now executing by Shelton, from the drawings of Howard and Tendi, the former of whom, by his residence in Rome, has qualified himself for such works.

Mr. Walter Honeywood Yate, of Broomsborrow-place, co. Gloucester, who assists Mr. Fossbrooke in his new *History of that county*, has purchased the museum of the late Dr. Greene, of Lichfield, and, having published a catalogue of it, allows free access to it on particular days.

Mr. Tooke is translating Storch's "Picture of Petersburg;" and translations of Marchand's *Voyage round the World*, and Sonnini's *Travels in Turkey and Greece*, will speedily appear.

Dr. Montucri is preparing some remarks on Dr. Hager's *Key to the Chinese Language* (see p. 343). The former had offered himself a candidate for the honour of introducing the Chinese language to the Europeans; and the latter, to whose *Chinese Dictionary* the East India Company have subscribed 100 guineas, stands engaged to answer his remarks. Mr. Staunton, son of the late Sir George, has made a considerable progress in that language, and discovered a curious Chinese monument, quoted in the IVth volume of the *Memoirs of the Missionaries of Pekin*, but hitherto not seen in Europe, which he proposes soon to bring to England.

We may expect to see shortly published the discoveries of Mr. M'Kenzie, who went from Montreal, up the great North-west river, now called after his name, to the North Sea; another time, from Fort Chippewean, in the Atabaskan lake, up the Slave river, to its source, and over the great stony mountains, whence rise all the rivers running into Hudson's bay, or, West, into the Pacific Ocean; thence, by another river, to the Pacific Ocean, by an inlet near the new archipelago of the *Prince of Royal's Islands*.

A voyage, by Capt. Broughton, who, having been sent home with dispatches by Capt. Vancouver, after Capt. Bligh's return, was sent in his ship, to make

new discoveries, and surveyed all the South and South-east coasts of Japan, the East coasts of Jesso and Staten islands, where he crossed Vries strait, and came to the island of Marican; thence coasted the islands on the East side, passed between Jesso and Japan; coasted the West coast of the former to Perouse's strait, and also the Segalien island; advanced 2 miles farther than la Perouse, in 4 fathom water, and, as he returned, observed all the East coast of Tartary and Corea to the island Fouma, on the South part of the latter, and all the Lien-Kien islands, between Formosa and Japan, and returned to Macao.

A voyage, by M. Soreer, who accompanied the Russian captain, Bilings, from Jakutz, in Siberia, to the Ice-sea, and, after surveying the sea-coast to the mouth of the river Corima, continued Eastward, and arrived at the most Northern point, which Capt. Cook could not reach, and arrived at Tchukotkoinofs; so that now the whole of the North-east coast of Asia is fully explored.

Mr. Rossel is employed in London in arranging the journal of his voyage round the world with D'Entrecasteaux, who died in his voyage in search of la Perouse. Lagrandiere, another officer in the same expedition, has communicated his voyage to our Government.

The French traveller Vaillenot has undertaken a new journey into the interior part of Africa. Commissioned and supported by a society of French merchants, chiefly of Marseilles, with a view to a settlement on the Eastern coast of Africa.

The circumnavigator Bougainville has presented a memorial to the French Government, to shew that the North Pole may be approached nearer than it was by Captain Phipps, &c.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

INVESTIGATOR is answered in almost every News-paper.

CORNUBIUS recommends to MENTOR to re-consider, whether changing preachers once a month may not change doctrine also? or at least break that body of instruction and exhortation which is the aim of every good preacher? Is he one of those "who are given to change?"

MR. GEO. SELBY, who asks, "which is the best Hebrew grammar for a beginner?" should have PAID the Postage.

Plan of the Entrenchment at MARSTON TRUSSEL in our next; with PODALIRUS JUNIOR; T.R.; J. GEE, &c. &c.

GENIUS. AN ODE.

By the Rev. CHARLES SYMMONS, D. D.

Recited at a

*Meeting of the Literary Fund Society,
June 25, 1801, by C. TWEEDIE, Esq.*

I. 1.

NOW Guilt, subversive of the plan
Of Heaven's high Lord, had dimmed
the human scene :
And Ignorance with Want, of haggard
mien, [man.
Had torn earth's sceptre from the grasp of
In caves and woods the savage lay ;
Or, pressed by hunger, chased his prey
O'er wilds, where Nature mourned her
fertile womb ; [gloom :
Where sick air languished in the forest's
Where the pure stream, designed to
spread
Health and green vigour o'er the mead,
Slept in the poison-breathing fen ;
And the shagged lion ruled from his ensan-
guined den.

I. 2.

The Almighty saw dishonoured earth,
And, pitying, called a power*, who
near his throne,
Before creation's glorious morning shone ;
Before the stars saw Time's mysterious
birth,
Had held the mirror † to his sight,
Where Nature, yet uncalled from night,
Stood in bright portraiture before his eye,
Disclosed in all her hues and symmetry.
"Go, Power," the Sovereign spake,
"repar
To yon dim world, involved in air ;
Go with my following grace I display
Thy force in aid of man, and re-assert his
sway."

I. 3.

The Power of Light obeyed ;
And, breaking from the sapphire cloud,
Which mantling o'er his splendour
flowed,
His wondrous form displayed.
A rainbow ‡ arched his brow ;
His body of celestial chrysolite
Was starred with eyes, that glow
With living flame, and make Heaven's
noon more bright.
The Seraph train, beneath his glance,
Felt stronger inspiration rise,
New glories gild their holy train ;
And ampler vision crowd their eyes.
He passed ; — and through illumined
space [place.
Shot, thought-winged, to his destined
Earth laughed, in sudden lustre dressed,
And welcomed her empyreal guest.

* Prov. viii. from verse 22 to 32.

† An allusion to the sublime notion of
Plato, that the universe had existed from
eternity in the idea of the Deity, as an ob-
ject exists in a mirror.

‡ Rev. x. 1.

He, with the favoured human few, re-
thred, [aim,
Effaced the low, re-built the towering
Disclosed more brilliant day. — The crowd
admired [with loud acclaim.
Great Genius in his works, and hailed

II. 1.

Full of the informing power, the sage
(Heaven's conscious instrument to raise
his kind),
Unlocked the deep recesses of his mind,
And pour'd its affluence on a prostrate age.
Hark ! 'tis Orpheus sweeps the strings !
Othrys and Hæmus while he sings
Send forth their stony brood. With strange
delight [unite.
They hear, they glow, they soften, they
Each owns, beneath the yoke of laws,
The private in the public cause.
Forced by the master-mind's controul,
The savage grows to man, and feels a hu-
man soul.

II. 2.

By Science taught, the ploughshare's stroke
Wounded earth's russet breast, and o'er it
rolled
Redundant waves of vegetable gold,
While purple Pleasure from the cluster
broke.
Urged by the loom, the fleece supplied
The robe of decency and pride. [skies,
The hamlet grew ; — till, rushing to the
The embattled city vaunts her giant size ;
Her fanes, her palaces, her marts ;
The triumph of her fostered arts ;
Her breathing marbles, and the strife
Of mingling light and shade, which warms
her walls to life.

II. 3.

But Science not confined,
The toiling hand of Art to guide,
Flashed with bright stroke on every side,
And proved the sway of mind.
The ærial tongue of Thought, [place ;
Embodied now, stood fixed in form and
And the page, wisdom-fraught,
Bore its great lesson to an unborn race.
No more the meteor of an hour,
The sage, a lasting light was seen :
Mind grew on mind with gathering power,
Though seas or ages rolled between.
By Genius raised, the exploding eye
Resolved the mazes of the sky :
And, star-led, now the glimmering sail
On world-wide waters caught the gale :
Till clime with clime, by commerce
blended, meet ; [afford,
And all that earth, and seas, and air,
Is laid, as Nature's tribute, at the feet
Of Man, by Genius crowned the world's
unquestioned lord.

III. 1.

Now days of power and wealth proceed ;
Science and Art advance, with kindling
pace,
To throw on life its last purpureal grace :
And Genius glories in this finished deed.

But

But soon he saw, with rage and pain,
The damp, cold portion of his train :
Saw man, with cruel sport, defraud of
bread,
The living worth, and consecrate the dead.
" Shall slaves be fed ? and my loved few,
By whom," he cried, " Man's empire
grew,
My musing sage, my high-rapt bard,
Poor and uncherished fade—my smile their
sole reward ?

III. 2.

" And will not that suffice ?" replied
A Heaven-sent voice, " is Genius yet to
know, [How ?
How great the joys his favour can be—
How little those, which pamper Sense and
Pride ?
Can the rich tastes at Pleasure's board,
Power's lofty seat, or Wealth's bright
hoard
Give bliss like thine ?—Ethereal Fancy's
play [day :
In fields that glow with more than solar
That world of mind sublime, and free
From mists of low mortality,
Where all the forms of beauty rove—
There Thou canst give on earth, and these
God gives above !"

III. 3.

" But see yon haughty land,
That, springing from the encircling main,
Seems destined for extended reign,
And challenges command :
Albion the Great !—There Mind,
Safe in her sunny walks, shall taste the good
To meager power assigned ; [trude.
Nor Want's pale image on her Heaven in-
Her golden coils, by all avow'd
Anaxion's blessing, strength, and grace,
The rich, with patriot zeal, shall crowd
To pay their offerings to her race.
The standard in one generous hand *
Shall wave—and Albion's grateful hand
In deepening ranks shall press to throw
Their guardian shields o'er letter'd woe.
Has learning foes ? their power shall here
be vain. [his force :
Matchless through air yon eagle wafts
The thunder-bearing ship, with high dis-
dain, [stately course."
Besieged by savage harks, maintains her

IMPROMPTU,

On bearing the News of the Death of the gallant
SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY.

UPON Britannia's princely brow
Suspense had hung the cloud of Care,
When, lo ! her eye saw Corbett's prow
To brval Portsmouth's strand repair.
Now Hope, rais'd to its highest spring,
Within her anxious bosom wrought,
And all her soul was on the wing
To learn the tidings that he brought.

* David Williams.

But soon the voice of Joy around
Dispell'd her doubts, her cares relief'd—
Told her, with death's laurels crown'd,
What Abercromby had achiev'd.

" And is my hero safe (she cried),
Whose valour such a triumph won ?"
While proudly she the Trophy * ey'd,
Presented by her naval son.

The courier made a mournful pause—
Britannia mark'd it—heav'd a sigh—
" He fell !—but first he gain'd the cause,
For which he gloried ev'n to die !"
Dromore. T. St.

Written after visiting Dryburgh Abbey,
in Berwickshire.

By Mr. GEORGE DYER.

WHILE June, in rosy vestments gay,
Swell's beauteous on the sight;
While yet the cuckoo cheers the day,
And slowly comes the night.
How sweet, on shelter'd bank reclin'd,
To sing (for song can charm the mind).
When noon-tide's ferv'ish heat prevails,
Or, near some oak's thick branches laid,
To muse within the silent shade.
And taste meek Evening's mellow gale.
Ah ! Pleasure, whither wouldst thou lead ?
To hill, or clover'd dell ?
To woodland walks, or flowery mead ?
Or hermit's moss-grown cell ?
To rosy nymphs, and tawny swains,
Go, breathe thy soul in rapt'rous strains,
And ply thy feet in sprightly dance ;
Or, if the hermit-haunt delight,
Assist some pious votary's sight,
And wrap him in seraphic trance.

If Fancy, nymph of elfin race,
Thy rural walk attend,
Then lie thee to the circle's space,
Where sportive fairies bend ;
And, when the night-winds slowly rise,
When moonlight slumbers thro' the skies,
Their little forms shall start to view ;
And they shall sing, and dance, and play,
Till twinkles light the eye of day ;
Then disappear, like morning dew.

But oh ! if soul of earthly mould,
Of Heav'n not yet secure,
For vision'd ecstasies too cold,
May yet thy smile ensure ;
Blest pow'r, disdain not thou his pray'r !
For thou canst, with a matron's care,
More sober joy around diffuse ;
Give him to glow with soul of fire,
Teach him to strike the rapt'rous lyre ;
The humblest votary of the Muse.

* Bonaparte's Invincible Standard.

† Mr. THOMAS STOTT. Concerning
this ingenious writer, see our Magazine for
June, p. 548, where, by an error of the
press, the name was printed SCOTT: an
error, which we are glad of this oppor-
tunity to rectify.

EDIT.

His

His passions, when they restless grow,
Song, like some god, should chain;
And when his bosom melts with woe,
Song should endear the pain.

Where Tweed swift rolls his foaming tide*,
Fair Dryburgh's hallow'd walls beside,

Should such a pilgrim bend his feet,
Him would Ascanus bid to share,
Kind hermit host, his hermit fare,

And fair Emilia's smiles should greet,
And they should hail his pilgrim song
(They love the tuneful race),

And show him where the bardic throng
Each holds a sainted place †;

And where, amid the valley gay,
The silver Eddon loves to stray;

Would show the village pastor's cot ‡,
Whence he, the bard of modest mien,
First peep'd to paint the living scene,

And he would bless the favourite spot.
But thou, poor pile †, where bigot zeal
Could fix her baneful seat,

And Sloth her hideous form conceal
Within the Saint's retreat;

Here Wisdom still shall find her cell,
And Love with her associate dwell.

The Mistle shall raise her temple here;
And, while Ascanus gazes round,
Still shall he call it holy ground;

His hallow'd hands shall still revere.

"Generous they were of soul, and yet
From greatness liv'd retir'd;

Living they charm'd, and paid the debt,
And not unnumber'd, expir'd.

Traveler, within thy gentle breast
Does kindness dwell, a virgin guest,

Forbear to breathe thy pity here:

Survey the tribes of human kind;

Canst thou no living monster find?

Then look around, and drop a tear."

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE, No XLIII.

AT first, the chubby boy,
Prattling and whistling in the baggage-wag-
gon; [piercing sife,

Then the spruce drummer, with ear-
All fad'd with scarlet, like a turkey cock,
Strutting before the ranks; and then, a
soldier, [foot,

Steady, yet quick as lightning, eye, hand,
To th' word of command; then, on re-
cruiting party, [a bean,

Full of strange oaths, and powder'd like

* The Tweed is unusually rapid and violent here.

† This delightful spot, now the residence of Lord and Lady Buchan, was formerly a monastery. In the chapel are now placed the busts of our English poets.

‡ Thomson, the author of the Seasons, was born at Ednam; by which the river Eddon passes. A Life of that poet has been written by Lord Buchan.

§ In Dryburgh-abbey.

Jealous of honour; cautious yet in quarrel,
Seeking new lads with all-alluring speech
At wakes and fairs. With regiment abundant
In field of battle next, and flag severe,
Full of deep wounds and marks of noble
courage,

He ne'er deserts his post; a victory gain'd,
He gets a welcome and a length'ned fol-
low. [fide,

With nodding plume in cap, and sword by
His youthful home revisiting, far and near
Wins the smart girls; and with big manly
tale,

Fighting his well-fought action o'er again,
Drinks deep and oft to his King's health.

Last scene [country
That crowns our hero's service to his
Is Chelsea-college: the reward of merit,
Ease, comfort, pay, and honourable retreat.

AT first, the cabin boy,
Cleaning the guns, and clearing out the
deck;

And then, the gallant sailor, with tarr'd
jacket, [cat

And sun-burn'd face, climbing like nimble
The top-most mast; then in a privateer,
Raging like furnace to pour in a broadside
On the rich Spaniard; then heading a press-
gang, [pard,

With bludgeon arm'd, and watching like a
He drags with oaths and blows the galled
victim

Aboard the tender; then, prepar'd for sig-
nal, [stances

In well-mann'd fleet, by modern in-
Of Nile and Baltic, he's led on to glory,
Even in the cannon's mouth: next rendez-
vous,

In port, on grand illumination night,
Dollars in pocket, doxies by his side, [scant
He scorns to save a doit. The world, too
For his big spirit, in noisy revels, muzzas,
Songs, fiddles, reels, hornpipes, and bur-
ing bowls,

He drowns his cares: next day to sea again.
Last scene that ends this strange advent'rous
history,

Is Greenwich-pension: mess, tobacco, grog,
And cheers to good Old England's wooden
walls.

AT first, the silly-foal,
Whining and skipping in the farmer's croft;
And then the unback'd colt, with curb and
rein, [boy

And smack of whip, pacing like school-
Unwillingly in trams; and then, the
racer, [matches

Starting, like lightning, for the plate, and
Made at the jockey-club; and then, the
hunter, [sila

Full of high keep, with coat as sleek as
Perfect in limb, and proud of pedigree,
O'er five bars leaping; and for reputation
In susserpiti at the death. Then, to mail-
coach

In splendid show indignantly is harness'd;
All

All hush'd in forest, with lash severe
 Eng'd on,
 To the instant point of modern expedition;
 And to the same his stage: knock'd up, he
 shifts
 The cartier's lean and gall'd pack horse,
 With load on back, paniers by his sides,
 On a late wretched starv'd of mouldy
 hay, [night,
 And "beats as clank as dog;" the jade all
 Wast-gall'd, with withers wrung, and
 coughing lies [sends
 Wallow'd on the ground: the next change
 His cruel and unpitied destiny;
 Same eye, same hoof, meor carcase, left for
 bounds!

AS YOU LIKE IT, II. 7.

MASTER SHALLOW.

Edwardi Hankin, M. A. M. D.
 Orationes ad Edwardum Knatchbull, Mi-
 nistri ac Baroni, Natali scripta.

JAM tibi natalis venit, jam venit hi-
 rundo,

Diffugant curæ sollicitusque dolor;
 Et contingat quæcumque precaberis oro,
 Et rurex felix hic sine nube dies—

Fœdera permanent æquæ nova semper æ-
 more,

Gaudiaque assidue plena ministrat Hy-
 Quid tamen optabis quod non mutare la-
 bores? [lis.

Pars vitæ est multa magna adoperta ma-
 Ut tibi res crescat, gradus adsit major ho-
 noris,

Etque decem possis iustia videre senex?
 Cræsus opes cupide magnas ostendit amico,
 Quæ miseram domino pons tulere necem,
 Et sero meminist arsurus verba Solonis,

Qui sapiens vetuit credere divitiis.

Non potuit Romæ contentus vivere Cæsar,
 Et occidit Bruti facinus ense sui;

Atque gravem senio mala tot comitantur,
 ut illum

Pellens inter vix numerare queat. [hæc,
 Quid vitæ superest incertum est, labitur

Et tacite secum gaudia mille capit.

Et mox, ferte merum, comites, domi-
 nus jubet ipse,

Non hodie lymphâ pocula mista bibam.
 Hæc vinò celebrate diem, celebremus a-
 mici,

Vicinoque ferat pocula quisque suo.

Atque pr. da, clarè memorato nomine, dicat
 Supp. hic redeat, et sine nube dies.

Mulla manent gelidis heu! vina bibendis
 sepulcris.

Ultima sit mihi lux dummodò læta finat.
 Et coram addit, spes O dulcissima patris,

Et celebrate chorò lætitaque diem.

Et t. c. rad. ruperunt claustra fenestris,
 Nunc chortæ cessant, vinaque tolle pre-
 cial.

Et vobis dabitur reditum celebrare diei;
 Et, ratione, precor, transeat ille mihi.

IN FRUTICEM ROSAM DELICTAM.

O ROSA, purpureâ sedi quam sæpe
 sub umbrâ,

Te, puto, flos nullus inavio esse potest;
 Scilicet, ut sedi, gremia implere puellæ

Floribus, et victus fugit odore pædor;
 Tum centena rosis, et basia mille dederunt,

Hæu! vicina nimis non tetigisse mihi;
 Vive tamen, rosa, vive; rubras, rosa, sparge
 corollas,

Et tota thura avidè multa puella bibat.

AN IMITATION OF POPE'S
 Curs'd be the Verse, &c.

DEDECUS æternum mihi carmen, et in-
 proba fama,

Sitque, licet Phœbi donum, mihi morte
 plandum,

Cum digno pœnis imponam nomen ho-
 nesti, [noem;

Diminuamve num, Virtus. maleficus ho-
 At, precor, O præsens tum Jupiter intonet
 armis

Cum laserant puram malè byssoa verba
 puellam. J. C.

VERSES,
 By the Rev. Mr. Dewè,

Left in a Summer-House at Wisbech, where
 was inscribed, "Fallentis semita vitæ."

NO feet unhallow'd here intrude,
 No jealous or malignant eye;

Friend to the innocent and good,
 The genius of this spot am I.

Here oft beneath the paly moon,
 Brushing the dew-scented grass, I stray;

And in yon hedge-rows oft at noon
 I hide me from the garish day.

Obedient to my potent spell,
 The vapour fies that martial round,

As certain ladies' looks will tell,
 Dare not invade this charming ground.

The lark, the linnæ, and the thrush,
 Even with a parent's care I rear;

They wake attention from each bush,
 'Till ———'s voice arrests the ear.

Then freely share the joys I give;
 And, while such simple scenes delight ye,

Whilst gay, but innocent, ye live,
 Ne'er dread the Sedita fallentis vitæ.

Health, peace, and happiness, to all
 Who in my little realms delight;

Nor must you wonder at this scrawl;
 A Genius sure should read and write.

TRIBUTARY LINES,
 By a LADY.

To the Memory of the late
 Rev. RICHARD HARRISON,

of Brompton, Middlesex;
 who died December 23, 1793, aged 57.

THE form august, the piercing eye,
 That beam'd benevolence divine;

—————

* See vol. LXII. p. 1157.

Pure

Pure Ciceronian eloquence,
 Immortal HARRISON, were thine!
 What numbers throng'd the sacred fane!
 What awful silence fill'd the space!
 Thy voice celestial harmony,
 Thy action elegance and grace.
 The zeal that glow'd within thy breast,
 True Heavenly wisdom did inspire;
 Thy audience felt the truth they heard;
 Their bosoms caught the holy fire.
 From thee the penitent drew hope;
 The impatient were taught to fear;
 Bold sinners felt thy power,
 Could scarce conceal conviction's tear.
 Throughout the tenour of thy life,
 Humility conspicuous shone;
 And, blended with true dignity,
 The Christian graces were thy own.
 Oh! friend to all the human race!
 Th' harmonious cadence of thy voice
 The widow's tears hath often dried,
 And made the orphan's heart rejoice.
 Oh! more than father, friend, and guide!
 Long shall we mourn our loss severe!
 And still in secret breathe a sigh,
 And o'er thy relics drop a tear.
 For, Memory faithful, still recalls
 The sacred truths thou didst impart;
 Which, pointing out the path to bliss,
 Stand deeply graven on my heart.
 Bless'd shade! though rapt in perfect bliss,
 Thy tributary sigh:
 Thy precepts taught us how to live;
 Thy pattern shew'd us how to die.

H—s.

SONNET.

HOW sweet to rove the rural scenes a-
 mong, [scenery supplies;
 When spring's gay hand is ever out
 To lift the t'rush's and the woodcock's
 song, [life.
 While in the breast congenial feelings
 Ah! who, when green around the woods
 appear, [they say,
 When music hursts from ev'ry leafy
 Would check the grateful, huzza'ing tear
 Which flows, spontaneous, with each
 joyous cry;
 And, as it flows, how Discontent retires,
 With dark Dismiss, and melancholy
 While bright-eyed Hope each thought,
 each look, and sigh, [fills;
 And scenes of unceasing bliss the bosom
 Bliss pure and lasting, by affection given;
 By reason temper'd, and approv'd by
 Heaven! BEATRICE.

A SONG, BY E. S. J.
 Author of *William and Ellen*.

WHILE Plebeus' smile our cares be-
 gild,
 And Nature looks so charming;

Let's seize the hour that's in our power,
 While Cupid's breast is warming.
 With chill embrace; with winter face,
 Comes rigid age among us;
 And Love grows cold, in his infold,
 His icy hand upon us.
 Farewell the groves, farewell the loves,
 Farewell exulting pleasure;
 All Nature's sweets, the lamb that bleats,
 Farewell all Cupid's treasure.
 While birds do sing, upon the wing,
 And whispering Zephyrs call me;
 Each hour in joy I will employ,
 Whatever may befall me.
 In Nature's palm, to sport in balm,
 A virtuous passion's noble;
 Let's seize the hour that's in our power,
 Ere age brings care and trouble.
 A heart to feel for others' weal,
 And weep for woes distressing;
 To such a mind we ever find
 That life's a mighty blessing.

EPI TAPH.

NO venal Muse the pompous tomb ins-
 cribes [tributes
 With praise and flattery, bought by golden
 The lower stations, which their merits raise
 Above the vulgar, most deserve our praise.
 Call'd from a dangerous world, from pains
 and strife, [his life,
 Here lies a youth. Though born in hum-
 With Virtue and with Innocence he took
 His cautious way; and every vice forsook.
 The world's abundance let the rich retain;
 His hope was Heaven, and Virtue never
 hopes in vain.

Dulwich.

EPIGRAM.

VOUS réglez ma Charlotte; et vous
 dev z égarer, [l'ignorance;
 Sur moi que vous a traits out in four sub-
 Et croyez qu'il é rouver, une cour-
 leur, [l'écarter;
 Qu'à jamais vous voyez l'empire de mon
 Mais non toujours en R. voyez un peu
 humaine;
 Vous en ferez l'unique Souveraine.
 DEAR Charlotte, reign; by right of con-
 quest reign, [lection's my;
 Where charms like yours complete the
 Truth be my word; the wish which I
 impart,
 To yield to you the empire of my heart,
 Supreme and constant lives within my
 breast.
 But let a lover urge one fond request:
 Reign not as King;—'tis cruel to give pair;
 Exchange the name:—as *Sovereign* ever
 reign. PHILIPPA.

TRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1801.

H. OF COMMONS.

May 7.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought in a bill to remove all doubts respecting the eligibility of persons in holy orders to sit in the Commons House of Parliament, which was read the first time.

H. OF LORDS.

May 8.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Insolvent Debtors' Bill; when Lord *Maira* moved to have the blank, intended to specify the period to which it was to extend, to be filled up with the words "first of March last;" and that for limiting the sum, with the words "1500 pounds." His Lordship also presented two clauses, one for the more effectually preventing fraudulent debtors being relieved thereby; another for empowering the justices to put the act immediately into force, without waiting for the quarter sessions; and a number of amendments in different parts of the bill; the whole of which motions were agreed to, and the bill passed the Committee.

In the Commons the same day, the clergy's exclusion bill was read a second time, after some observations from Sir *F. A. Jun.* and Mr. *Herne Tofts*, who considered it as directed against himself.

May 11.

Mr. *Parfitt* obtained leave to bring in a bill, to transfer the management of the Hair Powder and Armorial Bearings Duties from the Commissioners of Stamps to the Commissioners of Taxes.

Mr. *Dickinson*, senior, moved for leave to bring a bill to suspend the operation of an act of the 21st of Henry VIII. respecting the residence of the clergy. His reason for proposing this bill was, that there were not less than 200 informations now pending against clergymen said to be non-resident, and all brought by common informers, under the Statute of Henry VIII. When it was considered that the clergymen were obliged either to defend these actions, or to compound the penalties with the informers, there could not, he apprehended, be a doubt but that some legislative measure was necessary to be adopted.

Sir *Robert Buxton* was of opinion, that the law, instead of being relaxed upon this point, should rather be enforced. He thought that the clergy should be strictly compelled to reside in their several parishes. In order to prevent the vexatious prosecutions now complained of, nothing more was necessary than to enact, that the penalties, instead of going to the informer, should be divided among the parish poor.

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Mr. *Martin* observed, that the non-residence of the clergy was a reproach to the Established Church, and, as such, ought to be completely done away.—The fact was, that the superior clergy were amply paid, and did but little in return. He read, as a part of his speech, an extract from this Magazine, stating, that five contiguous livings, of the collective value of 1960l. in a certain county, were all served by one curate, who lived at a distance of 10 miles*. This, in his opinion, was a species of sacrilege deserving of punishment.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* thought that the subject was highly deserving of attention. The law could not be put in a worse state than it stood at present, as it went to punish indiscriminately the non-resident clergyman, who never made his appearance, and him who faithfully discharged his duty, if the latter happened to reside ever so little out of the bounds of the parish. He was of opinion, that the residence of the clergy was necessary to the civilization of the people, and particularly to keep off the tribe of canting Methodists, the growth of which was principally owing to the non-residence of the clergy.

Sir *W. Elford* said, that to his knowledge there were several prosecutions against clergymen in the diocese of Exeter, for whom there was no parsonage house provided in which they could possibly reside.

Mr. *Calcraft* was against the measure.

Mr. *Nicholls* observed, that the clergy had of late enforced the collection of their tithes in a rigorous manner, and they were therefore the more bound to a punctual attendance. If there was no parsonage-house, or if it was not in sufficient repair, these were matters which should be attended to by the vicar of the diocese.

Mr. *Dickinson* said, that, from all that he had heard, it was evident that the matter should be proceeded upon in some way.

The *Secretary at War* intimated, that the business was now under the consideration of the Bench of Bishops, who proposed to offer a bill of regulation upon a broad scale. He thought therefore it would be advisable to defer the present motion.

Sir *W. Dolben* was of opinion, that it would be more decorous for that House to wait under such circumstances.

Mr. *Dickinson*, senior, said, that he should move to withdraw his motion, in consequence of what had fallen from the hon. Gentlemen below him (Mr. *Yorke* and Sir *W. Dolben*). The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

May 12.

Sir *W. Grey* brought up the report of

* See our Magazine for April, p. 307.

the

the Committee upon the petition of the hop-planters, &c. of Kent and Suffex, praying that a market for the sale of hops might be established in the Borough of Southwark. The report was read, and agreed to; and the Hon. Baronet obtained leave to bring in a bill in terms thereof.

Mr. *Vanfittart* moved, that the House should resolve into a Committee, to consider of the propriety of allowing Portugal wine to be landed and warehoused for a limited time.

The Committee having been gone into ;

Mr. *Vanfittart* stated, that at present, during the rather dangerous state of Portugal, our merchants in that country having a great stock on hand, it was intended that this stock should be preserved for them as far as lay in the power of Government; and he should, therefore, without farther troubling the House, move, that Portugal wine be allowed to be landed and warehoused before payment of the duty, under certain circumstances, for a time to be limited.

H. OF LORDS.

May 13.

After some very properly severe remarks from the *Lord Chancellor*, *Lord Thurlow*, and other peers, Cope's Divorce bill was allowed to be withdrawn.

Lord Auckland rose to introduce a clause into Campbell's divorce bill, for the purpose of preventing Mrs. Campbell from marrying again during the life of Dr. Campbell, her present husband.

The Earl of *Mulgrave* opposed the clause, as he thought the ties of consanguinity sufficient to obstruct a marriage, which by the canons of the Church would be void.

The *Lord Chancellor* agreed in the spirit of the clause, and replied to Lord *Mulgrave*.

The clause was carried on a division; and the bill read the third time, and passed.

In the Commons the same day, a petition was presented from Mr. *Rushworth*, against the bill to prevent doubts respecting persons in holy orders having seats in the House of Commons, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Upon the question for the Speaker's leaving the Chair being put ;

Mr. *Jeliffe* rose. He perceived that there was a general opinion in the House in favour of the bill, but in his opinion there had been nothing shewn to demonstrate its utility. He should wish to know what were the precise qualifications for a member of Parliament. He thought that these qualifications were, learning, a knowledge of languages, &c. and he would ask, what set of men possessed these in a more conspicuous degree than clergymen, whose lives are examples of erudition, and whose conduct is guided by rigid morality? Were the army, navy, or the law, more

learned or moral? It had been said that the clergy were under the influence of government; but were not the army and navy more open to that influence? He confessed that he did not understand the objection to the clergy sitting in the House as being at all under the influence of the Crown.

Mr. *T. Martin* thought that the duty of members was to attend to the business of the House, and therefore that the Committee should be gone into.

The Committee was accordingly gone into.

Mr. *Tooke* said, that it was his duty to make a very few observations, and he should detain the House as shortly as possible in doing so. He felt and acknowledged the peculiar delicacy with which the Hon. Gent. (Mr. *Addington*) had brought forward this bill. When men are old, they are old men in every scene, and he should be happy to go to his home to-morrow. He should propose an amendment to the bill, which, he hoped, would meet with no opposition. The preamble of the bill he did not think was clearly expressed, being merely to prevent doubts; this he thought should be to remove doubts; however, this he should only notice in passing; but he thought it would be most proper to postpone the preamble for a little time, until it could be more strongly worded. He wished that the honour and consistency of the House should be preserved, whatever might be the fate of the bill. He should therefore propose a resolution to the following effect, "That whereas it was expedient to remove doubts respecting the eligibility of persons in holy orders to sit in the House of Commons; be it enacted, that if, from and after a certain day, any person who has received orders shall presume to sit in parliament, he shall be rendered incapable of ever after holding any office in the Church or under the Government whatever." Mr. *Tooke* observed, that such a provision would be perfectly sufficient for every purpose; and, were it adopted, the House would not have to dread being cramped with ecclesiastical talents. The Hon. Gentleman here went over a number of arguments which he had formerly used, and concluded by moving the above amendment.

Lord Hawkebury said, that he himself had no doubt that the clergy were ineligible before this bill was thought of. It was intended to be declaratory upon the point, and put it beyond all dispute in future. He wished the bill to stand as it was.

Mr. *Adair* wished the amendment to be adopted. There certainly was a good deal in what the Hon. Gentleman had said.

Dr. *Lawrence* expressed his disapprobation of the bill as it now stood; and was replied to by the *Solicitor General*, who said, that the objections urged were, in themselves,

selves, of no consequence, but only tended to give weight to a matter which in itself had none; as the operation of the bill would be the same, with respect to the hon. member who moved the amendment, whether it stood as it did, or as proposed to be amended; but, in its present form, it was more complete.

Among the members who spoke on the amendment moved by Mr. Tooke, namely, to leave out the words "is or shall be declared ineligible," were the *Attorney General*, Mr. *Poulsenby*, Sir *Wm. Young*, Mr. *Taylor*, Mr. *Sturges*, Mr. *Sheridan*, Mr. *Banks*, and the *Speaker*. The question involved in the amendment, and agitated, was, whether the bill should be declaratory of the law, or a bill of enactments, which the amendment proposed went to. The question was put, at length, on the amendment, and negatived by 102 to 11.

Mr. *Addington* then proposed a clause to cover and protect such persons as were in that House, who had been in holy orders, exempting them from the retroactive operation of the bill, by a provision to that effect; which was carried, on a division, by a majority of 91, the numbers being 102 to 11. The bill passed the Committee; and the report ordered to be received tomorrow.

The Irish Members Exemption Duty Bill was read a first and second time; and leave granted to bring in the Irish Indemnity Qualification Bill.

Some Irish financial accounts were laid on the table.

May 14.

The order of the day was moved for the second-reading of the bill for the better preventing the forgery of Country Bank notes, &c.

Mr. *Dent* opposed it, on the grounds of the insufficient security of such banks for the lodgement of money; from the detriment to the publick, by enabling the farmers to withhold the corn from the markets, and from the increased and multiplied circulation of paper through the country.

Mr. *Jones* seconded the motion.

Sir *W. Blizard* supported the bill; and stated that these banks enhanced the price of provisions, as the farmers were the creditors, and not the debtors, to such banks.

Mr. *Baxter* opposed the bill, and Mr. *Blizard* supported it; when, after some observations from Mr. *Burdon*, Mr. *Corry*, and Mr. *Robson*, the bill was withdrawn, through its informality, and leave obtained to bring in a new one.

Mr. *Hawkebury* brought up the following message from his Majesty:

GEORGE R.

His Majesty, taking into his most serious consideration the imminent danger with which the Kingdom of Portugal, the ancient and natural ally of his Crown, is threatened by the powers now at war with

his Majesty, as well as the importance of the commercial relations subsisting between the two kingdoms, and relying on the known zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, recommends it to them to consider of empowering his Majesty to afford, by way of subsidy, to the Queen of Portugal, such assistance as may enable her most faithful Majesty to take such measures for the defence of her dominions against her enemies, as the exigencies of affairs may appear to require.

G. R.

The message was referred to a Committee of Supply.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved for a Committee to enquire into the laws respecting the duties upon salt, and to report the same. It was his intention to move, that such report, when made, should be circulated through the country, preparatory to a measure he would bring forward next session; namely, the repealing of the duties on this article, and commutating them for others on tea, if found practicable, or some other commodity. This motion met the full approbation of the House, and a Committee was accordingly appointed.

H. OF LORDS.

May 15.

The Duke of *Arbuthnot* presented a report from a report from the Provision Scarcity Committee, recommending, as the best means to prevent a recurrence of the evil, that the waste lands generally, but more particularly bogs and marshes, be inclosed and cultivated; and a bill to this effect was introduced by Lord *Carrington*, and read the first time.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Robson* moved, that there be laid before the House an account of all the subsidies paid to foreign States during the war, with the interest received upon all sums advanced to those States by way of loan.

After some observations from Lord *Hawkebury*, Messrs. *Grey*, *Addington*, *T. Jones*, *Nicholls*, and *Martin*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the previous question, which was carried without a division.

Mr. *T. Jones* wished to know, whether or not the message delivered yesterday to the House was by order of his Majesty in Council.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose with great warmth. "These questions have been often put, and I believe I know the reason why. The country has been harassed by base rumours, which, from whatever quarter they come, are disgraceful. Once for all I shall say, that, from the observation of several most respectable persons, and upon the information of one upon whom I can rely, I could state every thing which must soothe the mind and tranquilize the feelings of every loyal subject."

INTEL.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, June 1. The following dispatch was this day received at the office of the right honourable Lord Hobart, from Lieut.-general Trigge, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Islands.

Sir, *Martinique, April 27.*

I lose not a moment in having the honour to communicate the information, which has been just now received, of the islands of St. Eustatius and Saba having surrendered on the 21st instant to a detachment of the 3d regiment of foot, under the command of Lieut.-col. Blunt and Capt. Perkins, of his Majesty's ship Arab. The inclosed extract of a letter from Mr. President Thompson, commanding at St. Christopher's, ordering Lieut.-col. Blunt to proceed on that service, and of Lieut.-col. Blunt's official letter, acquainting me with the result, will explain to your satisfaction all such circumstances as you may wish to be informed of. I have only to add, that the officers charged with the conducting of the service have acquitted themselves with such judgment and promptitude as to merit and receive my entire approbation. I have the honour to inclose to you herewith copy of the terms on which these islands were surrendered, and have been placed under his Majesty's government; but am unable to transmit by this opportunity the return of ordnance, as there is not sufficient time at present to have it made out correctly.

THO. TATEOR, Lieut.-gen.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-col. Blunt, of the 3d Regiment of Foot, to Lieut.-gen. Trigge, dated St. Eustatius, April 22.

I have the honour to inclose an order addressed to me by the President of St. Kitt's, in consequence of which I embarked on-board his Majesty's ship Arab, Capt. Perkins, and an armed schooner, his prize, 100 men of the Buffs, with Lieut. Brown and 10 men of the Royal Artillery. We summoned the island of St. Eustatius on the morning of the 21st, which surrendered by capitulation; the terms of which accompany this, and I hope will not be disapproved by your Excellency. They had no provisions in the garrison, and very little in possession of the inhabitants. From the extent of the batteries it will not be in my power to forward, by this opportunity, Lieut. Brown's report of the ordnance.

I am, &c. RICH. BLUNT, Lieut.-col. Buffs.

Extract of a Letter from the President of St. Kitt's to Lieut.-col. Blunt, of the 3d Regiment of Foot, dated Basseterre, April 20.

I have just received information that the island of St. Eustatius was evacuated by the French on the 16th instant. Under these circumstances, and considering that a favourable opportunity presents itself to acquire the possession of that island, and thereby give security to the islands in its

neighbourhood, and recover a number of negroes who have eloped from hence, and which may be lost by delay, you will therefore embark, with 100 men of the Buffs, on board of his Majesty's ship Arab, Capt. Perkins, and take possession of the island of St. Eustatius, which you will retain until his Excellency General Trigge's pleasure thereupon be known.

I am, &c. ROB. THOMPSON.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation, which are in the usual forms. It is stipulated, that the persons, properties, religion, and usages, of the inhabitants shall be respected and protected till his Majesty's farther pleasure be known. The island is to enjoy the same privileges as the British Colonies in the West Indies; and commerce to be on the same footing as in the other conquered islands.]

Admiralty office, June 2. Letter from Rear-Adm. Duckworth, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated Martinique, April 27.

Sir, On the 16th instant the French garrison evacuated the island of St. Eustatius, carrying with them field-pieces, and as much powder, with other plunder, as their vessels could stow; which circumstance having been communicated to President Thompson, of St. Christopher's, he very judiciously waived himself of the moment, by making the application (of which I inclose you a copy) to Capt. Perkins, of the Arab, which he directly complied with; and, on the 21st, Col. Blunt with a detachment of his Majesty's 3d regiment of Buffs, and Capt. Perkins, of the Arab, took possession of the island, under the accompanying capitulation, which included the island of Saba. The ordnance taken in the island of St. Eustatius consisted of 48 pieces of cannon, of different calibres, 326 barrels of powder, with a quantity of filled cartridges, as also musket ammo, with some shot, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

[Then follows a letter from Capt. Perkins, of the Arab, to Adm. Duckworth, stating his compliance with the orders of the President of St. Kitt's, (whose letter to Capt. Perkins is also inclosed), agreeably to what is stated in Col. Blunt's letter to Gen. Trigge.]

Sir, *St. Eustatius, Apr. 22.*

I have to inform you of the surrender of this island yesterday to his Britannic Majesty's forces, on terms of capitulation, in which your island is included; you will therefore have to receive the officers that will hand you this, and leave the British flag behind.

DANIEL ROA.

RICHARD BLUNT, Lieutenant-Colonel.
JOHN PERKINS, Captain of the Arab.
To his Excellency Thomas Deney, Vice-Commander of the Island of Saba.

Downing

Downing-street, June 2. The following letter, having been humbly submitted to his Majesty by the under-mentioned officers who served in the detachment of his Majesty's 15th regiment of light dragoons in the action of Villers en Couché, near Cambray, on the 24th day of April, 1794, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant to each of them his royal licence and permission to accept the rank of Knight of the imperial military order of Maria Theresa, and bear the Insignia thereof, the same having been conferred upon them by the Emperor of Germany, in testimony of the high sense which his Imperial Majesty entertained of their distinguished conduct upon that occasion. Major W. Aylett, now Lieut.-col. in the army; Capt. Rt. Pocklington, late Major of 15th Dragoons; Capt. Ed. Mich. Ryan, now Major in the army; Lieut. Thomas Grandby Calcraft, Lieut.-col. of 3d Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Wm. Keir, Major of 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Charles Berrell Blount, late Capt. of 15th Light Dragoons; Cornet Ed. Gerald Butler, now Major of 87th regiment of foot; and Cornet Rt. Thomas Wilson, now Major in Hornpelch's regiment of mounted riflemen.

Letter from his Excellency Lord Minto, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna, to Lieutenant William Aylett.

Sir, *Vienna, Nov. 7, 1800.*

I have received from his Excellency Baron Thugur eight crosses of the order of Maria Theresa, which the Emperor has been pleased to confer on yourself and seven other officers, under-named, of the 15th regiment of light dragoons, who distinguished themselves in a most gallant action, near Villers en Couché, on the 24th of April, 1794. His Imperial Majesty had already testified the high sense he entertained of the brilliant and important service which the regiment performed on that occasion, by presenting the officers engaged with a medal, struck for the purpose of commemorating that distinguished action, and affording to those who achieved it a lasting testimony of his approbation and gratitude. It was deemed at the time worthy of the cross of Maria Theresa; but, at that period, a doubt was entertained, whether this order could be conferred on Foreigners; that difficulty being now removed, his Imperial Majesty avails himself with pleasure of the occasion to evince his high esteem for the regiment, as well as his regard for the individuals, by investing with this distinguished order of merit gentlemen who have proved themselves so worthy to wear it. In transmitting to you, Sir, these crosses, to be distributed to the officers for whom they are destined, I cannot omit the opportunity of expressing the satisfaction I have experienced from

the share which my situation here has afforded me in the transaction which, while it does honour to the liberality of his Imperial Majesty, and throws so much lustre on the corps, and on those who are immediately concerned, reflects, at the same time, credit on the country to which they belong.

I am &c. MINTO.

Dublin Castle, May 27. This evening, about five o'clock, the Marquis Cornwallis, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, left the Castle, in order to embark on board his Majesty's yacht the Dorset, on his return to England. His Excellency the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant, and the Marquis Cornwallis, went together from the Castle in the State Coach, preceded by the leading coaches, in which were the officers of State, to the South wall, where the yacht lay. They were escorted by a squadron of dragoons, and attended by a great number of the nobility and persons of distinction, the Lord Mayor, Sheriff, several of the Aldermen, and principal citizens, in their carriages, followed by a concourse of people, to the water-side; the streets were lined by the regiments of infantry on Dublin duty. The Marquis Cornwallis received every demonstration of respect, in passing through the streets, from the people, who testified their regard by repeated wishes for his welfare and safe return to England.

Downing-street, June 4. The following letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. has been this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart; as also a letter from Lord Elgin, addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Hawkebury.

Letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir J. H. Hutchinson, K. B. dated Camp before Alexandria, April 20.

Sir, It is with great pleasure that I am to inform you of the success of a corps of Turks and British, under the command of Col. Spencer. They were ordered from hence about ten days ago, for the purpose of forcing the enemy from the town and castle of Rosetta, which commands the navigation of the Nile. This operation has perfectly succeeded. We are now masters of the Western branch of that river, and of course have opened a communication with the Delta, from which we shall derive all necessary supplies, as the French have scarcely any troops there, and none capable of making a serious resistance. The enemy had about 800 men at Rosetta when they were attacked. They made but a feeble effort to sustain themselves, and retired to the right bank of the Nile, leaving a few men killed and prisoners. They left a garrison in the fort, against which our batteries opened on the 16th, and it surrendered on the 19th, instant: the

the conditions are the same as were granted to the castle of Aboukir. I have many obligations to Col. Spencer for the zeal, activity, and military talents, which he has displayed in the conduct of this important service; and I beg leave to recommend him as a deserving and most excellent officer.

J. H. HUTCHINSON, Maj.-gen.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkebury, dated Constantinople, May 9, 1801.

My Lord, Mr. Morier having returned from Egypt, have the satisfaction of being able to lay before your Lordship a far more particular account of the affairs and proceedings in that country than it has hitherto been in my power to communicate. He left the camp before Alexandria on the 22d ult. At that time the enemy remained in their strong position upon the heights near the Eastern walls of Alexandria, their numbers about 6000 men. They were still in anxious expectation of receiving reinforcements, particularly that which had been announced to them as coming from Admiral Gantheaume. The loss of the enemy, according to the numerous reports which had been collected, certainly exceeds 5000 men, and a great proportion of officers: four generals are known to have been killed. Every encouragement seems to have been given and held out to the French army to ensure their utmost exertions. Among other things, they were taught to expect no quarter from the British. The prisoners agree, that in no part of this war had such hard fighting, or such determined bravery, ever been seen, as they have met with from our army in Egypt.

I presume that Sir Ralph Abercromby's absence from the camp, in consequence of his wounds on the 21st of March, had created a momentary suspension of our operations; and the irreparable loss occasioned by his death must also necessarily have checked the prosecution of plans, in the formation and execution of which he had always borne so leading a part. The Capt. Pasha did not arrive in time to see Sir Ralph Abercromby; but it appears that Gen. Hutchinson followed his Excellency's intention relative to the troops on-board the Turkish fleet, by employing them against Rosetta, and accordingly directed Col. Spencer, having under him a corps of about eight hundred British, to proceed with the Turks to that expedition. The town was evacuated without resistance. Some guns were then brought to bear upon the Fort St. Julien, which commands the entrance of the river.—The garrison of 358 men surrendered on the 19th ult. Rahmanich was still in the hands of the French. They had fortified it, both in a view to secure their communications from the upper part of the Delta and Upper

Egypt, whence they received their provisions. Under these circumstances, Gen. Hutchinson has very much strengthened his position between Aboukir and Alexandria, not only by a range of works in front, but particularly by opening the sluices which kept in the waters in the lake on their left; and if, as is supposed, this inundation shall extend over the whole of the plain to the East of the Lake Marentis, the communication between Alexandria and Rahmanich, which is the enemy's nearest point, will be eight or nine days journey without water. Having taken these measures, Gen. Hutchinson was to transfer his headquarters to Rosetta on the 23d ult. to which place he had already sent forward a strong detachment, amounting to above 4000 British, including Col. Spencer's corps, and he was immediately to proceed from thence, with nearly an equal number of the Capt. Pasha's troops, against Rahmanich, where the French were understood to have assembled 3000 men. On the other hand, advices had been received several days before from the Grand Vizier, dated at Belbeis, from which it appeared that his Highness, reinforced by nearly 5000 men from Djazzar Pasha, had passed the Desert, and had advanced so far towards Cairo, without meeting with opposition either at Salahich or at Belbeis. He had also detached a corps which has taken possession of the town of Damietta, though the fort of L'Elbe is still in the hands of the French. It is not expected that his Highness will experience any material resistance at the town of Cairo. And I find it is the determination of Gen. Hutchinson to afford his Highness such aid as may be requisite towards attacking the fortifications which the French occupy near to the town, if it is necessary to reduce them by force. Gen. Hutchinson has farther received a favourable letter from Murad Bey, saying he is ready to join us when we come into his neighbourhood. I am happy to add, that our army are in the highest health and spirits. The climate and weather had hitherto been most propitious. The natives had acquired the greatest degree of confidence from the proclamation issued by our army, and were continuing to bring in horses and provisions in great plenty. Nearly 1000 of our cavalry are now well mounted there; and we have still about 11,000 infantry in the field. The utmost degree of unanimity prevails between the British and Turkish troops. E. LORR.

The Gazette of June 13 contains orders by his Majesty, dated Kew, 29th of May and June 3, authorising the Dukes of Clarence, Kent and Cumberland, Princes Augustus, Adolphus, and William of Gloucester, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, Dukes of Saxe Gotha, Richmond, Devonshire,

shire, Portland, Northumberland, Beaufort, Buccleugh, and Roxburgh, Marquisses Cornwallis, Buckingham, Lansdown, and Salisbury, Earls of Chatham, Westmorsland, Castle, Spencer, and Camden, to exercise all the rights and privileges belonging to the Knights Companions of the Garter, as if they had been formally installed—his Majesty being pleased to dispense with the statutes and regulations usually observed in regard to installations.

The Gazette of June 6, contains an order of Council, dated the 4th, for taking off the embargo on Russian and Danish vessels in the British Port; and for removing the prohibition respecting the payment of bills drawn from those countries. The intercourse between the different powers is placed on its former footing.

The Gazette of June 20 contains an order of Council, for taking off the embargo on Swedish property &c. the same in the case of the Russians and Danes.

Downing-street, June 29. The following dispatch has been this day received from the Earl of Elgin, by Lord Hawkesbury.

Letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Constantinople, May 23.

My Lord, An officer is arrived from the Capt. Pasha, with the intelligence that Gen. Hutchinson had marched from Rosetta on the 8th inst. with 4000 British troops, in company with a corps of Turks of equal force, under the command of the Capt. Pasha, and on the 9th attacked the French near Rahmanich. The enemy were driven in; and in the course of the night they retired towards Cairo, having left a small garrison in the entrenchments of Rahmanich. On the 10th, the fort surrendered, and the combined force then proceeded towards Cairo, having concerted their movements with the Grand Vizir, who was at El Hanka, a position four leagues distant from Cairo, in a North-east direction. Our loss at Rahmanich is stated not to exceed 30 men. The Turkish officer reports, that a reinforcement of 3000 British troops had arrived at Aboukir, about the 6th of May.

ELGIN.

Admiralty-office, July 4. This Gazette announces the capture of the Spanish lugger privateer Venture, of two 6 pounders, and 27 men, and the Spanish cutter At Duides, of 8 guns, and 69 men, by the Constance, Capt. Z. Mudge.

Admiralty-office, July 11. Letter from Capt. Rogers, Commander of the Mercury, to Evan Nepean, Esq.; dated in Trieste Road, May 28.

Sir, I beg leave to inclose, a copy of my letter of the 26th inst. to Lord Keith, giving

a detail of a very gallant service performed by the boats of his Majesty's ship under my command, which reflects great credit to the officers and men engaged in it; and the hard case of Lieut. Mather, being obliged to relinquish the prize after three hours' possession, will not, I trust, in the opinion of their Lordships, lessen the merit of the enterprize.

T. ROGERS.

Mercury, off Ancona, May 26.

My Lord, Having received information by a small vessel I captured yesterday from Ancona, that his Majesty's late Ship Bulldog was laying in the Mole of that port ready for sea, with supplies on board for the French Army in Egypt, I judged it necessary to make an attempt to take or destroy her, with the boats of the Mercury; and as our success depended upon surprising the enemy, who was ignorant of our arrival in the Adriatic, the fortifications about the Mole being too formidable to justify the attempt in any other way, I therefore made sail directly for Ancona, and came to an anchor soon after it was dark off the Mole; the boats were accordingly prepared, and left the ship at half past 10 o'clock, under the command of Mr. W. Mather, first Lieut. from whose good conduct the Bulldog was surprised, and carried about midnight, the boats having got alongside without being hailed by the sentinels. The alarm was however immediately given along the Mole, to which the ship's stern was secured by the two ends of a bower cable, and three cables out a-head; these were soon cut by the people appointed for that purpose, and the boats began to tow, exposed to a heavy fire of cannon and musquetry from the Mole; but as there was a favourable light breeze, the sails were set, and in less than an hour the ship got without reach of the batteries, and was completely ours; but unfortunately it fell calm, and a current setting her along the coast near the shore, a crowd of boats (some of which were gun-boats), filled with men, came out to attack her. Mr. Mather now found his situation extremely critical, having the hatchways to guard, to prevent the enemy rising from below, the boat's crews fatigued with rowing all night, and the gun-boats approaching fast, and raking the ship, he had therefore the mortification of feeling himself obliged to relinquish his prize, after being in possession of her above three hours, and unfortunately failed in several attempts before he retreated to set her on fire. The moment I could discover the Bulldog was out of the Mole, I got the Mercury under weigh, but it was almost a calm, and impossible to get near her, as she had drifted with the current to a considerable distance from where the Mercury lay, and we experienced the mortifying disappointment of seeing her towed back to the very spot from whence she had been so

so gallantly taken. It is nevertheless some satisfaction to know that her voyage must be at least delayed for a considerable time, if not quite defeated, her masts and yards being shot through and disabled in many places, and she had received considerable damage in her hull and rigging. The gallant conduct of the officers and men employed upon this little enterprise, will, I trust, meet with your Lordship's approbation; and it is from a desire of doing justice

to their merits that I have been drawn into this, otherwise unnecessarily long detail. I have to regret the loss of two brave fellows killed, and four wounded, upon this occasion. The enemy had above 20 killed, wounded, and drowned. T. ROGERS.

Names of the Men killed and wounded.

John Gray, seaman; Morgan Davis, marine, killed.—William Haines, Thomas Guillain, William Morris, Henry Mew, wounded.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, July, 1807.

WE believe that we may venture to congratulate our Readers on the pleasing intelligence, that the question which so lately agitated the Northern Powers of Europe (on the subject of the right of search, in the case of neutral vessels steering for belligerent ports) has been set at rest on an

equitable and permanent basis of arrangement between

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA;

and to which the Courts of

SWEDEN AND DENMARK

have been invited to accede*. In less than 20 days after his arrival at St. Petersburg,

* Of the Convention concluded on the 17th of June, between the Russian ministry and Lord St. Helen's, the following (say the *Hamburg papers*) are the essential contents:

Art. I. There shall be peace and friendship between the two Powers, and their subjects.—Art. II. Both the high contracting parties engage to abide by their ordinances, prohibiting any trade in commodities which are contraband of war, with the enemy against whom one of the two Powers makes war.—Art. III. The ships of the neutral Powers shall sail, without molestation, to the harbours and coasts of the belligerent nations; the effects found on-board the ships of neutral Powers, with the exception of such as are contraband of war, or the property of the enemy, shall be free: the raw or manufactured produce of the countries engaged in war, which the subjects of neutral Powers shall have purchased, and are bringing away on their own account, shall likewise be free. The articles considered as contraband of war shall make no alteration in the particular stipulations of the treaties with other Powers. The Powers engage to issue strict orders to the Captains of their ships to conceal no contraband commodities.—Art. IV. The right of search shall be possessed only by ships of war, and not by privateers: A ship of war belonging to the belligerent Power, which shall require to visit a merchant ship convoyed by a ship of war of a neutral nation, shall remain at the distance of a cannon-shot, wherever the sea, or the place of meeting, does not render a nearer approach necessary. The commander of the ship of war of the belligerent party shall send a boat on-board the convoying ship, partly to ascertain that she is fully empowered to convey the merchant-ship, with her specific lading, to the port for which she is bound, and partly to be certain that the ship of war belongs to the Imperial or Royal fleet. If the papers of the merchant ship are in proper order, and there appears no other ground for suspicion, no further visitation shall take place; but, in the contrary case, the convoying ship shall detain the convoy the time necessary for visiting the ship; at which visitation one or more officers from the convoy shall be present. If the commander of a ship of war shall think proper to visit a merchant ship, for reasons which appear to him important, he shall send notice of his intention to the commander of the convoying ship, who shall be at liberty to send an officer on-board, to be present at the search: the merchant ship shall be carried into the nearest port of the belligerent Power, and there be subjected to search with all possible care.—Art. V. The commander of a ship of war of the belligerent parties, who shall detain one or more convoyed ships, shall be answerable for the expences and damages; and, in case he shall exceed his instruction, suffer punishment. On the other hand, a convoying ship shall, under no pretence, frantically oppose the detention of one or more merchant ships by the ships of war of the belligerent party.—Art. VI. This article relates to the judicial regulations which both parties engage to observe.—Art. VII. A ship is not acknowledged to belong to the nation whose flag it bears, if the Captain, and half of the crew, are not of the same nation.—Art. VIII. The principles and regulations established in this treaty, shall be applied to all naval wars in which one of the two Powers may be engaged, while the other remains neutral. These stipulations shall therefore be considered as permanent; and be held as a constant rule to the two nations with respect to commerce.—Art. IX. Denmark and Sweden shall receive back their ships and colonies when they shall accede to this Convention.—Art. X. This Convention shall be ratified within two months, or sooner, if possible.

had Lord St. Helen's so ably cultivated the friendship and good dispositions of the Emperor Alexander, as to effect the termination of a dispute that had occasioned the most serious alarm in the commercial, as well as the political world; and thus enabled the British fleet of 25 sail of the line, which had been sent to the Baltic, to return at a most critical hour to defend its own shores from the threatened invasion of a desperate and sanguinary enemy. Sweden is reported to have signified her concurrence in the Russian Convention; and it is scarcely to be doubted, that Denmark will see that its true policy lies in adopting the same line of conduct.

Our contest in

EGYPT

has been highly successful in its late progress. On the 9th of May Gen. Hutchinson attacked a French force posted at Rhamanach, consisting of 3000 infantry and 300 cavalry; these he defeated, and drove them into the fortress, which, however, they evacuated the following night, and retired towards Cairo, leaving only a small garrison of 120 men in the fort, who, of course, surrendered to the English on the 20th. On the 14th the British troops fell in with a valuable convoy of galleys on the Nile, which (not having heard of the surrender of Rhamanach) was coming from Cairo, destined for Alexandria. Several heavy guns, great quantities of clothing, wine, spirits, 5000*l.* in specie, and 150 prisoners, on this occasion fell into our hands. On the 17th, 600 of the best troops that the French had in Egypt, together with 550 camels, were taken. On the same day two forts (on the Damietta branch of the river, and at Burs), comprising 700 men, were captured, with four small vessels in which they were about to embark, and carried into Aboukir Bay. Thus, from the 9th to the 18th of May, near 1600 men of the flower of the French army have become our prisoners.

While our army was thus successful, the Grand Vizier, with the allied force, encouraged by the advantages gained over the French by the British troops, was also making head against the enemy at Belbeis; where, on the 16th of May, he commenced an attack on the Republicans, whom he

operation with the allied British and Turkish forces.

The French Squadron under the command of GANTHEAUME is at last discovered to be at Cindia, on its way to Egypt with reinforcements; though we trust that Lord Keith will interpose an effectual bar to her landing there*. We are sorry, however, to learn, from the Paris Papers, that he has fallen-in with, and overpowered by superior force, his Majesty's Ship *Swiftsure*, of 74 guns.

Of

ALGESIRAS,

also, the French have obtained the novelty of a capture of an English man of war, the *Hannibal*, of 74 guns, which had boldly run-in between the French ships of Admiral Lincolns and the Spanish batteries that protected them; but was unfortunately so hemmed-in at length as to be compelled, on finding every resistance vain, to surrender to the enemy. [At the moment of writing this, however, we have before us only the French statements of the above captures: and there is little room to doubt, that when our official dispatches shall arrive, the affairs will assume a somewhat different complexion.]

In the attack upon our good and faithful ally,

PORTUGAL,

the Spaniards, backed by French power, have been but too successful; and, after having added to their captures mentioned last month, those of Azumere, Alegretta, and Porto Alegre, and obliged the Portuguese to cross the Tagus, the Spanish Commander, it seems, granted terms of Peace to the Portuguese, of which the chief stipulations were, the exclusion of British shipping from the harbours of Portugal, and the cession of the fine province of Olivenza to Spain. If we may credit the assertions of the French journalists, however, the terms of this Treaty have by no means satisfied the First Consul, who will certainly withhold his ratification: the treasury of Portugal must, we presume, open its locks to the mandate of the Dictator, before that unhappy country can hope to be liberated from the fangs of the *Great Republic*.

An Austrian force, consisting of 5000 men, has advanced from Bohemia, entered the Upper Palatinate, belonging to the Elector of

BAVARIA,

attacked the Electoral troops, the Commander of whom was wounded in the

* While this fleet was at press, French journals arrived, which stated (but not officially) that Ganteaume, having landed his troops on the African coast near Alexandria, had returned to *et cetera*.

action,

action, and, by force of superior numbers, compelled them, after a brave resistance, to retreat. This unexpected aggression, so difficult to be accounted for towards a Prince that had himself fought and bled in alliance with the Emperor against France, very naturally excited alarm at the Court of Munich; and couriers were immediately dispatched to Berlin and Petersburg, stating the case, and requesting succour. The Paris journals represent the affair as having been since adjusted; but we cannot conceive that there can yet have been time for any explanation between the Courts of Vienna and Munich; nor is it even pretended that the Austrians have retired from the Electoral territory. We, therefore, consider the matter as at present *in statu quo*, and look with a considerable degree of curiosity to some public avowal or explanation of the motives by which the Emperor has been actuated.

From this petty invasion we turn to the mighty preparations evidently making by

FRANCE,

with the ostensible intention of invading *this Country*. In all the ports of France, Flanders, and Holland, the armaments accumulating are immense; but, whatever may be the real design of the enemy upon these kingdoms, we have great satisfaction in observing the incessant and unabated vigilance and exertions of his Majesty's Ministers; which are most ably and actively aided by the Lords Lieutenants of counties, and Generals of districts, to meet and repel the enemy, in whatever quarter he may be enabled to make a landing; though there appears little reason to fear that the French can in any available force elude the vigilance, or contend with the skill and valour of the British navy, which now blocks up their harbours, and yet has ships enough left to cruise in every direction, for the purpose of protecting our own shores against any partial assaults that may be attempted. During this very alarm of invasion, it is to be observed, the communications between the two countries, on the subject of pacific arrangements, have been uninterrupted; and, perhaps, this "dreadful note of preparation" is only adopted, on the principle, that Peace is best made in a high state of preparedness for the alternative.

July 14. The French celebrated their anniversary in the Champs Elysées. There were during the day successively, in almost every part of the fields, balls, orchestras, pantomime exhibitions, concerts, ascension of balloons, fire-works, and superb illuminations. The public expectation was not, in a single instance, disappointed. The temple of Victory, erected in front of the palace of the legislative body, attracted peculiar attention. This edifice was deco-

rated with monuments to the memory of Desaix, Joubert, Hoche, and Kleber, the bust of Janus, and emblems of 11 warlike virtues, which were thus characterised: Love of the country, by a pelican. Courage, by a lion. Valour, by a horse. Prudence, by a stag. Intrepidity, by a wolf. Temperance, by an elephant. Disinterestedness, by a dog. Obedience, by a yoked ox. Wisdom, by an owl. Vigilance, by a cock, and Patience, by a camel.

In the centre of the temple, on a pedestal of marble and gold, was displayed a groupe of three figures; Victory presenting Peace to France, who was supported by the god of war. On the outside of the temple was a catalogue of the names of the officers and soldiers who have received brevets of honour; and above these heroic inscriptions the following motto, formed of the branches of palm-trees, was traced in colossal character:—"Honour to the warlike virtues!" On the front and sides of the base of the temple was written, "The legislative body to the armies!" The First Consul received the troops in the morning; and a vast multitude, assembled on the occasion, expressed their gratitude and admiration by repeated shouts of "Long live Bonaparte!" The First Consul gave a superb dinner of 240 covers, at which were present the ambassadors. Almost the whole of the population of Paris was present at the celebration of the festival.

A whole family died in Paris on the 10th inst. from eating confectionary which was poisoned. When the officer of health arrived to make the necessary inquiries, he found the father, mother, and two daughters dead: the son was still alive, but died the day after. On examination it was found, the baking-dish was full of verdigris.

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 24. A handsome new organ, built by Wright, a pupil of the famous Green, was opened in the church of *Ratsey*, in Essex, after a partial repair and beautifying, at the joint expense of the parishioners and rector, Sir John Head. Mr. Dale, the organist, performed, in an astonishing manner, some of the most select pieces from the Oratorio of the Messiah.

June 13. During a thunder-storm this day, a ball of fire fell at *Deal*, near the turnpike-house, into which some ladies had just before fled for protection, and who providentially escaped without injury.

June 15. This day the corning-house, at *Waltham-abbey*, which was under repair, by some accident took fire, when eight men were burnt; all of whom are doing well.—[The imminent danger to which

which this accident exposed the magazine, has occasioned a meeting of Count Rumford, Sir Joseph Banks, and others, on the spot, to consider of the most effectual method of preventing similar accidents in future; and the office of ordnance have advertised for persons to execute the work of reinforcing the buildings.

July 30. This day there was a long and violent thunder-storm at *Sourhampton*, and its neighbourhood. His Majesty was out in the New Forest, when one of the horses took fright at the lightning, and proved so wary, that the King was persuaded to leave the carriage, and take shelter in a cottage.

July 1. A dreadful fire broke out this morning at the seat of Captain G. Byng (commanding his Majesty's ship *Galatea*), situated on *Cadown*, near Plymouth; and, owing to the impossibility of procuring water, the whole building was in a few hours reduced to ashes, together with a quantity of furniture. The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Byng, who were there on a visit, and the lady of Capt. Byng, with her infant child, and all her servants, were with great difficulty saved from the fury of the flames: they had only a few minutes' notice to effect their escape. One of the servants, from a violent tooth-ache, getting out of bed, first discovered it, or in all probability the whole might have perished.

July 2. This day, during a dreadful thunder-storm, one of the pinnacles of *Corby* steeple was beaten into the body of the charen: at the same time a sulphureous smell was so predominant, as almost to prevent respiration; and two oxen were killed on *Barnes Fen* by the lightning.—The house of Mr. Hill, at *Marksbury*, near Bath, was struck by lightning, and in a short time reduced to ashes. Mrs. Hill, with her infant child, and her sister-in-law, were the only persons in the house; and, alarmed at the storm, had bolted the doors, and closed the window-shutters, and got near the chimney, down which some stones shortly fell, accompanied by sparks of fire, and a strong sulphureous smell. The sister-in-law, who stood with her back to the fire-place, was struck dead, although the only marks of injury that afterwards appeared were some livid spots on the back of her neck and shoulders. Mrs. Hill, who sat close by her, ran with her infant into an adjoining room, and fainted. The house became in a few minutes involved in flames, and, although the fire was immediately discovered, yet so much time elapsed in forcing open the doors, &c. that it was with extreme danger and difficulty that Mrs. Hill and her child could be extracted.

July 7. A violent thunder-storm was felt in *Gloucestershire*. In the parish of *Upton* a mare and colt, the property

of Mr. W. Howells, of *Marston*, near Cowbridge, were killed by the lightning.

July 16. This day there was a most tremendous storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, which extended several miles round the town of *Bedford*. It began about 11 o'clock, and continued till near 4. The lightning was of the most forked kind, and the thunder tremendous. During the storm a fire-ball fell in *Potter-Street*, in *Bedford*, which set fire to a house; and the two adjoining houses were destroyed before the fire could be got under.—At *Loughborough* the storm was violent. Mr. T. Cammelland, farmer, of the *Parks*, near that place, had a mare and foal killed by the lightning. The upper jaw of the mare was broke in pieces, as though struck with violence by a hammer: the foal lay in an easy natural posture, as if asleep, without any appearance of injury.—Three men, hay-making, took shelter under some trees in a field near *Sir John Throgmorton's*, in *Buckland*, co. Berks, when two of them were unfortunately struck dead by the lightning.—Between 3 and 5 there was a most violent storm of hail at *Ehufet*, near *Hadleigh*. The hail-stones laid the next day near four inches thick on the ground, and many of them measured two inches and a quarter in circumference.—The same evening a very heavy storm of hail fell at *Cumner*, in the neighbourhood of *Oxford*.

July 17. A barn, and some out-houses, occupied by Mr. Bennett, of *Glensford*, was set on fire by lightning, and entirely consumed, together with some hay therein. Same afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a man and his son being at work in a field at *Sabbam*, co. *Cambridgeshire*, the former told the latter to take shelter in a draining-mill; which the boy had but just done, when the lightning struck the mill, much shattered it, and the child was killed on the spot. A bullock was killed by lightning at *Lakenbeath*.

Workingham, July 18. About 2 this morning, a star of uncommon magnitude was observed in the East, some distance above the horizon. It was remarkably brilliant, and bore the appearance of a cluster of 6 or 7 stars in conjunction, pointed all round, emitting a variety of extraordinary vivid flashes of lustre. An appearance in the window, like the reflection of the moon, caused the person who first saw it to arise, and awaken his family, six in number, to behold it, who all viewed it with awful astonishment.—The same phenomena were distinctly seen at *Hinckley*.

July 20. There was a most terrible storm of thunder and lightning at *Woolley*, near *Wakefield*, where the rain fell in such torrents, as to destroy several cottages, force its way through the gardens, and overflow the low apartments of the man-

flanks of the line. The same was repeated at the 6th and 7th signal. The various corps then went through their exercises and evolutions, with a degree of precision which must reflect the highest honour on their attention to military discipline. The volleys were in general very regular; and, from the very excellent appearance of the men, the elegance of the uniforms, the fine order of the arms, and the assemblage of beauty, which gave lustre to the spectacle, the *coup d'œil* was, upon the whole, extremely magnificent. The favourable weather, the cause of the assemblage, and curiosity springing from the most praiseworthy motives, attracted nearly all the metropolis to Hyde-park. It was computed that, independent of the volunteers, upwards of 30,000 spectators attended. Fashionable females could not be expected to have been very numerous; but, amongst those present, was Lady Augusta Fredrick, with some company, in a handsome landau. Innumerable fair forms, sheltered from the scorching rays of the sun by the protecting parasol, were seen, escorted by their beaux, tripping over the turf. The surrounding walls were covered with men, women, and children. Every eye sparkled with animation, every heart beat with loyal fervour; the proud name of Briton was vaunted with self-congratulation; and if the chimerical idea of invasion occurred, not a man present but, contemplating this brilliant display of the "*Armée Patrie*," was enthusiastically eager to exclaim—

"And if their *flat bottoms in darkness get o'er,* [on shore."

We soon shall find means to receive them

Notwithstanding the immense concourse of spectators, there was scarcely any disorder. A troop of the Horse Guards kept the ground, and prevented the review from being interrupted by the attempts of some unthinking persons to traverse the lines. In one instance, a man obstinately persisted in endeavouring to cross them, and had nearly reached the opposite side of the way, when one of the Horse Guards lifting his sword in order to intimidate him, he had immediate recourse to a prudent, but precipitate, retreat, amidst the hootings of the multitude. Not a serious accident occurred, though pealing bursts of laughter were now and then excited by the casual breaking of the overloaded branches of the trees, which obliged those *above* to descend upon the pericrania of those *below*, with rather more velocity than was agreeable to either party. The three Princes, who never looked better or in higher spirits, bestowed great praise on the good order and discipline of the men. The Prince was mounted on the white charger lately presented to him by his Majesty, of admirable proportions, and elegantly ca-

parisoned; and the Duke of York rode a very beautiful brown one. They both looked remarkably well, appeared in high health and spirits, and the military elegance with which they rode along the line, and easy deportment with which they afterwards received the salutes of the different corps, captivated every spectator. The review ended about half-past 12, when the several corps retired to their respective districts, attended by the praise of the Royal Reviewers, and the approbation of their Commanders and the spectators, excited by their steadiness under arms, regularity of firing, and the high state of veteran discipline which they uniformly exhibited. The Prince, Duke of York, General Officers, and attendants, soon after quitted the park, when, by way of finale, a second Royal salute of artillery was fired. Thus closed a scene, in the highest degree honourable to the country, and which must prove inexhaustibly gratifying both to the public and private feeling of the Royal Family at Weymouth.—On their return from the review, the Prince was cheered by all ranks of people with the most fond and universal acclamations, in acknowledgement for which his Royal Highness and his Royal Brothers frequently saluted the concourse, that surrounded and followed them, in the most graceful manner, by bowing and occasionally taking off their hats.

Thursday, July 30.

The East India House, which has lately been considerably enlarged and improved by the addition of a number of contiguous buildings, is to be still further extended. Several buildings in Leadenhall market are already purchased for that purpose.

The following *notice* has been stuck up at the Bank of England:

Notes of 1l. and 2l. dated the 1st, 1d, 3d, and 4th of July, 1801, will not be paid if signed by either of the following names:—Holt, Clark, Scott, Douth, Longman, Phillips, Powden, Collins.

Friday, July 31.

It is with sincere satisfaction we learn that large supplies of grain may be shortly expected from Russia and Canada. The agents of government at Quebec had by the last accounts from that place, purchased 60,000 quarters of wheat, which were to be shipped for this country with all possible dispatch.

A very large fleet of bombs and gun-brigs are assembling in the Downs; they are under sailing orders, and expected very shortly to proceed off the coast of France: supposed, either to destroy the gun-boats now sitting out in the ports of Calais, Dunkirk, and Boulogne, or to bombard those places. Admiral Dickson's squadron remains in Yarmouth-reads. Adm. Greaves's squadron is cruising off Goree.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dublin, Jan. 3. **R**ICHARD Earl of Shannon, K. P. Rt. Hon. Isaac Corry, Esq. Sec. for of his Majesty's Exchequer of the kingdom for the time being, Rt. Hon. Robert Stewart, commonly called Lord Viscount Castlereagh, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, or, in the absence of the said Chief Secretary, the Under Secretary for the time being to the Lord Lieutenant, or, in the absence of the said Chief Secretary, the Under Secretary for the time being for the Civil Department of the said Chief Secretary's office, the Right Hon. George Lord Frankfort, the Right Hon. John Loftus Loftus, commonly called Lord Viscount Loftus, and the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, to be commissioners for examining the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

War office, Jan. 6. Invalids. Brevet Lt.-col. James Fahy, to be commandant of the independent companies of invalids at Alderney, *vice* Gordon.—*Brevet.* Col. James Erskine, of the 15th light dragoons, to be *ad-de-camp* to the King, *vice* Manningham, appointed to the command of the rifle corps.

Whitehall, Jan. 7. Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart. captain in the royal navy, and colonel of his Majesty's marine forces; Capt. Alexander-John Ball, of the royal navy; Capt. Samuel Hood, of the royal navy; and Capt. Benjamin Hallowell, of the royal navy; permitted to accept the rank of commanders of the order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, which it is the intention of Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies, to confer upon them, and to bear the insignia of commanders of the said order.

War-office, Jan. 10. Major-general T. Garth, from the 22d light dragoons, to be colonel of the 11th regiment of dragoons, *vice* Goldsworthy, dec.

Whitehall, Jan. 13. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the Most Hon. Charles Marquis of Drogheda, of the kingdom of Ireland, K. P. and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Moore, of Moore-place, co. Kent; to the Most Hon. Charles Marquis of Ely, of the kingdom of Ireland, K. P. by the name, &c. of Baron Loftus, of Long Leas, co. York; to the Right Hon. Walter Earl of Ormond and Upper Ossory, of the kingdom of Ireland, K. P. by the name, &c. of Baron Butler, of Lanthony, co. Monmouth; and to the Right Hon. John-Joshua Earl of Carysfort, of the kingdom of Ireland, K. P. by the name, &c. of Baron Carysfort, of the hundred of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon.

War-office, Jan. 13. Barracks. John Wilke, to be barrack-master of the temporary

cavalry barracks at Canterbury, to be barrack-master of the permanent cavalry barracks at Canterbury. James Am. Chaundy, to be barrack-master of the temporary cavalry barracks at Canterbury, *vice* Wilson.

War-office, Jan. 20. Invalids. Capt. Wm. Archer, from the invalids at Sheerness, to be captain of an independent company of invalids at Chatham, *vice* Wadman, dec.; Col. Wm. Swinburne, from the invalids at Fort George, to be captain of an independent company of invalids at Sheerness, *vice* Archer; and Capt. Benjamin Rogers, from the 53d foot, to be captain of an independent company of invalids at Fort George, *vice* Swinburne.—*Brevet.* Major Boyle Travers, of the late 114th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.

War-office, Jan. 27. Brevet. To be brigadier-generals in the West Indies only: Col. David Cunynghame, of the 60th foot; Col. Patrick Wauchop, of the 50th foot; Col. Baldwin Leighton, of the 46th foot; and Col. Martin Hunter, of the 48th foot. Col. Thomas Peter, inspecting field officer. To be colonel in the army, Lieut.-col. Robert Barnard Sparrow, of the Loyal Essex fencible infantry.—*Hospital-staff.* Surgeon John Buffa, from the Royal Irish fusiliers, to be physician to the forces. Surgeon Wm. Henderson, from the 74th foot, to be surgeon to the forces, *vice* Alex. Grant, dec.

St. James's, Jan. 31. Right Hon. William Archbishop of Armagh, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.

War-office, Feb. 3. Brevet. Lieut. col. Count Bartholomew O'Mahony, of the late 6th regiment of the Irish brigade, to be colonel in the army.—*Hospital-staff.* Surgeon W. Wood, from the 64th foot, to be apothecary to the forces. Hospital mate Geo. Toosey, to be apothecary to the forces, *vice* Travers, superseded.

War-office, Feb. 10. Brevet. Col. Manners Kerr, of the 62d foot, to be brigadier-general to the forces in the West Indies only, *vice* Cunynghame, whose appointment has not taken place.

Whitehall, Feb. 14. Henry Vavasour, of Spaldington and Melbourne, co. York, esq. and Robert Shore Milnes, esq. lieutenant-governor of the province of Lower Canada, in America, created baronets of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Downing-street, Feb. 14. Brook Taylor, esq. to be his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the Court of the Elector of Cologne, *vice* Heathcote, dec.

War-office, Feb. 17. Hospital-staff. Surgeon Richard Woodthorp, to be assistant-inspector of hospitals in the island of Jersey.

Whitehall, March 17. His Majesty in council was this day pleased to appoint the following thereto: *Cbesbire*, John Scott Waring, of Ince, esq. *vice* Rigby; *Monmouthshire*, Thomas Williams, of Chepstow, esq.; *Warwickshire*, John Stanton, of Kenilworth,

nelworthy esq.; *Carmarthenshire*, Edward-Richard Shewen, of Stradey, esq. *vice* Stephen; *Cardiganshire*, John Williams, of Castle Hill, esq. *vice* Lloyd; *Glamorganshire*, Robert Jones of Fonnnon Castle, esq. *vice* Traherne; *Radnorshire*, Hugh Powell Evans, of Noyadd, esq. *vice* Fowler; *Denbighshire*, John Meredith Mostyn, of Segwist, esq. *vice* Lloyd.

War-office, March 17 Brevet. Col. Arthur Whitham, of the 1st foot guards, and Col. Hugh Lyle Carmichael, of the second West India regiment, to be brigadier-generals in the Leeward Islands only. Brevet-major R. Uniacke, on the half-pay of the late 104th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.—*Staff*. Lieut.-col. John Barnes, of the royal artillery, to be deputy-barrack-master-general to the British forces serving in both the Canadas.

War-office, March 18. Lieut.-general his Royal Highness Ernest Duke of Cumberland, K. G. to be colonel of the 15th light dragoons, *vice* Gen. Lord Dorchester, appointed to command the 27th light drag.

Whitehall, March 19. Codrington Edmund Carrington, of the Middle Temple, esq. barrister at law, to be chief justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in the island of Ceylon; and Edmund-Henry Lushington, of the Inner Temple, esq. barrister at law, to be the puisne justice of the said court.

Charles Baron Arden, of that part of his Majesty's kingdom called Irel. no, to be master and worker of his Majesty's Mint.

War-office, April 4. *Staff-corps*. Major John Ruthford, to be lieutenant-colonel-commandant.—*Staff*. Stephen Cullen, paymaster to the invalids stationed in the island of Guernsey. John Hayman, paymaster of a recruiting-district, *vice* Lukin; and Gerard Gosselin, ditto, *vice* Arden, resigned.—Brevet. Colonels John Bellasis, Richard Jones, and William Neville Cameron, officers of the East India Company's forces, to take rank as major-generals in his Majesty's army in the East Indies only.

Queen's-house, April 14. His Majesty in council was this day pleased to deliver the great seal to the Right Hon. John Lord Eldon, whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was, by his Majesty's command, administered to his Lordship, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

Whitehall, April 18. Right Hon. Alexander Lord Loughborough, created an earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Rosslyn, in the county of Mid Lothian, with remainder to the heirs-male, lawfully begotten, of the body of Lady Janet Erskine, deceased, sister to the said Alexander Lord Loughborough, and widow of Sir Henry Erskine, of Alva, bart.

Mary-Herrietta Erskine, daugh. of Lady Janet Erskine, deceased, to have and enjoy

the same place, pre-eminence, and precedence, in all assemblies or meetings whatsoever, as the daughter of an Earl of the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland.

Whitehall, April 21. Right Hon. John Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. and admiral of the White, created a viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Viscount St. Vincent, of Meaford, co. Stafford, with remainders severally and successively to William-Henry Ricketts, esq. captain in the royal navy, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten; to Edward-Jervis Ricketts, esq. barrister at law, brother of the said William-Henry Ricketts, and first of Mary Ricketts, by William-Henry Ricketts, esq. late of the island of Jamaica, deceased, and sister to the said John Earl of St. Vincent, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten; and the dignity of Viscountess St. Vincent, of Meaford, in the said county of Stafford, granted to the Rt. Hon. Mary Countess of Northesk, daughter of the said Mary Ricketts, and widow of William-Henry Ricketts aforesaid, and the dignity of Viscount St. Vincent to the heirs-male of her body lawfully begotten.

War-office, April 21 Brevet. Col. George-Henry Vansittart, of the 68th foot, to be brigadier-general in the Leeward Islands only. Col. the Hon. John Broderick, to be brigadier-general in the Mediterranean only. Brevet-major Charles Holloway, of the royal engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel in the dominions of the Grand Seigneur only, and major, with permanent rank, in the army. Lieut.-col. Edward Stephens, of the royal artillery, and Lieut.-col. the Hon. Wm. Stewart, to be colonels in the army.—*Staff*. Col. Mungo Noble, of the 17th foot, to be deputy-adjutant-general to forces serving in the island of Jamaica, *vice* Grant, dec. Lieut.-col. George Airey, of the 8th foot, to be deputy-quarter-master-general to the troops serving in the island of Minorca. Lieut.-col. John Barnes, of the royal artillery, to be deputy-barrack-master general of Nova Scotia, in New Brunswick, and their respective dependencies, *vice* Putnam, retired. Lieut.-col. Jn. Vesey, of the 52d foot, to be deputy-barrack-master general to the forces serving in both the Canadas, *vice* Barnes.—*Garrison*. Capt. T. Bligh St. George, of the 90th foot, to be fort-major of Fort St. George, in the island of Minorca, *vice* Snell, resigned.—*Hospital-staff*. Surgeon — Green, to be inspector of field-hospitals. Surgeon Robert Gieves, from the 58th foot, to be surgeon to the forces, *vice* Green. Assistant-surgeon J. Price, from the 30th foot, to be deputy-purveyor to the forces. C. T. Aveling, ditto, *vice* Smith.—To be barrack-masters in Great Britain, Sir James Cockburn and Sir John Forbes, bart. George Torriano, esq. *vice* Mackenzie, resigned.

Whitehall,

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dublin, Jan. 3. **R**ICHARD Earl of Shannon, K. P. Rt. Hon. Isaac Corry, chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer of this kingdom for the time being, Rt. Hon. Robert Stewart, commonly called Lord Viscount Castlereagh, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, or, in the absence of the said Chief Secretary, the Under Secretary for the time being to the Lord Lieutenant, or, in the absence of the said Chief Secretary, the Under Secretary for the time being for the Civil Department of the said Chief Secretary's office, the Right Hon. Lord Lord Frankfort, the Right Hon. John Loftus Loftus, commonly called Lord Viscount Loftus, and the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, to be commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

War office, Jan. 6. *Invalids.* Brevet Lt.-col. James Fahy, to be commandant of the independent companies of invalids at Alderney, *vice* Gordon.—*Brevet.* Col. James Erskine, of the 15th light dragoons, to be ad-do-camp to the King, *vice* Manningham, appointed to the command of the rifle corps.

Whitehall, Jan. 7. Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart. captain in the royal navy, and colonel of his Majesty's marine forces; Capt. Alexander-John Ball, of the royal navy; Capt. Samuel Hood, of the royal navy; and Capt. Benjamin Hallowell, of the royal navy; permitted to accept the rank of commanders of the order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, which it is the intention of Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies, to confer upon them, and to bear the insignia of commanders of the said order.

War-office, Jan. 10. Major-general T. Garth, from the 22d light dragoons, to be colonel of the 1st regiment of dragoons, *vice* Goldsworthy, dec.

Whitehall, Jan. 13. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the Most Hon. Charles Marquis of Drogheda, of the kingdom of Ireland, K. P. and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Moore, of Moore-place, co. Kent; to the Most Hon. Charles Marquis of Ely, of the kingdom of Ireland, K. P. by the name, &c. of Baron Loftus, of Long Loftus, co. York; to the Right Hon. Walter Earl of Ormond and Upper Ossory, of the kingdom of Ireland, K. P. by the name, &c. of Baron Butler, of Lanthony, co. Monmouth; and to the Right Hon. John-Joshua Earl of Carysfort, of the kingdom of Ireland, K. P. by the name, &c. of Baron Carysfort, of the hundred of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon.

War-office, Jan. 13. *Barracks.* John Wil-

son, to be barrack-master of the permanent cavalry barracks at Canterbury. James Am. Chaundy, to be barrack-master of the temporary cavalry barracks at Canterbury, *vice* Wilson.

War-office, Jan. 20. *Invalids.* Capt. Wm. Archer, from the invalids at Sheerness, to be captain of an independent company of invalids at Chatham, *vice* Wadman, dec.; Col. Wm. Swinburne, from the invalids at Fort George, to be captain of an independent company of invalids at Sheerness, *vice* Archer; and Capt. Benjamin Rogers, from the 53d foot, to be captain of an independent company of invalids at Fort George, *vice* Swinburne.—*Brevet.* Major Boyle Travers, of the late 114th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.

War-office, Jan. 27. *Brevet.* To be brigadier-generals in the West Indies only: Col. David Cunyngname, of the 60th foot; Col. Patrick Wauchope, of the 50th foot; Col. Baldwin Leighton, of the 46th foot; and Col. Martin Hunter, of the 48th foot. Col. Thomas Peter, inspecting field officer. To be colonel in the army, Lieut.-col. Robert Barnard Sparrow, of the Loyal Essex fencible infantry.—*Hospital-staff.* Surgeon John Buffa, from the Royal Irish fusiliers, to be physician to the forces. Surgeon Wm. Henderson, from the 74th foot, to be surgeon to the forces, *vice* Alex. Grant, dec.

St. James's, Jan. 31. Right Hon. William Archbishop of Armagh, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.

War-office, Feb. 3. *Brevet.* Lieut. col. Count Bartholomew O'Mahony, of the late 6th regiment of the Irish brigade, to be colonel in the army.—*Hospital-staff.* Surgeon W. Wood, from the 64th foot, to be apothecary to the forces. Hospital mate Geo. Toosey, to be apothecary to the forces, *vice* Travers, superseded.

War-office, Feb. 10. *Brevet.* Col. Manners Kerr, of the 62d foot, to be brigadier-general to the forces in the West Indies only, *vice* Cunyngname, whose appointment has not taken place.

Whitehall, Feb. 14. Henry Vavasour, of Spaldington and Melbourne, co. York, esq. and Robert Shore Milnes, esq. lieutenant-governor of the province of Lower Canada, in America, created baronets of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Downing-street, Feb. 14. Brook Taylor, esq. to be his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the Court of the Elector of Cologne, *vice* Heathcote, dec.

War-office, Feb. 17. *Hospital-staff.* Surgeon Richard Woodthorp, to be assistant-inspector of hospitals in the island of Jersey.

Whitehall, March 17. His Majesty in council was this day pleased to appoint the following sheriffs: *Cheeshire*, John Scott Waring, of Ince, esq. *vice* Rigby; *Monmouthshire*, Thomas Williams, of Chepstow, esq.; *Warwickshire*, John Stanton, of Kenelworth,

Whitehall, May 26. Arthur Whetham, esq. appointed governor and commander in chief of the island of Curaçoa, in America.—Thomas Picton, esq. to be governor and commander in chief of the island of Trinidad, in America.

War-office, May 26. *Brevet.* Major-gen. the Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, to be lieutenant-general in the army serving in the Mediterranean, and in the dominions of the Grand Seignior. Lieut.-col. Sir Richard Bassett, knt. of the 5th W. I. India regiment, to be colonel in the army while serving with the troops stationed at Pondicherry only. Major Thomas Browne, of the 59th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army. Capt. Terence Mac Mahon, of the 53d foot, to be major in the army.—*Staff.* Col. the Hon. Alexander Hope, of the 14th foot, to be adjutant-general to the forces in Ireland, *vice* Major gen. Nugent, resigned. Lieut.-col. David Robertson, of Col. Champaign's regiment, to be deputy-adjutant-general to the forces serving in the island of Ceylon. Mat. Byles, esq. to be an assistant-commissary of stores, provisions, and forage, to the forces in the West Indies. Wm. Raymond, esq. captain on half pay of the late 99th foot, to be paymaster of detachments at Hulse barracks, *vice* Mansfield, appointed captain of an invalid company.

Whitehall, May 30. Right Hon. Sir Richard Pepper Arden, knt. (Baron Alvanley), made a serjeant at law, and appointed chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, *vice* Lord Eldon, resigned.—Right Hon. Sir William Grant, knt. appointed master or keeper of the rolls and records of the Court of Chancery, *vice* Lord Alvanley.—Major-general the Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, to be one of the knights-companions of the most hon. order of the Bath.

Whitehall, June 2. Right Hon. Henry Bayley, Earl of Uxbridge, appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Stafford, *vice* Earl Gower.

Queen's-house, June 3. John Duke of Roxburgh, groom of the stool, to be a knight-companion of the most honourable order of the Garter.

War-office, Dublin-castle, June 3. *Staff.* Capt. Henry Rochfort, of the Devon and Cornwall fencibles, to be fort-major at New Geneva, co. Waterford.

Queen's-house, June 4. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, of Brayton-hall, bart. to be sheriff of the county of Cumberland.

Whitehall, June 6. Sir James Saumarez, of the island of Guernsey, knt. rear-admiral of the Blue; Henry Strachey, of Sutton Court, co. Somerset, and of Rookney, co. Surrey, esq. master of his Majesty's household; Wm. Weller Peypys, of Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, one of the masters of the High Court of Chancery; Alexander-John Hall, esq. captain in the

royal navy, a commander of the Sicilian order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit; William Bensley, of St. Mary-le-Bonne, co. Middlesex, esq.; Hugh Inglis, of Milton-Bryant, co. Bedford, esq.; William Earle Welby, of Denton-house, co. Lincoln, esq.; Christopher Ranes, of Harefield-place, co. Middlesex, esq.; and Thomas Barrett Leonard, of B. House, co. Essex, esq.; created baronets of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—Lieut.-gen. Thomas Trigge, and John-Thomas Dockworth, esq. rear admiral of the Red, to be knights-companions of the most honourable order of the Bath.—Dr. Andrew Brown, to be Regius professor of rhetoric and belles lettres in the University of Edinburgh, *vice* Dr. Hugh Blair, dec.

Downing-street, June 9. Hon. Arthur Paget, appointed his Majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna; Wm. Drummond, esq. envoy-extraordinary at the Court of his Sicilian Majesty; Alexander Stratan, esq. secretary of embassy at the Ottoman Porte; and Charles Stuart, esq. secretary of legation at the Court of Vienna.

Whitehall, June 9. Field-marshal his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York, appointed commander in chief of all his Majesty's land forces in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—Charles Edward Boresford, esq. to be secretary to the commissioners for managing the stamp-dues, *vice* Brettell, dec.

War office, June 9. *Staff.* Gen. Sir Wm. Medows, K. B. to be commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Ireland.—*Hospital-staff.* J. Patterson, to be deputy-purveyor to the forces.

Whitehall, June 13. Right Hon. Alleyne Lord St. Helen's, appointed ambassador-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg; and Benjamin Carlisle, esq. to be secretary to the embassy.—Charles Oakley, esq. to be secretary of legislation at the Court of the Elector of Bavaria.—Right Hon. Gen. Sir Charles Grey, K. B. created Baron Grey, of Howick, co. Northumberland.

Whitehall, June 15. Right Hon. William Lord Craven, to be Viscount Uffington, co. Berks, and Earl of Craven, co. York.—Right Hon. George Lord Onslow, to be Viscount Cranley, of Cranley, co. Surrey, and Earl of Onslow, of Onslow, co. Salop.—Right Hon. Charles Lord Roques, to be Viscount Marsham, of the Maze, co. Kent, and Earl of Romney.—Right Hon. Thomas Lord Pelham, to be Earl of Chichester.—Right Hon. Thomas Lord Grey de Wilton, to be Viscount Grey de Wilton, and Earl of Wilton, of Wilton castle, co. Hereford, with remainders to Thomas Grosvenor, esq. second son, Robert Grosvenor, esq. third son, of Viscount Balgrave, by Eleanor his wife, daughter of the said

Thomas

Whitehall, April 25. Rev. Wm. Vincent, D. D. head-master of Westminster-school, to be a prebendary of Westminster, *vice* the Bishop of Chester, translated to the see of Bangor.—Rev. George Rurrard, M. A. presented to the rectory of Fobbing, Essex, *vice* Ryley, dec.—Rev. William Thorburn, presented to the church and parish of Troqueor, in the presbytery of Dumfries and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, *vice* Easton, dec.—Mr. Charles Stewart, to be keeper of the register of feuds, reversions, renunciations, and other writs, within the stewartry of Orkney and Zetland, *vice* James Stewart, resigned.

Whitehall, April 25. Viscount Lewisham, the Duke of Portland, Lords Hawkebury and Hobart, Mr. Addington, the Duke of Montrose, Earl Bathurst, Lord Glenhervie, Wm. Dundas and Thomas Wallace, esqrs. Lord Arden, Thomas Pelham and Edward Golding, esqrs. to be commissioners for the management of the affairs of India.

War-office, May 2. *Invalids.* Brevet Lt.-col. John Brook, from the 81st foot, to be captain of an independent company of invalids at Jersey, *vice* Leigh, appointed to the invalids at Plymouth. Lieut. John Mitchell, from the 36th foot, lieutenant in Capt. Bulkeley's independent company of invalids at Plymouth. Ensign Wm. Murray, lieutenant in Lieut.-col. Hatfield's independent company of invalids at Plymouth. Lieut. John Edie, from the royal garrison battalion, lieutenant in Capt. Leyman's independent company of invalids at Portsmouth.—At the Tower of London: Adjutant John Roy, from the half-pay of the late 2d battalion of the Breadalbane fencibles, lieutenant in Capt. Sutherland's independent company of invalids, *vice* King, whose appointment does not take place. Adjutant Nicholas Paterson, from the half-pay of the late 1st regiment of Argyllshire fencibles, lieutenant in Capt. Rogers's independent company of invalids. Lieut. John Short, of Lieut.-col. Paterson's company, adjutant to the invalids at the Tower of London. Surgeon J. T. Simpson, from the light infantry battalion of the guards, surgeon to the said invalids. Charles Gomme, assistant-surgeon to ditto.—*Staff.* Frederick Bowes, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the 8th foot, paymaster of a recruiting-district, *vice* Campbell, promoted. Henry Castelman, esq. paymaster to the invalids in the Tower of London. William Macleod, esq. late a captain in the 73d foot, to be a deputy-commissary of musters to the King's troops serving in the presidency of Fort St. George, in the East Indies.—To be barrack-masters in Great Britain: John Kinley, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 10th light dragoons; James Annyat Chaundy, esq. captain on half-pay of Waller's late corps, from the temporary barracks at

Canterbury; Thomas Dewell, lieutenant on half-pay of an independent company; Stewkley Shuckburgh, lieutenant on half-pay of the late 102d foot; James Murray Grant, esq. captain on half-pay of the late 74th foot; Jeremiah Thompson, esq. *vice* Torriano, promoted; William Moleworth Madden, esq. late major in the 52d foot, *vice* Blucke, dec.

War-office, May 5. *Invalids.* Ensign Edward B. Wollam, from the half-pay of the late 86th foot, ensign in Brevet Lieut.-col. Hatfield's independent company of invalids at Plymouth, *vice* Murray, promoted. *Staff.* Thomas Clutton, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Worcester militia, to be paymaster of a recruiting-district, *vice* Cullen, appointed to the invalids at Guernsey.—*Hospital staff.* Surgeon F. M. Bolton, from the 40th foot, to be apothecary to the forces.

Whitehall, May 12. Robert Dundas, esq. appointed chief baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Scotland, *vice* Montgomery, resigned.—Charles Hope, esq. appointed his Majesty's advocate in Scotland, *vice* Dundas.

Whitehall, May 16. The Earl of Leven and Melville, appointed his Majesty's high commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.—George Prevost, esq. brigadier-general of his Majesty's forces, to be lieutenant-governor of the island of St. Lucia, in America.—George Nugent, esq. major-general of his Majesty's forces, to be lieutenant-governor of the island of Jamaica, in America, *vice* Earl of Balcarras.—Mr. Archibald Burns, to be commissary of the commissariat of Hamilton and Campsey, *vice* Frame, dec.

Whitehall, May 19. Right Hon. Horatio Baron Nelson, K. B. and vice admiral of the Blue, created a viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, co. Norfolk.—Thomas Graves, esq. rear-admiral of the White, to be one of the knight's-companions of the most honourable order of the Bath.

Queen's-house, May 21. Right Hon. Sir Edward Grant, knt. Right Hon. Charles Abbott, and Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.

Whitehall, May 22. Right Hon. Sir Richard Pepper Arden, knt. created Baron Alvanley, of Alvanley, co. Chester.—Mary-Anne Lady Abercromby, widow of Lieut.-gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. created Baroness Abercromby, of Aboukir, and of Tullibody, co. Clackmannan; and the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted to the heirs-male of her body, lawfully begotten by the said Lieut.-gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, dec.

Whitehall,

GENT. MAG. July, 1801.

Rev. William Hayne, appointed master of the free grammar-school of Hinton Maurice, Devon.

Samuel Collingridge, esq. admitted (by purchase) secondary of Gilspur-street Compter, London, *vice* Hardy, dec.

Robert Blair, esq. solicitor-general for Scotland, elected (by the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh) dean of faculty, *vice* Rt. Hon. Robert Dundas, now lord chief baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotl.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Samuel White, M. A. Brytewell Baldwyn R. in the diocese of Oxford.

Rev. Charles Mols, B. A. Woukey V. co. Somerset.

Rev. Robert Walker, rector of Sheringham, Norfolk, Middleton living, near Manchester.

Rev. Charles Sewkins, Frodsham V. co. Chester.

Rev. R. Mashiter, St. Paul's perpetual curacy in Manchester.

Rev. Joseph-Francis Fearon, M. A. Cuckfield V. with Seke R. both co. Sussex.

Rev. Thomas Stockwell, D. D. to be subdean of Salisbury cathedral, *vice* Sander, dec.

Rev. Thomas Wyndham, of Marshwood, Compton Chamberlain V.

Rev. Thomas Dance, LL. B. Horninghold V. co. Leicester.

Rev. George Marsh, many years chaplain to the brigade of life-guards, Long-Crutchill with More Critchill R. Dorset.

Rev. John-James Tuogood, M. A. Milben R. Wilts.

Rev. B. W. Wrey, rector of Combintenhead, Tawtock R. Devon.

Rev. Harry Porter, Enfield V. co. Middlesex, *vice* Newton, dec.

Rev. Henry Hetley, B. D. Horfingham prebend, in the collegiate church of Heytesbury, Wilts.

Rev. Wm. Armstrong, B. A. Stanfords-Hope R. Essex.

Rev. John Badingsfield Collyer, B. A. Wroxham cum Sallows V. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Baker, M. A. Little Cressingham R. Norfolk, *vice* John Baker, dec. and Rollaby R. in the same county, *vice* Adams, dec.

Rev. J. Wright, M. A. Great Billing R. co. Northampton.

Rev. G. Harper, M. A. Stepney R. co. Middlesex, *vice* Breithweite, dec.

Rev. Charles Robert Daile, M. A. Denver R. Norfolk, *vice* Young, dec.

Rev. J. Milward, Horsley V. *vice* Davenport, dec.

Rev. E. Drax Tree, D. D. St. Giles V. Oxford, and to be lecturer thereof.

Rev. John Moslop, Langtoft V. co. Linc. Hon. and Rev. Charles Digby, Bishop-Lydiard V. co. Somerset.

Rev. — Jones, Broxburne V. Herts, *vice* Jourdan.

Rev. William Warner, B. A. Chiselden V. Wilts.

Rev. Henry Hale, rector of Child-Okeford, appointed archdeacon of Dorset.

Rev. William Gillett, M. A. Churcham V. with the chapelry of Kully annexed, in the diocese of Gloucester, *vice* Parker, dec.

Rev. George Barker, B. A. Shelton R. co. Bedford, *vice* Freeman, dec.

Rev. William Wilkinon, B. A. South Croxton R. co. Leicester, *vice* Hacket, dec.

Rev. John Marshall, M. A. Epworth R. in the isle of Axholme, co. Lincoln, *vice* Robinson, dec.

Rev. Richard-Francis Onslow, M. A. Kiddernminster V. co. Worcester.

Rev. Henry Davies, B. A. Peterchurch V. co. Hereford.

Rev. William Jackson, LL. B. of Fillingham, Nettleton R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Smith, D. D. Rudford R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. John Mitchell, LL. B. Coln Rogers R. with East Leach chapelry, both co. Gloucester.

Rev. James Yalden, M. A. Bucknel R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Thomas Williams, Watlington V. co. Oxford.

Rev. William Williams, M. A. Puddington V. co. Bedford.

Rev. John Morgan, M. A. late curate of Towcester, Tugford R. Salop.

Rev. J. Paver, of Ledsham; to be vicar thereof; and Rev. Mr. Hale, Hareswood V.; both *vice* Tatterfall, dec.

Rev. E. Walsby, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury cathedral, Milton V. near Sittinghourn, Kent.

Rev. Henry-John Todd, M. A. Allhallows R. Lombard-street, London, *vice* Walsby, resigned.

Rev. William Bennett, B. A. elected a minor canon of Canterbury cathedral, *vice* Todd, resigned.

Rev. William Harrison, B. A. late of Daventry, Goudhurst living, Kent.

Rev. Edmund Bellman, M. A. Pettaugh R. Suffolk, *vice* Wilson, resigned.

Rev. Digby Smith, M. A. St. Martin R. Worcester, *vice* Baty, dec.; and Rev. T. Shirler, St. Swithin R. in the same city, *vice* Smith, resigned.

Rev. W. S. Goodenough, Yate St. Mary R. co. Gloucester, *vice* Hay, resigned.

Rev. John Holden, fellow of Sidney college, Cambridge, appointed one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. W. H. Woodroffe, M. A. Lwycombe R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Robert Croft, M. A. Stillington prebend, in York cathedral, *vice* Ali, dec.

DISPENSATION.

REV. Morgan Graves, D. D. of Oriel college, to hold Malvern V. with Hill-Come and Henlip R. co. Worcester.

Pp. 88, 109. **Baron Dimisdale** was son of John D. of Theydon Gernon, near Epping, in Essex, and Susan daughter of Thomas Bowyer, of Albury-hall, in the parish of Albury, near Hertford. His grandfather, Robert, accompanied William Penn to America in 1684, and took with him his two sons, John and William; but, returning in a few years, settled at his native village, and was there succeeded by his eldest son John in the practice of physick, which his other son, William, pursued at Bishops-Stortford. John had eight children, four of whom, Mary, John, William, and Calvert, died young; Susan and Robert lived to a more advanced age; Thomas the sixth, and Joseph the seventh, to a late period, the last dying, after a short illness, April 26, 1779. Thomas derived his first medical knowledge from his father, and at St. Thomas's hospital, under Mr. Symonds, and, on his death, under Mr. Gule, commenced his practice at Hertford about 1734, and married the only daughter of Nathanael Bratley, of Rixford, near that town, an eminent banker in London, and representative of Hertford in four successive parliaments. She died 1744, and left no children. To relieve his mind under this loss, he voluntarily offered his assistance to the physicians and surgeons in the army, under the Duke of Cumberland, and continued with it till after the surrender of Carlisle to the King's forces, when he received the Duke's thanks, and returned to Hertford. In 1746 he married Anne Iles, a relation of his first wife, and by her fortune, and that which he acquired by the death of the widow of Sir John Dimisdale of Hertford, he retired from practice; but, his family becoming numerous, and seven of his ten children being living, he resumed it, and took the degree of M. D. 1761. Having fully satisfied himself about the new method of treating persons under inoculation for the small-pox, he published his treatise on it in 1776, which was soon circulated all over the Continent, and translated into all languages, not omitting the Russian. He concludes with saying that, "although the whole process may have some share in the success, it, in my opinion, consists chiefly in the method of inoculating with recent fluid matter, and the management of the patients at the time of eruption." This proof of his professional knowledge occasioned his being invited to inoculate the Empress Catherine and her son, 1763, of which he gives a particular account in his "Tracts on Inoculation, 1781." His reward for this was an appointment of actual counsellor of state and physician to her Imperial Majesty, with an annuity of 500*l.* the rank of a baron of the Russian empire, to be borne by his eldest lawful descendant in succession, and a black wing

of the Russian eagle in a gold shield in the middle of his arms, with the customary helmet, adorned with the baron's coronet, over the shield; to receive immediately 10,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* for traveling-charges, miniature pictures of the Empress and her son, and the same title to his son, to whom the Grand Duke gave a gold snuff-box, richly set with diamonds. The Baron inoculated numbers of people at Petersburg and Moscow; and, resisting the Empress's invitation to reside as her physician in Russia, he and his son were admitted to a private audience of Frederick III. King of Prussia, at Sans Souci, and thence returned to England. In 1779 he lost his second wife, who left him seven children. He afterwards married Elizabeth daughter of William Dimisdale, of Bishops-Stortford, who survives him. He was elected representative of the borough of Hertford 1780; and declined all practice, except for the relief of the poor. He went to Russia once more, 1781, to inoculate the present Emperor and his brother Constantine, sons of the Grand Duke; and, as he passed through Brussels, the late Emperor, Joseph, received him in private, and wrote in his presence a letter, which he was to convey to the Empress of Russia. In 1790 his son, Baron Nathanael, was elected for the borough of Hertford, on his resignation and retirement to Bath, for several winters, but at last he fixed altogether at Hertford, and died, aged 89, Dec. 30, 1800, after an illness of about three weeks. About 17 years ago he felt the sight of one eye declining, having before lost that of the other, but recovered both by the operation of the cataract, by Wenzel.

P. 482, 2. **Mr. Brome** was in his 28th year, and gave every promise of being a valuable member of society, and a very distinguished artist. His father was originally a linen-draper in the Hay-market, but has, for several years, retired, upon an honourably-acquired competency, into Norfolk, where his wife and himself have lived to lament the loss of their two sons. The eldest, after having been settled in a respectable line, and married to an estimable woman, died of a decline about three years ago. The second son, the subject of this article, was well educated, and, at about 14 years of age, placed as a pupil to Mr. Skelton the engraver. His manners were engaging and attractive; his mind grateful and affectionate, and his conduct correct and manly. As an artist, he gave promise of attaining future eminence. He drew accurately, and engraved in a clear and transparent style. His portrait of Mr. Pitt, from Owen, is well marked, and a strong resemblance. He some time since began a print from a beautiful picture of Contemplation, by Romney, which his premature death prevented his completing.

ibid.

Rev. William Hayne, appointed master of the free grammar-school of Hinton Maurice, Devon.

Samuel Collingridge, esq. admitted (by purchase) secondary of Gilspur-street Compter, London, *vice* Hardy, dec.

Robert Blair, esq. solicitor-general for Scotland, elected (by the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh) dean of faculty, *vice* Rt. Hon. Robert Dundas, now lord chief baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotl.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Samuel White, M. A. Brytewell Baldwyn R. in the diocese of Oxford.

Rev. Charles Mols, B. A. Woukey V. co. Somerset.

Rev. Robert Walker, rector of Sheringham, Norfolk, Middleton living, near Manchester.

Rev. Charles Sewkins, Frodsham V. co. Chester.

Rev. R. Mashiter, St. Paul's perpetual curacy in Manchester.

Rev. Joseph-Francis Fearon, M. A. Cuckfield V. with Selke R. both co. Sussex.

Rev. Thomas Stockwell, D. D. to be subdean of Salisbury cathedral, *vice* Samber, dec.

Rev. Thomas Wyndham, of Marshwood, Compton Chamberlain V.

Rev. Thomas Dance, LL. B. Horninghold V. co. Leicester.

Rev. George Marsh, many years chaplain to the brigade of life-guards, Long-Critchill with More Critchill R. Dorset.

Rev. John-James Tuogood, M. A. Milben R. Wilts.

Rev. B. W. Wrey, rector of Combintenhead, Tawstock R. Devon.

Rev. Harry Porter, Enfield V. co. Middlesex, *vice* Newham, dec.

Rev. Henry Hetley, B. D. Horlingham prebend, in the collegiate church of Heytesbury, Wilts.

Rev. Wm. Armstrong, B. A. Stanfords-Hope R. Essex.

Rev. John Badingfield Collyer, B. A. Wroxham cum Sallows V. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Baker, M. A. Little Cressingham R. Norfolk, *vice* John Baker, dec. and Rullaby R. in the same county, *vice* Adams, dec.

Rev. J. Wright, M. A. Great Billing R. co. Northampton.

Rev. G. Harper, M. A. Stepney R. co. Middlesex, *vice* Breithweite, dec.

Rev. Charles Robert Daile, M. A. Denver R. Norfolk, *vice* Young, dec.

Rev. J. Milward, Horsley V. *vice* Davenport, dec.

Rev. E. Drax Free, D. D. St. Giles V. Oxford, and to be lecturer thereof.

Rev. John Mossop, Langtoft V. co. Linc. Hon. and Rev. Charles Digby, Bishop-Lydiard V. co. Somerset.

Rev. — Jones, Bruxburne V. Herts, *vice* Jourday.

Rev. William Warner, B. A. Chifelden V. Wilts.

Rev. Henry Hale, rector of Child-Okeford, appointed archdeacon of Dorset.

Rev. William Gyllett, M. A. Churcham V. with the chapelry of Kully annexed, in the diocese of Gloucester, *vice* Parker, dec.

Rev. George Barker, B. A. Shelton R. co. Bedford, *vice* Freeman, dec.

Rev. William Wilkinson, B. A. South Croxton R. co. Leicester, *vice* Hacket, dec.

Rev. John Marshall, M. A. Epworth R. in the isle of Axholme, co. Lincoln, *vice* Robinson, dec.

Rev. Richard-Francis Onslow, M. A. Kidderninster V. co. Worcester.

Rev. Henry Davies, B. A. Peterchurch V. co. Hereford.

Rev. William Jackson, LL. B. of Fillingham, Nettleton R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Smith, D. D. Rudford R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. John Mitchell, LL. B. Coln Rogers R. with East Leach chapelry, both co. Gloucester.

Rev. James Yalden, M. A. Bucknel R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Thomas Williams, Watlington V. co. Oxford.

Rev. William Williams, M. A. Puddington V. co. Bedford.

Rev. John Morgan, M. A. late curate of Towcester, Tugford R. Salop.

Rev. J. Paver, of Ledsham, to be vicar thereof; and Rev. Mr. Hale, Harewood V.; both *vice* Tatterfall, dec.

Rev. E. Walsby, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury cathedral, Milton V. near Sittinghourn, Kent.

Rev. Henry-John Todd, M. A. Allhallows R. Lombard-street, London, *vice* Walsby, resigned.

Rev. William Bennett, B. A. elected a minor canon of Canterbury cathedral, *vice* Todd, resigned.

Rev. William Harrison, B. A. late of Daventry, Goudhurst living, Kent.

Rev. Edmund Bellman, M. A. Pettangh R. Suffolk, *vice* Wilson, resigned.

Rev. Digby Smith, M. A. St. Martin R. Worcester, *vice* Baty, dec.; and Rev. T. Shirley, St. Swithin R. in the same city, *vice* Smith, resigned.

Rev. W. S. Goodenough, Yate St. Mary R. co. Gloucester, *vice* Hay, resigned.

Rev. John Holden, fellow of Sidney college, Cambridge, appointed one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. W. H. Woodroffe, M. A. Lwycombe R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Robert Croft, M. A. Stillington prebend, in York cathedral, *vice* Ali, dec.

DISPENSATION.

REV. Morgan Graves, D. D. of Oriel college, to hold Malvern V. with Hill-Crome and Henlip R. co. Worcester.

Pp. 88, 109. **Baron Dimisdale** was son of John D. of Theydon Gernon, near Epping, in Essex, and Susan daughter of Thomas Bowyer, of Albury-hall, in the parish of Albury, near Hertford. His grandfather, Robert, accompanied William Penn to America in 1684, and took with him his two sons, John and William; but, returning in a few years, settled at his native village, and was there succeeded by his eldest son John in the practice of physick, which his other son, William, pursued at Bishops-Stortford. John had eight children, four of whom, Mary, John, William, and Calvert, died young; Susan and Robert lived to a more advanced age; Thomas the sixth, and Joseph the seventh, to a late period, the last dying, after a short illness, April 26, 1779. Thomas derived his first medical knowledge from his father, and at St. Thomas's hospital, under Mr. Symonds, and, on his death, under Mr. Gule, commenced his practice at Hertford about 1724, and married the only daughter of Nathanael Bralley, of Roxford, near that town, an eminent banker in London, and representative of Hertford in four successive parliaments. She died 1744, and left no children. To relieve his mind under this loss, he voluntarily offered his assistance to the physicians and surgeons in the army, under the Duke of Cumberland, and continued with it till after the surrender of Carlisle to the King's forces, when he received the Duke's thanks, and returned to Hertford. In 1746 he married Anne Iles, a relation of his first wife, and by her fortune, and that which he acquired by the death of the widow of Sir John Dimisdale of Hertford, he retired from practice; but, his family becoming numerous, and seven of his ten children being living, he resumed it, and took the degree of M. D. 1761. Having fully satisfied himself about the new method of treating persons under inoculation for the small-pox, he published his treatise on it in 1776, which was soon circulated all over the Continent, and translated into all its languages, not omitting the Russian. He concludes with saying that, "although the whole process may have some share in the success, it, in my opinion, consists chiefly in the method of inoculating with recent fluid matter, and the management of the patients at the time of eruption." This proof of his professional knowledge occasioned his being invited to inoculate the Empress Catherine and her son, 1763, of which he gives a particular account in his "Tracts on Inoculation, 1781." His reward for this was an appointment of actual counsellor of state and physician to her Imperial Majesty, with an annuity of 1000*l.* the rank of a baron of the Russian empire, to be borne by his eldest lawful descendant in succession, and a black wing

of the Russian eagle in a gold shield in the middle of his arms, with the customary helmet, adorned with the baron's coronet, over the shield; to receive immediately 10,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* for traveling-charges, miniature pictures of the Empress and her son, and the same title to his son, to whom the Grand Duke gave a gold snuff-box, richly set with diamonds. The Baron inoculated numbers of people at Petersburg and Moscow; and, resisting the Empress's invitation to reside as her physician in Russia, he and his son were admitted to a private audience of Frederick III. King of Prussia, at Sans Souci, and thence returned to England. In 1779 he lost his second wife, who left him seven children. He afterwards married Elizabeth daughter of William Dimisdale, of Bishops-Stortford, who survives him. He was elected representative of the borough of Hertford 1780; and declined all practice, except for the relief of the poor. He went to Russia once more, 1781, to inoculate the present Emperor and his brother Constantine, sons of the Grand Duke; and, as he passed through Brussels, the late Emperor, Joseph, received him in private, and wrote in his presence a letter, which he was to convey to the Empress of Russia. In 1790 his son, Baron Nathanael, was elected for the borough of Hertford, on his resignation and retirement to Bath, for several winters, but at last he fixed altogether at Hertford, and died, aged 89, Dec. 30, 1800, after an illness of about three weeks. About 17 years ago he felt the sight of one eye declining, having before lost that of the other, but recovered both by the operation of the cataract, by Wenzel.

P. 482, a. **Mr. Brome** was in his 28th year, and gave every promise of being a valuable member of society, and a very distinguished artist. His father was originally a linen-draper in the Hay-market, but has, for several years, retired, upon an honourably-acquired competency, into Norfolk, where his wife and himself have lived to lament the loss of their two sons. The eldest, after having been settled in a respectable line, and married to an estimable woman, died of a decline about three years ago. The second son, the subject of this article, was well educated, and, at about 14 years of age, placed as a pupil to Mr. Skelton the engraver. His manners were engaging and attractive; his mind grateful and affectionate, and his conduct correct and manly. As an artist, he gave promise of attaining future eminence. He drew accurately, and engraved in a clear and transparent style. His portrait of Mr. Pitt, from Owen, is well marked, and a strong resemblance. He some time since began a print from a beautiful picture of Contemplation, by Romney, which his premature death prevented his completing.

ibid.

Ibid. Mrs. Hannah Palmer was daughter of the late Charlton P. esq. of Islington. Her sister died Feb. 1, 1768, and her mother at a very advanced age.

Ibid. Mr. Browne was near 30 years librarian to the Hull Subscription-library, and great uncle to the Rev T. Browne, author of many beautiful poetical pieces, which formerly appeared in the Hull Advertiser, under the signature of Alexis, since collected and published for the benefit of his widow.

P. 513, b. l. 2, for Tell, r. Tell.

P. 574, a. Mr. John Cushnie, shipmaster, of Aberdeen, died on the 3d of May, in his 73d year. To the honest sincerity and plainness of manners characteristic of his profession Mr. C. united a generous and truly-benevolent heart. For many years, while possessed of a very limited income, he still found means to reserve a portion of it for the exercise of charity; and having afterwards acquired a more affluent fortune, it occasioned no other alteration in his original habits and frugal mode of life than to enlarge the sphere of his liberality. Modest, reserved, and perfectly free from ostentation, his charities were only made known by those who were the objects of them; and, having bestowed very considerable sums in relieving the distresses of the poor, particularly during the late and present calamitous seasons, he has left to posterity a laudable example of extensive beneficence; for, having neither family nor near relations, the greater part of his fortune is bequeathed amongst the various charitable institutions in Aberdeen and its neighbourhood as under:

To the Society of Shipmasters and Seamen of Aberdeen, for behoof of their poor	500
To said society, for behoof of the poor white fishers of Footdee	200
The Guildry of Aberdeen, for their poor	500
To the managers of the infirmary of Aberdeen	300
To said managers, for behoof of the Lunatic hospital	500
To said managers, for behoof of the two dispensaries, 200 . each	400
To the managers of the Poor's hospital	500
To said managers, for behoof of the fund for providing coals for the necessitous poor	400
To said managers, for behoof of the Sunday-schools in Aberdeen	400
The Trades hospital at Aberdeen	200
The Narrow-wayd society of Aberdeen	300
The Shiprow society in Aberdeen	200
The Porters society of Aberdeen	200
To Mr. Inain's school	200
To the Public kitchen	100
To the poor of Old Aberdeen	200

The master of Kirkwork of Aberdeen 200
 And to his executors, in trust for the managers of any fund, to be established in Aberdeen, for the support of decayed women-servants in Aberdeen, of unexceptionable character for fidelity and honesty, who shall have resided there 15 years or upwards, and are not under 60 years of age, unless sooner incapacitated to earn their livelihood from bodily infirmities 100

£. 5400

P. 574, b. Mr. Stuart was the chief legal agent for the Duke of Hamilton in the celebrated Douglas cause, which occasioned a duel between him and the present Lord Thurlow, and a series of letters, nearly resembling those of Junius, to Earl Mansfield.

P. 580, a. Mr. Wheble died at Kensington; was formerly a tallow-chandler, and has left 20,000l. property, and an only son.

P. 580, b. Brigadier-general Benedict Arnold was a native of New England; bred a surgeon, but soon took to the sea, as master and supercargo in a small vessel between the New England provinces and the West Indies, carrying timber, livestock, &c.; from which last article he has been called a horse-dealer. After he settled at Newhaven he was chosen captain of a troop of volunteers, whom, the morning after the first contest between the Americans and Britons, at Lexington, he marched away to Boston, 150 miles. He soon after had the rank of colonel, and commanded a body of 1100 men on an expedition to Canada, to surprize Quebec, in which he failed, by trusting a letter to an unknown Indian, who carried it to the lieutenant governor, and, attempting to storm the city, received a wound in his leg, but took the command after the death of Montgomery, and drew off the shattered remains of the American army to Crown point. On the approach of Carleton he was appointed to command the American fleet on Lake Champlain, though great complaints of misconduct were lodged against him. He checked the English fleet, but was at last obliged to fly, and run most of his ships on shore, to save the crews. Here his bravery surpassed his skill. With the rank of general he defended Danberg against Gen. Tryon; and, in an action at Redfield, 1777, had his horse shot under him, and saved himself from being bayoneted by shooting his antagonist. Congress presented him with another horse. In the same campaign he relieved Fort Schuyler; and, in attempting to force Burgoyne's camp, he received a wound in his thigh, which occasioned a contraction of the limb. When the British troops evacuated

entered Philadelphia, 1778, he was appointed to command the American garrison. Here he lived in an expensive style, supported by unsuccessful privateering and trade; and a claim which he set up against the American government being disallowed by the commissioners, he gave way to intemperate conduct and expressions, which occasioned his being tried by a court-martial and reprimanded. From this time he formed a design to quit the service, and, 1780, opened a correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton to deliver up West point, where he commanded. Major André was sent up the river, in the Vulture sloop, to confer with him, and, being intercepted, suffered an ignominious death, however Washington wished to save him by exchanging him for Arnold, who got safe on-board the sloop, and was to receive a great and the rank of brigadier-general and colonel's pay in the English service, in reward of his treason. In 1781 he was sent to the Chesapeake, to destroy the stores at Richmond and Portsmouth, and escaped the plan laid by Washington to catch him. He retired to New York, and fortunately was not with the army when it capitulated. His last enterprise was against New London, where he destroyed the shipping. After escaping the dangers of the sea and enemy, he arrived in England, was received at court, and procured a pension for his wife if she survived him. At the peace he went to Nova Scotia, to take up a grant of land, and quitted it on a charge of perjury. He went to the West Indies; was taken by the French, and made an extraordinary escape from their ship. He is said to have rendered some great service to Sir Charles Grey, when commanding on that station.

P. 581, a. The late Lord Stonefield sat as one of the judges of the Court of Session exactly 39 years, having been appointed to the bench June 16, 1762. He succeeded Lord Tinwald, who was named one of the judges in 1744, on the decease of Lord Rowston, the latter having been appointed so far back as 1710. These three judges, therefore, sat on the bench, in succession to each other, for upwards of 90 years. Lord Stonefield was for some time one of the birds of judiciary, but he resigned that situation a considerable time ago.

Ibid. b. Every exertion that Humanity could direct was instantly made to clear away the earth, and rescue the unfortunate Mr. Grindly and the three other men. After 120 hours of incessant labour, the body of Mr. G. was got out, but quite dead. The people continued digging to come at the others, but it was not till the afternoon of the next day (June 23) before they got so deep. When they found them they were all dead, and standing upright, two of them in the attitude of embracing

each other, and one of them had his arms extended upwards. Not a bone of their bodies was broken, but one of them had discharged a little blood at the mouth.

BIRTHS.

JAN. THE wife of Mr. T. Gwynne, 16. mathematical master of Christ's hospital, a son.

21. In Smith-street, Chelsea, the wife of Mr. Rob. Cooper, of the royal navy, a daughter.

24. At Brompton-grove, the wife of Edmund Wigley, esq. M.P. a daughter.

25. In Great Quebec str. Portman-square, the wife of Robert Bomford, esq. a son.

In Powis-place, the wife of Francis Pownes Luttrell, esq. commissioner of the customs, a son.

The lady of Sir John Fagg, bart. a son.

27. Mr. Henry Jones, of Mansion-house-street, a daughter.

29. The wife of George Herbert, esq. of Hans-place, a daughter.

At Berlin, the Queen of Prussia, a prince.

30. At Taplow, the Hon. Mrs. Grenfell, wife of Pascoe G. esq. a daughter.

Lately, At Moira-house, Dublin, the Countess of Granard, a son.

In Great Denmark-str. Dublin, the lady of the Hon. Lieut.-col. Creighton, a daughter.

In Peter-str. Dublin, Mrs. Handy, wife of the equestrian, of twins.

At Leven-grove, Edinburgh, Lady Charlotte Baillie, a daughter.

At Leys, Edinburgh, Lady Burnet, a son.

At Ochertyre, Lady Mary Murray, a son.

At Edinburgh, Lady Helen Hall, a daughter.

Near Bath, the wife of Mr. Leddon, three sons and a daughter, all likely to do well.

At the Lodge of Worcester college, Oxford, the wife of Dr. Landon, provost of that society, a son.

At his seat at Harleyford, the lady of Sir Wm. Clayton, bart. a son.

At Durham, the wife of Dr. Price, prebendary of that cathedral, a son.

The wife of John Geary Cuttrell, esq. colonel of the Herefordshire militia, a son.

In Upper Gower-street, the wife of Wm. Moffatt, jun. esq. a son.

In Portland place, the wife of the Rev. H. D. Berners, a son.

JULY 2. At Dumfries, the wife of Lieut.-col. Wright, of the Edinburgh militia, a son.

The wife of Capt. Huxley, of the second West India regiment, a daughter.

4. At Stamford, the wife of James Raymond Johnstone, esq. of Alva, in Scotland, a son and heir.

5. The wife of J. P. Anderson, esq. of Highbury-grove, a still-born son.

The wife of Richard Martin, esq. of Cumberland-place, a daughter.

The wife of Capt. Man Dobson, of the royal navy, a daughter.

8. The wife of Mr. Jennings, of Fenchurch-street, a daughter.

The

The wife of Thomas Davis, of Castle-yard, Bunkfire, a son, brought her first after 11 years' marriage, and in her 53d year.

In Queen Anne street West, the wife of John Chemier, *esq.* a son.

In Burlington str. Lady Folstone, a dau.

9. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Lady Amberst, a daughter.

10. At his Lordship's house at Shrubhill, near Dorking, Surrey, Lady Leslie, a dau.

At Frystone, near Ferrybridge, the wife of Richard Slater Milnes, *esq.* M.P. for the city of York, a daughter.

11. At Gosport, the wife of Mr. Lee Sugg, the ventrilquist, of twins, a son and a daughter. This is the third time she has produced twins within 2 years and a half.

12. At Little Faling, Middlesex, the wife of Lieut. col Drinkwater, a son.

13. At Hornby-castle, co. York, the Duchess of Leeds, a daughter.

19. Lady Eliz. Halliday, wife of Capt. H. Berkeley-square, a daughter.

In Upper Brock-str. the wife of Capt. Scott, of the royal navy, a daughter.

20. At Dinny, in Suffolk, the wife of Wm. John Compton, *esq.* a son and heir.

21. At Dunsight park, Berks, the wife of Wm. Brummel, *esq.* a daughter.

22. The wife of Mr. Horatio Robson, of Piccadilly, a daughter.

24. The wife of Robert Blake, *esq.* of Essex-street, a daughter.

25. At the Hon General Harcourt's, in Portland-place, the wife of Lieut. Ramsbottom, of the 10th Light dragoon, a son.

26. At Whitton-park, Middlesex, the wife of John Agnew, *esq.* M.P. a dau.

MARRIAGES

JUN JOHN Jolliffe Tustell, *esq.* eldest son of William T. *esq.* of Longhills, Essex, to Miss Pilkington, dau. of the late Sir Michael P. *bart.* of Chertsey, co. York.

JULY 2 Mr. Erasmus Maddox, of St. Pancras, to Miss Eliza Sturges, of Tottenham court-road.

3. At Gilmorton, Mr. Chas. Hewitt, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss F. Adcock, widow, eldest daughter of Mr. Halford Watson, of Loughborough, co. Leicester.

4. At Exeter, Rev. J. S. Phillott, son of the Rev. Archdeacon Phillott, to Miss Ruffell, daughter of Mr. Robert R. of Exeter.

6. Capt. Archibald Campbell, of the 83th foot, to Miss Macdonald, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

7. Rev. R. F. Ouslow, eldest son of the Dean of Worcester, to Miss Harriet Felby, 3d daugh. of the Hon. Andrew F. M.P.

8. Mr Dingwall, of Lutgate-hill, to Miss Yates, daugh. of John Y. *esq.* of Ilington.

9. Randal Norris, *esq.* sub-treasurer to the Hon Society of the Inner Temple, to Miss Fairbairn, of the Temple.

10. Mr. Maurice Davies, of Aberystwyth, merchant, to Miss Mary Davies, of Machynlleth.

11. By special licence, at the dwelling Lady Burgovne's, in Oxford-street, Lord Onley, to Miss Burgoyne, only daughter of the late Sir John B. *bart.*

12. Joseph Cade, *esq.* of Garlick-hill, to Miss Wade, of Hamstead.

13. At Eltham, Kent, R. S. Light, *esq.* to Miss Henrietta Miller, second daughter of the late John M. *esq.* of Carey-street.

14. Rev. Joshua Shaw, pastor of the Independent congregation at Ilkeston, co. Derby, and late student of the Independent college at Rotherham, to Miss Mason.

15. Wm. Alves, *esq.* of Springfield, to Miss Davidson, of Bedford-square.

16. By special licence, at Lambeth palace, Lord Pelham, to Lady Mary Osborne, daughter of the late Duke of Leeds.

17. At St. James's church, Thomas Nisbett, jun. *esq.* of Kingsland, to Miss Sally Preston, niece of the late Sir Jn. Call, *bart.*

20. At Cheltenham, the Rev. Cooper Williams, vicar of Exning, Suffolk, and domestic chaplain to Earl St. Vincent, to Miss Elizabeth Snell, third daughter of Peter S. *esq.* of Whitley-court, co. Gloucester.

At Bath, the Rev. Thomas Blakeney, of the county of Roscommon, to Miss Alicia Newcome, second daughter of the late Primate of Ireland.

At Ashe, the Rev. Henry Rice, eldest son of the late Henry R. *esq.* of Bramling, near Canterbury, to Miss Lefroy, only daughter of the Rev. George L. rector of Ashe.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. John Scott, of Hull, to Miss Eslington, of Newcastle.

23. At Kenton, Mr. Beard, to Miss Bartlett, of Tegenmouth; also, Capt. Bartlett, of Tegenmouth, to Miss Beard, brother and sister to the aforesaid.

27. Mr. L. Lucas, to Miss Jemima Newcome, dau. of the late Primate of Ireland.

DEATHS.

FEB. A T Petrowitzkin, in Russia, Mr. George Lacey, late of the Shakspeare, Canterbury.

April 11. In the camp near Alexandria, after three days illness of a fever so prevalent and fatal in that country, Lieut. James Bonke, eldest son of the late Wm. B. *esq.* formerly of Killingbeck, co. York.

May... In America, Thomas Dwyton, *esq.* nephew to the late Lord Macleay.

8. At Maden, Mr. Knight, wife of John K. *esq.* of Leacathie, co. Worcester, a daughter of the late Hon. Charles Hope Welles, of Craigie-hall.

24. After a tedious illness, Mrs. Mary Millington, wife of Lingsford M. *esq.* of Kenner-street, and Rushford-lodge, Suffolk. She was the daughter of the late Thomas Warren, *esq.* of the Inner Temple.

30. John Millar, *esq.* advocate, and professor of civil and Scottish law in the University of Glasgow. He was called to the

the bar in 1760, but an early marriage induced him to relinquish the prospects of the bar for the more certain situation above-mentioned, which he followed for near 40 years. He taught two classes of civil law; in the first, delivering lectures on the Institutions, in the other, on the Pandects, of Justinian; and, 1771, found leisure to publish part of them in quarto, in his "Origin of the Distinction of Ranks," which contains a sketch of his opinions respecting the chief of what, in the civil law, are called the rights of persons, and also a very short view of the first part of his lectures on government. In 1787 he published, also in quarto, the first volume of "An historical View of the English Government," tracing the progressive changes of property, state of the people and government, from the Saxons to the accession of the House of Stuart. In politics he thought with the late Marquis of Rockingham and Mr. Fox; and, though he regretted the excesses to which revolutionary principles had been carried in France, he looked forward to a more equitable form of government at a general peace. Robert Davidson, esq. advocate, is appointed to succeed him in his professorship.

JAN. 1. At Manchester, aged 50, Richard Hall, esq. surgeon. To record the virtues and talents of deceased worthy and eminent characters is not only a grateful office claimed by Friendship, but likewise an important debt due to Society. No apology, therefore, will be necessary for the following brief notice of the lamented members of a family who have been distinguished, for, near a century past, as eminent examples of skill, integrity, and benevolence, in the various branches of the medical profession; a profession dignified by its peculiar province, that of mitigating human suffering in all its variety of wretchedness! As a member of this useful and honourable profession, the subject of this memorial had the merit and felicity to preserve, undiminished, to the time of his death, that professional reputation and general esteem so long enjoyed by his deceased father and brother. The former, Richard Hall, esq. was descended from a very old and respectable family, originally from Wales, the oldest branch of which now resides at Hermitage, in the county of Chester. He was the second son of Edward H. esq. of Warrington Forge, in Cheshire, and was born there in 1703. He studied physick and surgery under Dr. Clayton, of Manchester; and, at a suitable period, began to practise in the same place, where, by his great skill and amiable qualities, he soon obtained a very extensive business in his own and several neighbouring counties. He married, early in life, Grace Wall, one of the daughters and co-

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heiresses of the Rev. John W. by whom he had 13 children; eight of whom, viz. Edward, John, and Richard, with five daughters, attained the age of 21. He died in 1793, at the advanced age of 90, after a life of the most unsullied honour and reputation. He had the great affliction of losing, a short time previous to his own decease, his eldest son, Edward, the heir of his virtues and celebrity. This gentleman, at the age of 60, fell a sacrifice to a painful and lingering malady. His professional character, formed chiefly under the tuition of his experienced father, was held in great and deserved estimation. He was appointed one of the surgeons of the Manchester Infirmary at its original institution, and continued his services to that charity, with the most unremitted attention and success, for 36 years. As an expert and successful operator, few have exceeded him. Courteous in his manners, cheerful and engaging as a companion, sincere and valuable as a friend, society in him lost a most excellent member. His brother, Richard Hall, whose loss we are now lamenting, was born at Manchester in 1751. His classical studies were directed by the Rev. Mr. Clayton, whose school was then in great repute. At the age of 18 he determined upon engaging in his father's profession. After profiting by the practical knowledge and example of his father and brother, and deriving all the advantages of their united instruction, he removed to London for the completion of his studies. He became an attentive surgical pupil at St. Bartholemew's hospital; and diligently availed himself of the excellent instructions of Doctors Hunter and Denman in anatomy and midwifery. In this latter department of the profession he had been early initiated by his domestic instructors, whose celebrity and extensive practice in the obstetric art have been seldom if ever surpassed by any provincial practitioner. Thus, having united theory to practice, he was early appointed one of the surgeons of the Manchester Infirmary, and continued his services to that charity for a period of 49 years. His method of operating was distinguished by dexterity and neatness. As an accoucheur, his practice was not only highly respectable, but very extensive and eminently successful. From his private minutes it appears that he brought into the world 3800 children. During the course of his practice he had inoculated several thousands for the small-pox, and is said *never to have lost a single patient!* On the establishment of the Lying-in hospital at Manchester, he was appointed one of the men-midwives, and contributed greatly, both by his personal exertions amongst his numerous friends, and by his liberal benefactions, to the

the advancement of that institution. The great and merited reputation he obtained among the higher ranks of the community in the obstetric art justly entitle him to be held forth as an example to the younger members of the profession; for, in the exercise of the delicate and important duties of an accoucheur, something farther is assuredly required than manual skill and medical science. A conduct uniformly decorous, gentleness and delicacy of behaviour, and strict purity of morals, are essentially necessary to engage the confidence, and conciliate the esteem, of persons of education and sensibility. Few possessed these amiable qualities, so requisite for distinguished success, in a greater degree than Mr. Richard Hall. On the raising of the Royal Manchester and Salford Volunteer Corps he was appointed, with general approbation, surgeon to the regiment. To the duties of his station he devoted himself with an ardour and benevolence alike honourable to his character as a surgeon and a man. Amidst a large and crowded manufacturing town the office of surgeon to a numerous volunteer corps is not a situation merely calculated for ostentatious parade; for, superadded to the accidents which necessarily occur in training a regiment, epidemic diseases, and other complaints incidental to the sedentary and unhealthy occupations of a manufacturer, frequently prevail. Not only to the sick soldiers of his regiment were his advice, his purse, and his time, devoted, but likewise to their wives and families, when labouring under disease or poverty. Indeed, they looked up to him as a father and a friend, who felt no happiness greater than that of alleviating their distresses. The high degree of estimation in which his character and services were held by his brother-officers cannot be more strongly exemplified than by stating, that a large and elegant silver cup was presented to him, on which is engraved the following inscription: "The Officers of the Royal Manchester and Salford Volunteer Regiment of Infantry present this Cup to their Surgeon, Mr. R. Hall, as a token of their sense of his unremitting attention in the service of the corps, and of the zeal he has uniformly evinced in the cause of the best of Sovereigns. Manchester, June 4, 1800." A compliment so distinguished, and so well merited, confers equal honour on the givers and the receiver. His remains were interred, on Thursday the 4th of June, in the family vault at the collegiate church, with military honours. The weeping multitudes, collected to behold this melancholy procession, most expressively attest the great respect he enjoyed during his life, and the afflictive loss the publick has sustained by his death.

"Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit."

6. At Rochester, Kent, in her 78th year, Mrs. Le Grand, wife of Mr. Robert Le G. formerly of Ash, near Sandwich, in the same county.

16 Abraham Lazarus, a Jew pedlar, well known in Hull, deliberately put an end to his existence at Barton water-side, by walking into the Humber at low water, where he stood till he was drifted off by the tide. He left his hat, shoes, and walking-stick, upon the bank; and had shewn several symptoms of mental derangement at an inn at Barton some days prior to the commission of the rash act.

18. John Drummond, esq. of Keltie, in Scotland.

20. At Bath, the Rev. William White, rector of Yelling, and an alderman of Portsmouth.

21. In Guildford-place, John-Joseph Powell, esq. barrister at law, author of a treatise on the law of mortgages, &c.

At Cheltenham, after a short illness, Francis Travell, esq. of Swerford, Oxon.

Mary Ackwood, of Wednesbury, aged about 20, threw herself into a pond, and was drowned. The poor girl's father was killed in a coal-pit about a year ago, and so much was she affected by the melancholy event, that she afterwards wandered about in a state of mental derangement, and at length destroyed herself.

At Thorverton, after a long illness, Mr. Arthur Forrest; whose exemplary humanity and equal attention to every description of his patients, in the exercise of the medical art, will make his loss much felt.

Rev. John Sharpe, M. A. perpetual curate of Brightwell and Kesgrave, and chaplain to the county-gaol, Ipswich.

At her house in Mold, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of Howel L. esq. late of Hafodunos, co. Denbigh, and mother of John L. esq. late M. P. for the county of Flint.

22. Miss Maria Nettlehipp, youngest daughter of Henry N. esq. of Grocers-hall.

23. At Stodmarsh court, Kent, aged upwards of 70, William Huggessen, esq. chairman of the commissioners of sewers for East Kent.

24. In Berners-street, Dr. Barton.

In Walsingham-place, Thomas Dickons, esq. lately returned from Jamaica.

After a short illness, Mr. Watt, an ingenious mechanick, of Nottingham.

25. At Boston, co. Lincoln, Mr. Squire, merchant.

At Coates, near Edinburgh, aged 76, Elizabeth Countess-dowager of Glencairn. She was daughter of Mr. Macguire, and mother of four sons and two daughters by the late Earl, who died in 1775.

At Hopetoun-house, in Scotland, Master James-Thomas-Cochrane Johnston, son of the Hon. Governor Andrew-Cochrane J.

In Upper Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, Ralph Collier, esq.

At St. Petersburg, with the character of a brave and deserving officer, the Russian General Hermann, who commanded the Imperial auxiliaries in Holland in the campaign of 1799, under the Duke of York, and was taken prisoner there, at the battle of Bergen.

26. At Evedon, near Sleaford, Mr. William Bailey, farmer.

Aged 37. Wm. Claxton, gent. of Lynn.

At the seat of Sir Henry Goodricke, bart. in Yorkshire, Mrs. O. Sloper, wife of Orby S. esq. of the 4th dragoons.

Of a fever, the Hon. Miss Anne Ryder, daughter of Lord Harrowby.

At his apartments on Ludgate-hill, Sir Thomas Hope, bart. eldest son of the late Sir Archibald H. of Pinkey-house, near Edinburgh.

About two o'clock at noon, at Guildford, Surrey, aged 79, Jane Weston, who had lived in that town, and in the family of the late Mr. John Storell, cheesemonger, of Grosvenor-street, upwards of 50 years. She survived another old valuable servant in Guildford four years, her name Sarah Rowhead, who had lived in the service of Mr. John Russell, of Guildford, 52 years, and died Feb. 1, 1797, aged 72.

27. At Hull, after only a few days illness, in his 27th year, the Rev. Josiah Radwell, late of Trinity college, Cambridge, rector of North Ferriby, co. York, master of the grammar-school and lecturer of the Holy Trinity church at Hull, and eldest son of Josiah R. gent. of Livermore, near Bury.

At Bristol, Mr. Broughton, attorney.

28. In his 78th year, the Rev. John Standerwick, rector of Cattfield and vicar of Stropham, both co. Norfolk, the latter of which he had possessed near 40 years, and is in the gift of the Corporation of Norwich, the former in the alternate presentation of the Bishop and the Earl of Shrewsbury. He was a native of Norwich; educated at Bene't college, Cambridge; B. A. 1746; M. A. 1758.

Aged 53, Mr. William Pickworth, a considerable and respectable farmer and grazier, of Swaton, co. Lincoln.

Aged 94, Mrs. Rix, relict of Mr. Edmund R. merchant, of Walsingham, Norf.

At Chessington, Surrey, after a lingering illness, aged 48, Mrs. Dalrymple, wife of Col. D. groom of the bed-chamber to the Duke of Clarence.

29. Aged 77, John Edgar, esq. alderman and in the commission of the peace for Salisbury.

30. Dropped down dead, at his house in Southampton-row, after eating a hearty breakfast, Mr. Boys, of the Navy-office.

At Camberwell, Surrey, of a consumption, aged 27, Mr. William Smith, attorney at law, of Barnard's inn, only son of the Rev. Wm. S. dissenting-minister, of Kirby-street, Hatton-garden.

Drowned, in stepping out of a boat, Mr. Smith, belonging to the vocal department of the Royal Circus.

After a lingering illness, at his house on St. Andrew's terrace, Bath, Mr. Paton, many years an eminent peruke-maker there.

At Windsor, Mr. John Robinson, many years gardener to his Majesty, and very much respected by the King for his agricultural skill.

Mr. Buswell, of Kettering, in Northamptonshire.

At Edinburgh, aged 73, Patrick Campbell, esq. of Archattan; a father tenderly yet sensibly indulgent; a friend warm and constant; and a companion estimable for his excellent understanding and humour.

At Nottingham, Miss Bardley, only dau. of James B. esq. This amiable young lady fell a martyr to that irremediable disease, consumption.

Lately, Mr. Fountain, one of the Baptist missionaries at Serampour, in Bengal. Considerable progress has been made in printing the translation of the Bible in the Bengalese language. In September last, 2500 copies of St. Matthew's Gospel, and 2000 of Mark and Luke's, with ten chapters of St. John's Gospel, were finished at the press. As Matthew's Gospel was the first complete account of the life, &c. of Christ, they threw off 500 copies extraordinary of the translation of it, to be dispersed among the Hindoos, until the whole bodies of the New Testament were ready to be delivered to them. The whole is probably finished by this time. Mr. Carey and the other missionaries were well; and expectations were entertained that the two sons of Mr. C, who speak the language of Bengal with great fluency, would strengthen the mission.

At Cuddalore, in his 86th year, Capt. Kerr, formerly of the Country service. According to his own desire he was interred in a particular spot of his own garden, without ceremony or service. His coffin, which was occasionally made use of by him as a liquor-chest, had been in his house many years previous to his death.

In the West Indies, of his wounds, Lieut. Thomas Phelan, of the 4th (or King's own) infantry, brother to Dr. P. one of the physicians now serving with our army in Egypt.

Killed by lightning, in America, Miss Burr, daughter of Mr. B. late candidate for the presidency of the United States.

At Harbour Grace, New foundland, aged 118, Mrs. Garland, mother of Charles G. esq. collector of the customs there. She had been deprived of sight for some years, but, it is supposed, retained all her other faculties to the last. Her daughter died at the same time, aged 86.

In an advanced age, the Russian Field-marshal Prince Repnin.

At Paris, aged 88, John Mathurin Mazois, formerly a canon of Notre Dame, and

and professor of philosophy in the University of Paris; also a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He was author of "Elements of Arithmetick, Algebra, and Geometry," published in 8vo, 1758, and which has since gone through seven editions. Having lost his all at the Revolution, François de Neufchateau, when minister of the Interior, procured for him a pension of 1800 livres, which he received during three years; and the National Convention in the third year, when they voted rewards to different learned men, decreed him 3000 livres. Notwithstanding these decrees, however, he was wholly indebted to the gratitude of one who had formerly been his servant for support during the last three years of his life.

At Paris, age 73, Charles George Fennouillot de Fabain, a native of Salins, in Franche Comté, and author of several dramatic pieces, the most popular of which, "Les Deux Avarés" ("The Two Misers"), set to music by Gretry, has been translated, and performed on the English stage.

At Belle-grove, near Chapelizod, co. Dublin, Major-gen. Richard Bettsworth, late colonel-commandant of the 2d battalion of Royal Irish Artillery.

At the manse of Sprouston, in the 88th year of his age, and 59th of his ministry, the Rev. Robert Turnbull.

At Cynllwyd, near Llanrwst, aged 105, Elizabeth Rogers, leaving children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, to the number of 140.

At Rotherham, in his 23d year, Mr. J. Ross. He was educated for the ministry, and had been a student in the Dissenting-academy at Northampton. On the dissolution of that seminary, in 1799, he removed to Glasgow to finish his studies, where he continued till within a few weeks of his death. He had an early propensity for literature, and had acquired an uncommon stock of classical and mathematical knowledge.

At Brough-hall, co. York, Lady Lawson, wife of Sir J. L. bart.

Rev. Justinian Alt, prebendary of Stillington, in York cathedral, rector of Mixbury, co. Oxford, in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester, and formerly fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1755; M. A. 1758.

In Oriel college, Oxford, of a fever, caught at the second fire in that college, E. Cripps, esq. eldest son of the late J. C. esq. of Cirencester, and grandson of the late Benj. Harrison, esq. of St. Thomas's Hosp.

At Dawlish, Devon, lamented by her friends and numerous family, the wife of Francis Mannell, esq.

At Reading, in his 83d year, Mr. J. Copeland, journeyman printer and pressman upwards of 60 years in the Reading Mercury office, with so much assiduity,

sobriety, and regularity. as to attain the name of HONEST JOHN. He enjoyed a remarkably good state of health, and worked at his business, with his accustomed regularity, till within a short time of his death.

At Peukhal, near Newcastle, co. Stafford, Miss Ellen Spode, eldest sister of Josiah S. esq. potter and merchant in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and at Stoke in the Potteries, and also of Samuel Spode, esq. of the Folly, near Lane End, both very eminent manufacturers of earthenware in Staffordshire. This lady was on the point of marriage with James Carr, esq. one of the landing-surveyors of the customs in the port of London.

At Wolverhampton, much lamented by a numerous set of friends, Henry Smith, esq. attorney at law, and coroner for the county of Stafford; a gentleman of great professional ability, and of the strictest integrity, as all who knew him can testify.

At the house of her son-in-law, Wm. Taylor, esq. at Greenwich, Kent, after a painful, lingering illness, and in her 77th year, Mrs. Taylor, relict of Wm. T. esq. formerly surgeon of Greenwich hospital, and only surviving daughter of the late Jn. Fletcher, esq. of Clea-bill, co. Cumberland.

At Hammer-smith, co. Middlesex, Miss Leigh, sister of Sir Egerton L. bart.

At Tooting, of a decline, Mr. Alexander Le Fevre, of West-square, Lambeth.

At Lambeth, deservedly lamented, Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. C. B. late of the Bath and Bristol theatres.

In John-street, Fitzroy-square, in her 75th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Phipps, relict of Francis P. esq. late of St. Christopher's.

In London, George Wragge, esq. attorney at law, of Mansfield.

July . . . George Lefroy, esq. one of the clerks of the Duke of Portland's office, 2d son of Anthony L. esq. of Limerick, in Ireland, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 13th regiment of light dragoons.

July 1. At Gainsborough, Mrs. Coats, wife of John C. esq. wine-merchant.

Mr. Munday, first coachman to Earl Spencer. Returning to Althorpe, from visiting a party of friends at Spratton, he was thrown from his horse and killed on the spot. He was much respected by the noble Earl and Countess, who have kindly taken care to provide for his disconsolate wife and children.

At Nottingham, Mr. Sharwood, sen. of Charter-house-square, London.

At Islington, aged 44, Mrs. Anne Abbott Humberstone, widow of the late Mr. H. surgeon at Ampthill co. Bedford.

Adam Chadwick, esq. of Ironmonger-lane, Cheap-side, late a partner in the firm of March, Reeve, and Co.

At Offenham, co. Worcester, Mrs. Digby, wife of the Rev. Wm. D. sister to the present

present and late Lords Falkland. Descended from an illustrious race of ancestors, and allied to families of rank and distinction, she possessed, what is above titled dignity or elevated opulence, an excellent heart. The strong features of her character were an active benevolence of mind and a most engaging mildness of manners. To a firm and well grounded belief in the great truths of religion, she united the meekest and most impressive characters of humanity; and in venerating her God, and in respecting her neighbour, she never forgot that it was her duty "to do to others as she wished they should do unto her." Though snatched at the early age of 27, she has left enough for those, who loved and admired her many excellent qualities, who lament her premature death, who must ever hold dear her memory, always to remember that, even during the short period of her existence, she exhibited before them all the high accomplishments, and all the amiable virtues which can adorn and dignify human nature.

2. Aged 68, Robert-Edward Petre, 9th Baron Petre of Writtle in Essex. He succeeded his father in 1742. This much-lamented nobleman, whose virtuous character and upright conduct rendered him an object of universal admiration and esteem, was twice married: 1. 1762, to Anne daughter of Philip Howard, esq. of Buckingham, Norfolk, brother to Edward Duke of Norfolk, by whom he had Robert-Edward, his successor, born 1763, George-William, died 1797, Anne-Catherine, born 1769, and Philip Howard, born 1773; secondly, to Juliana Howard, sister to the heir of the present Duke, who has a jointure of 2000l. per annum, and 4000l. bequeathed to her for the furniture of a town-residence. He annually expended 5000l. in charities, a practice that was not discovered till after his Lordship's death, and one proof, among many, that he deserved the character which he bore, that of being one of the best men of the age. Though a striking ornament of society, and a man who would have done honour to any situation, however high, his Lordship was prevented from ever taking his seat in parliament, on account of his adherence to the faith in which he was born. He was, like all his ancestors, a Roman Catholic by profession; but, as a true and liberal Christian, freed from the dangerous trammels of Superstition, he possessed a mind that nobly soared above all the unworthy actions of religious prejudice. His Lordship's remains were removed, on the 5th, from Park-lane to the family-seat at Thornden-ball, Essex, where they lay in state till the 9th, on which day they were accompanied to the grave by all his Lordship's tenants in mourning, and the volunteer corps of the neighbourhood, and interred with mi-

litary honours.—On the 21st a solemn requiem and high mass was performed in the chapel of the Elector of Bavaria, in Warwick-street, accompanied with all the corresponding rites of the Catholic worship. The chapel was crowded in every part with persons of the first fashion, particularly of the Catholic nobility, who attended to pay this last tribute of respect and affection to the memory of this nobleman.

Mrs. Curtis, wife of Thomas C. esq. of Clapham common; of whom they who best knew her will long retain a grateful and affectionate remembrance.

In Bennett-street, Christ church, Surrey, Mr. William Bennett, a young artist, who entered into life with the fairest prospect. After serving a regular apprenticeship in the office of our Printer, he entered into business on his own account; when, the elegance of his work attracting the notice of some gentlemen who were forming a printing-office in the Admiralty, he was sought for, and immediately appointed Admiralty printer, on a liberal salary, which he enjoyed but few years, being unhappily afflicted with a derangement of his senses, which, after a short confinement in St. Luke's hospital, finished his course in his 33d year.

3. At Farnham, Mr. Alexander Gilbert, steward to the Bishop of Winchester. He shot himself by putting the muzzle of a gun in his mouth, and touching the trigger with a stick.

4. At the Hot wells, Bristol, James Butler, esq. of Cheapside.

5. Mr. Edward Thorne, stockbroker.

After five years lingering and painful illness, at Stokegumber, aged 17, Miss Mary Rickard, daughter of Mr. Henry R. of that place.

6. At Homerton, Miss Mary Savage, only surviving daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Morton S.

In Bruton-street, Samuel Johnston, esq.

7. At Canonbury, Islington, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Jn. W. esq. of Leadenhall-str.

8. After a short illness, Mrs. Cradock, wife of Mr. W. C. cheesefactor at Nuneaton; a truly religious, virtuous, humane, and charitable woman.

Drowned, Mr. Smith, of Vauxhall gardens; see p. 660.

9. Wm. Lee, esq. of Old Broad-street.

10. At Epsom, Surrey, after a few days illness, Sir Griffith Boynton, bart. LL. D. of Burton Agnes, co. York, but late of Chilmark, Wilts. He was the only son of the late Sir Griffith, who died in 1778, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir James Heblethwayte, whom he married Aug. 8, 1768.

12. At the Abbey-house, Chertsey, Surrey, the relict of Sir William Young, bart. Her remains were interred in the family-vault of the Taylors, at Patricsbourn, Kent.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, Lady Horatia, wife of Lord Hugh Seymour, vice-admiral of the Blue.

13. At her seat at Tarragles, near Dumfries, Lady Winifred Maxwell Constable, only remaining issue of William Earl of Nithsdale. Her estate now devolves on her eldest son, Marmaduke Maxwell Constable, of Everingham, co. York.

14. At his lodgings in Quality-court, Chancery-lane, universally regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him, in his 24th year, Mr. John M'Culloch.

At her house in Charles-st. Berkeley-square, the Hon. Frances Levison Gower, widow of the Hon. John Levison G. rear-admiral of the Red, and daughter of the late Admiral Boscawen.

15. At Lea, near Gainborough, most deservedly regretted, Mrs. Maddison, relict of John M. esq. of Gainborough.

16. Aged 72, Mrs. Bergels, of Topsham, Devon, mother of Capt. B. who fell in the glorious battle off Camperdown.

17. In her 19th year, Miss Louisa Arnold, youngest dau. of Dr. A. of Leicester.

18. At his seat on Enfield chace, Gen. Flower Mocher. As such a man ought not to be laid unnoticed in the grave, we readily give place to the following observations on his life and character.—He entered on his military career in 1744, at the early age of 15, as sub-lieutenant in the second troop of horse grenadier guards, and rose progressively through the intervening ranks to that of general in the year 1796. At the battle of Fontenoy, in 1744, he acquired great addition to the esteem in which he was held before. He was in the battle of Minden, and commanded the third regiment of dragon-guards in Germany* until the peace of 1763. In 1778, he was on the staff in Ireland, and had the command in the province of Munster until the peace of 1783. During part of that time he had 12,000 men under his orders; and, so well were those orders executed, that the White Boys, who were then in formidable force, and had been guilty of great depredations and enormous cruelties, were kept in total subjection, and the country relieved from the fears of internal com-

* There it was that the steadfast friendship began between him and the brave Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was cornet, and afterwards lieutenant, in Gen. Mocher's own troop in the regiment. A friendship begun in honour and esteem could only be destroyed by death.

motion. He was again on the staff there in 1792, as lieutenant-general and second officer; in the course of which year the sole command devolved on him, by the absence of the commander in chief, for the space of several months, when the country was seriously alarmed, and under apprehension of insurrection; on which occasion the General's conduct was such as entitled him to the honour of the Lord-lieutenant's highest approbation, and to universal applause. He soon after had again the command in the province of Munster, and continued in it until the year 1794; when, considering himself neglected or forgotten after such difficult, faithful, and effectual services, he retired with the pleasing and secure reflection of having fulfilled his duty as a soldier and a loyal subject. Quitting thus the tumultuous field of imaginary glory, he began to cultivate the peaceful plains for which before he fought. In this new scene of action, thus opened for the exercise of the milder virtues, he became the refuge of distress, the orphan's parent, the almoner of the poor; and in the lesser circle of domestic life continued the affectionate husband, the kind and generous master, the entertaining companion, and the real gentleman, in all his deportment. His remains were interred at Enfield on the 28th instant.

19. At his house in King-street, Cheap-side, of an erysipelas, struck in by cold, the wife of Mr. Martin, Manchester linen-manufacturer, by whom she has left two sons and two daughters.

21. At Clapham, Surrey, in the prime of life, after a short illness, Robert G. Hibbert, esq. nephew of Alderman H.

25. Master Charles Sheppard, son of Thomas S. esq. of Thornton-hall, in Buckinghamshire.

26. At Walthamstow, the Rev. Francis Dixon, B. D. rector of the united parishes of Broomfield and Broadway, Dorset, to which he was presented July 26, 1797, by the master and fellows of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, in exchange for the rectory of Landbeach, co. Cambridge, in the gift of the master and fellows of Corpus Christi alias Bene't college, of which he had been senior fellow. He held also the sinecure chapelry of Rotherham, co. York, and the curacy of Honham, near Stanstead-Mountfichet, in Essex. He married, Oct. 15, 1798, the only daughter of Edward Forster, esq. merchant of London, governor of the Russia Company and Royal Exchange Assurance.

BILL of MORTALITY, from June 23, to July 28, 1801.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	812	Males	738	2 and 5	153
Females	730	Females	769	5 and 10	67
1544		1507		10 and 20	45
				20 and 30	117
Whereof have died under two years old		406		30 and 40	148
Perk Loaf 5s. 7d.; 5s. 10d.; 6s. 3d.; 6s. 8d.; 6s. 8d.				40 and 50	157

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 18, 1861. [67]

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex.	147	1	58	0	43	3	36	2	40	2
Surrey	150	8	00	0	53	0	38	0	55	0
Hertford	129	4	00	0	45	0	35	4	59	6
Buckford	127	5	75	4	76	6	36	8	48	0
Hunting.	126	4	00	0	65	6	27	0	49	0
Northam.	120	4	00	0	69	0	33	8	94	0
Rutland	100	0	00	0	70	0	40	0	64	0
Leicester	119	2	99	9	69	7	35	1	63	1
Wotting.	127	10	82	0	75	0	39	6	56	0
Derby	129	8	00	0	00	0	40	4	71	4
Stafford	149	1	00	0	58	8	45	7	72	1
Salop	147	4	94	2	84	1	41	8	00	0
Hereford	177	0	110	4	99	1	47	1	76	8
Worcest	161	4	97	8	82	2	43	5	70	7
Warwick	154	2	00	0	88	0	38	9	71	4
W.its	145	4	90	0	68	4	38	4	68	4
Barks	152	6	00	0	55	4	29	9	56	9
Oxford	140	8	00	0	74	11	37	8	58	9
Bucks	133	2	00	0	70	8	36	8	63	4
Montgo.	137	8	00	0	64	0	40	1	00	0
Brecon	168	0	112	0	99	2	40	0	00	0
Radnor	139	9	00	0	96	0	35	4	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

136 11/85 11/71 0/37 11/60 9

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

114 10/78 6/59 10/42 9/71 5

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	137	4	50	6	53	9	33	4	47	0
Kent	144	3	00	0	44	6	35	0	47	0
Suffex	153	0	00	0	00	0	35	8	00	0
Suffolk	150	3	00	0	39	6	31	2	44	1
Cambrid.	110	11	00	0	44	8	25	5	41	0
Norfolk	120	4	78	0	41	3	28	8	42	0
Lincoln	104	5	77	0	66	8	33	7	00	0
York	116	3	95	8	00	1	31	2	59	10
Durham	140	8	63	2	0	0	50	5	00	0
Northum	119	0	74	0	65	0	40	10	00	0
Cumberl.	139	2	90	10	80	3	53	1	00	0
Westmo.	151	3	109	6	85	8	50	9	00	0
Lancast.	128	6	00	0	62	9	47	2	56	0
Chester	121	11	00	0	00	0	42	10	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	123	9	00	0	77	10	32	6	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	122	0	84	0	68	2	44	0	00	0
Merioneth	119	0	96	0	80	0	40	0	00	0
Cardigan	124	10	00	0	75	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	116	4	00	0	77	4	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	148	0	00	0	80	0	31	0	00	0
Glamorg.	154	8	00	0	92	6	50	11	00	0
Gloucest.	163	10	00	0	80	3	37	8	66	8
Somerset	149	8	00	0	00	0	32	0	84	0
Monm.	173	0	00	0	109	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	133	4	00	0	74	11	29	6	00	0
Cornwall	126	2	00	0	81	2	27	9	00	0
Dorset	142	3	00	0	82	3	00	0	00	0
Hants	151	2	00	0	65	6	36	2	65	7

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	136	11	85	11	43	2	33	2	48	6
2	125	5	85	11	41	2	29	5	43	5
3	120	4	78	0	41	3	28	8	42	0
4	105	10	77	0	64	0	31	6	52	1
5	129	10	70	4	65	0	45	1	60	9
6	144	0	95	6	81	7	52	2	60	9
7	126	0	85	11	62	9	46	3	56	0
8	121	7	90	0	73	7	40	6	60	9

PRICES OF FLOUR, July 27.

Fine	100s. to 115s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Hotte Pollard	0s. 0d. to 0s.
Seconds	90s. to 95s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 22s.	Bran	10s. to 10s. 6d.
Thirde	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	0s. to 0s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 75s. 7d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Best Pockets	5l. 5s. to 7l. 7s.	Suffex Pockets	5l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.
Ditto Bags	5l. 12s. to 8l. 8s.	Ditto Bags	5l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.
Parnham Pockets	5l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.	Essex Bags	5l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3l. 3s. 0d. to 6l. 16s. 6d.	Aver.	4l. 12s. 3d.
Straw	2l. 14s. 0d. to 3l. 3s. 0d.	Aver.	2l. 8s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending July 21, 1861, is 5s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, July 27. To link the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. 2d.
Mutton	5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 3s. 3d.

COALS. Newcastle 42s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 38s. 6d. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1801.

	Bank stock.	3 per Ct. B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchg. Bills.	Over- sien.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Irish Prizes.	English Prizes.	Irish Loan Tickets.	Eng. Loan Tickets.
28	Sunday	60½	62½	79½	—	96	18½	5½	202	—	—	—	—	10	91½	59½	86	99	8	0 15 15
29	167½	60½	62½	79½	—	95½	18½	5½	201½	—	—	60½	—	9½	91	59½	86	99	8	0 15 15
30	168	60½	62½	79½	—	96	18½	5½	201½	—	—	60½	—	10	91½	59½	86	99	8	0 15 15
31	168	60½	62½	79½	—	95½	18½	5½	201	—	—	60½	—	10	91½	59½	86	99	8	0 15 15
1	168	61	62½	79½	—	96	18½	5½	201	—	—	—	—	10	91½	60	86	99	8	0 15 15
2	168	61	62½	80	—	96	18½	5½	200½	—	—	61	—	10½	91½	60	86	99	8	0 15 15
3	167½	61	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200½	—	—	61	—	10½	91½	60	86	99	8	0 15 15
4	167½	61	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200½	—	—	61	—	10½	91½	60	86	99	8	0 15 15
5	168	61	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200½	—	—	61	—	10½	91½	60	86	99	8	0 15 15
6	168	61	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200½	—	—	61	—	10½	91½	60	86	99	8	0 15 15
7	168	61	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200½	—	—	61	—	10½	91½	60	86	99	8	0 15 15
8	168	61	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200½	—	—	61	—	10½	91½	60	86	99	8	0 15 15
9	168	61	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200½	—	—	61	—	10½	91½	60	86	99	8	0 15 15
10	168	61	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200½	—	—	61	—	10½	91½	60	86	99	8	0 15 15
11	168	61	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200½	—	—	61	—	10½	91½	60	86	99	8	0 15 15
12	Sunday	61½	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	230½	—	—	—	—	10½	93½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15
13	168	61½	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200	—	—	—	—	10½	93½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15
14	167½	61	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200	—	—	—	—	10½	93½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15
15	167½	61	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200	—	—	—	—	10½	93½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15
16	168	61½	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200½	—	—	—	—	10	—	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15
17	168	61	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200½	—	—	—	—	10	—	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15
18	168	61	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200	—	—	—	—	10	—	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15
19	Sunday	60½	61½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200	—	—	—	—	9½	92½	60	86	99	8	0 15 15
20	167	60½	61½	80½	—	95½	18½	5½	200	—	—	—	—	9½	92	59½	86	99	8	0 15 15
21	166½	60½	61½	80	—	95½	18½	5½	174½	—	—	—	—	9½	92	59½	86	99	8	0 15 15
22	167	60½	61½	80	—	94½	18½	5½	194	—	—	—	—	9½	92	59½	86	99	8	0 15 15
23	167	60½	61½	79½	—	94	18½	5½	194	—	—	—	—	8½	92	59½	86	99	8	0 15 15
24	167	59½	61	80	—	94½	18½	5½	194	—	—	—	—	7½	90½	58½	86	99	8	0 15 15
25	166½	59	59	79½	—	94	18½	5½	193½	—	—	—	—	7	90	58½	86	99	8	0 15 15
26	Sunday	59	58½	79	—	93½	18½	5½	193	—	—	—	—	6½	93½	58½	86	99	8	0 15 15
27	166	59	58½	79	—	93½	18½	5½	193	—	—	—	—	6½	93½	58½	86	99	8	0 15 15

[Printed by Nicolls and Son, Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-Street, London.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holborn.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 27, 1861. [679]

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Inland Counties										Maritime Counties											
Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	147	2	58	0	43	3	36	2	50	2	Essex	137	4	50	6	53	9	33	4	47	0
Surrey	150	8	00	0	53	0	38	0	55	0	Kent	144	3	00	0	44	6	35	0	47	0
Hertford	129	4	00	0	45	0	35	4	59	6	Sussex	153	0	00	0	00	0	35	8	00	0
Bedford	127	5	75	4	76	5	36	8	48	0	Suffolk	140	3	00	0	39	6	34	2	46	2
Hunting.	126	4	00	0	65	6	27	0	49	0	Cambrid.	110	11	00	0	44	8	15	5	42	0
Northam.	120	4	00	0	69	0	33	2	94	0	Norfolk	120	4	78	0	41	5	28	8	42	0
Rutland	100	0	00	0	70	0	40	0	64	0	Lincoln	104	5	77	0	66	8	33	7	00	0
Leicester	119	2	99	9	69	7	35	1	63	2	York	116	3	95	8	00	1	31	2	59	10
Notting.	127	10	82	0	75	0	39	6	56	0	Durham	140	2	63	2	0	0	50	5	00	0
Derby	129	8	00	0	00	0	40	4	71	4	Northum.	119	0	74	0	65	0	40	10	00	0
Stafford	149	1	00	0	58	8	45	7	72	1	Cumberl.	139	2	90	10	70	3	53	1	00	0
Salop	147	4	94	2	84	1	41	2	00	0	Westmo.	151	3	109	6	85	8	50	9	00	0
Hereford	177	0	110	4	99	1	47	1	76	8	Lancast.	128	6	00	0	62	9	47	2	36	0
Worcester	161	4	97	8	82	2	43	5	70	7	Chester	121	11	00	0	00	0	42	10	00	0
Warwick	154	2	00	0	88	0	38	9	71	4	Flint	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Wilt	145	4	00	0	68	4	38	4	68	4	Denbigh	123	9	00	0	77	10	32	6	00	0
Berks	152	6	00	0	55	4	29	9	56	9	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Oxford	140	2	00	0	74	11	27	2	58	9	Carnarv.	122	0	84	0	68	2	44	0	00	0
Bucks	133	2	00	0	70	8	36	8	63	4	Merioneth	119	0	96	0	80	0	40	0	00	0
Montgo.	137	8	00	0	64	0	40	1	00	0	Carlisle	124	10	00	0	75	0	00	0	00	0
Brecon	168	0	112	0	99	2	40	0	00	0	Pembrok.	116	4	00	0	77	4	00	0	00	0
Radnor	139	9	00	0	96	0	35	4	00	0	Carmar.	148	0	00	0	80	0	31	0	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

136 11/85 11/71 0/37 11/60 9

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

114 10/78 6/59 10/42 9/71 5

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bonty are to be regulated.

Wheat										Rye									
Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	136	11	85	11	43	2	33	2	48	6	9	135	1	85	11				
2	125	5	85	11	41	2	29	5	43	5	10	157	7	85	11				
3	120	4	78	0	41	3	29	8	42	0	11	130	1	85	11				
4	105	10	77	0	64	5	31	6	52	1	12	148	0	85	12				
5	129	10	70	4	65	0	45	1	60	9	13	118	6	78	6				
6	144	0	95	6	81	7	52	2	60	9	14	116	0	78	6				
7	126	0	85	11	62	9	46	3	56	0	15	112	5	78	6				
8	121	7	90	0	73	7	40	6	60	9	16	104	11	78	6				

PRICES OF FLOUR, July 27.

First	100s. to 115s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Home Pollard	00s. to 00s.
Second	90s. to 95s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 22s.	Bran	10s. to 10s. 6d.
Third	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	00s. to 00s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 7s. 7d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Best Pockets	5l. 5s. to 7l. 7s.	Suffex Pockets	5l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.
Ditto Bags	5l. 12s. to 8l. 8s.	Ditto Bags	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.
Putnam Pockets	5l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.	Effex Bags	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3l. 3s. 0d. to 6l. 16s. 6d.	Aver.	4l. 10s. 3d.
Straw	1l. 14s. 0d. to 3l. 3s. 0d.	Aver.	2l. 8s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending July 27, 1861, is 51s. 5d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, July 27. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.		

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 3s. 3d.

COALS. Newcastle 43s. 0d. to 00s. 0d. Sunderland, 38s. 6d. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

682 Meteorological Diary for August.—Circuits of the Judges.

*** The Diary of our kind Friend at Walton has not come to hand this Month.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August 1801.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1801.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. n. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1802.
July	0	0	0			Aug.	0	0	0		
27	63	71	56	29,82	cloudy	12	64	76	62	29,88	fair
28	60	66	59	,82	fair	13	60	67	58	,72	showery
29	58	67	56	,80	cloudy	14	61	70	63	,81	cloudy
30	59	73	55	,50	showery	15	63	71	62	30,10	fair
31	66	69	60	,46	showery	16	65	78	63	,15	fair
1	67	69	62	,60	showery	17	64	74	62	,20	fair
2	68	77	60	,82	fair	18	59	74	64	,05	fair
3	60	62	56	,92	rain	19	62	75	4	29,98	fair
4	62	63	61	,97	fair	20	63	75	65	,92	fair
5	60	67	60	,98	fair	21	64	77	60	,94	cloudy
6	64	72	62	30,10	fair	22	61	71	55	30,06	fair
7	64	75	63	,22	fair	23	59	60	56	,12	fair
8	65	76	57	,20	fair	24	56	72	61	,01	fair
9	62	67	60	,12	cloudy	25	65	71	62	,04	fair
10	64	74	59	,01	fair	26	64	68	62	,02	hazy
11	60	73	61	29,97	fair						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk Street, Strand.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.						
SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1801.	HOME.	NORTHERN.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	OXFORD.	WESTERN.
	Ld. Kenyon J. Grose	L. C. Justice J. Chambre	L. C. Baron B. Hotham.	J. Heath J. Rooke	B. Thomson J. Lawrence	J. Le Blanc B. Graham
Sat. July 11					Abi gdon	
Monday 13			Bucking.			
Tuesday 14				Northampt.	Oxford	Winchester
Thursday 16			Bedford			
Friday 17				Oakham	Worc. & Cit.	
Saturday 18		York & City	Huntingdon	Linc. & City		Salom
Monday 20	Hertford		Cambridge			
Wednesf. 22	Chelmsford				Stafford	
Thursday 23			Bury St. Ed.	Nott & Town		Dorchester
Saturday 25				Derby	Shrewsbury	
Monday 27	Maidstone		Norwich &			Exeter & City
Tuesday 28		Durham	[city			
Wednesf. 29				Leic. & Ror.		
Thursda. 30					Hereford	
Friday 31	Lewis					
Sat. Aug. 1		New		Coventry &		
Monday 3	Croydon	[& town		{ Warwick	Glouc. & City	Admin
Wednesf. 5						
Friday 7		Carlisle				
Saturday 8						Bdg water
Wednesf. 12		Appleby				
Thursday 13						St H
Saturday 15		Lancaster				

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE ;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James' Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
The Sun Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
The Purcuspine
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazette & M Post
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dat. Ad.
Morning Advertiser.
18 Weekly Papers
Bat. 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Carlisle
Chelmsford

Chester, Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaster
Dorchester, Derby
Exeter, Gloucester.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipswich
IRELAND 38
LEICESTER
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 2
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Portsmouth
Reading—Salisbury.
SCOTLAND 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surrey
Shrewsbury
Staffordshire
Stamford 2
Winchester
Worcester. 2
York 3

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Embellished with a PLAN and VIEW of an ANCIENT ENTRENCHMENT at MARSTON TRUSSELL, CO. NORTHAMPTON; and a PLAN of a BRICK HOUSE at ST. EDWARDS.

By

S. T.

682 Meteorological Diary for August.—Circuits of the Judges.

*** The Diary of our kind Friend at Walton has not come to hand this Month.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August 1801.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1801.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1801.
July	0	0	0			Aug.	0	0	0		
27	63	71	55	29,82	cloudy	12	64	76	62	29,88	fair
28	60	66	59	,82	fair	13	60	67	58	,72	showery
29	58	67	56	,80	cloudy	14	61	70	63	,81	cloudy
30	59	73	55	,50	showery	15	63	71	62	30,10	fair
31	66	69	60	,46	showery	16	65	78	63	,15	fair
1	67	69	62	,60	showery	17	64	74	62	,20	fair
2	68	77	60	,82	fair	18	59	74	64	,05	fair
3	60	62	56	,92	rain	19	62	75	4	29,98	fair
4	62	63	61	,97	fair	20	63	75	65	,92	fair
5	60	67	60	,98	fair	21	64	77	60	,94	cloudy
6	64	72	62	30,10	fair	22	61	71	55	30,06	fair
7	64	75	63	,22	fair	23	59	60	56	,12	fair
8	65	76	57	,20	fair	24	56	72	61	,01	fair
9	62	67	60	,12	cloudy	25	65	71	62	,04	fair
10	64	74	59	,02	fair	26	64	68	62	,02	hazy
11	60	73	61	29,97	fair						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk Street, Strand.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.						
SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1801.	HOME.	NORTHERN.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	OXFORD.	WESTERN.
	Ld. Kenyon J. Grose	L. C. Justice J. Chambre	L. C. Baron B. Hotham.	J. Heath J. Rooke	B. Thomson J. Lawrence	Le Blanc B. Graham
Sat. July 1					Abingdon	
Monday 13			Bucking.			
Tuesday 14				Northampt.	Oxford	Winchester
Thursday 16			Bedford			
Friday 17				Oakham	Worc. & Cit.	
Saturday 18		York & City	Huntingdon	Linc. & City		Salom
Monday 20	Hertford		Cambridge			
Wednesf. 22	Chelmsford				Stafford	
Thursday 23			Bury St. Ed.	Nott & Town		Dorchester
Saturday 25				Derby	Shrewsbury	
Monday 27	Maidstone		Norwich &			Exeter & City
Tuesday 28		Durham	[city]			
Wednesf. 29				Leic. & Bor.		
Thursda. 30					Hereford	
Friday 31	Lewis					
Sat. Aug. 1		New...		Coventry &		
Monday 3	Croydon	[& town]		{ Warwick	Gloucester	Roehampton
Wednesf. 5					Glos. & City	
Friday 7		Carlisle				
Saturday 8						Badgworth
Wednesf. 12		Appleby				
Thursday 13						Stratford
Saturday 15		Lancaster				

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, Aug. 5.*

SEND you an original, and, I believe, unpublished letter of Mr Maion, addressed to the Rev. Wm. Bryant, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, who, a short time before the date of this letter, 747, was appointed professor of mathematicks at Codrington college, Barbadoes; but, the climate not agreeing with him, he did not long survive. He was a man of considerable abilities; and I have now by me, in Manuscript, a course of lectures on Natural Philosophy, which were read by him at the abovenamed college, which, I think, have considerable merit. He was brother to the Rev. Henry Bryant, late rector of Colley, Norfolk, who died about two years since, and who also was a man of abilities, and an occasional correspondent of your Magazine on botanical and other subjects.

Yours, &c. BLAKENBY.

" Dear Bryant, *St. John's, Nov. 18, 1747.*

Your letter found me luckily at my return to college after an absence of the six summer months. I need not say how much it rejoiced me to find from it that you enjoyed your health and liked your climate. You mention nothing (and indeed, from your writing, seem to have nothing) of your hip. I believe you left that with your old chum; for, generally speaking, this last year I have been in low spirits, and, though never to be called ill, always fancying myself so.

You gave me a very indeterminate order about your prints; however, I gave directions to the old one (who came here last week to *specchify*) to buy you as many as would furnish a room; those from Vandyke are the best and cheapest I know. I desired him also to put up in the same packet a poem, much altered since you saw it, and published last March. It met with

greater success than I could have imagined; for it passed through three impressions, though not specified in the title, and, I am told, is now out of print again. I have writ nothing since I saw you worth sending; but perhaps my next may bring you something or other. I shall employ the rest of my letter in giving you an account of what variation there is in the situation of myself and the rest of your friends since you left England. As to myself, I have had the honour, since I came here last, to be elected by the Fellows of Pembroke into their society; but the Master, who has the power of a negative, has made use of it on this occasion, because he will not have an *extraneous* when they have fit persons in their own college. The Fellows say they have a power from their statutes *indifferenter eligere ex utraque academia*, and are going to try it with him at common law, or else get the king to appoint a visitor. If this turns out well, it will be a very lucky thing for me, and much better than a *Platt**, which I came hither with an intention to sit for, for they are reckoned the best fellowships in the university. Another thing has happened, which there is also a probability may some time be of service to me, and that is, Dr. Herring's removal to Canterbury and Dr. Hutton's to York. This too may, I hope, affect Cayley, who had the bad luck, about seven months ago, to be rusticated for a *small riot*, but, I hope, will now be soon admitted again.

Dr. Burrell, I am told, gets great reputation and business at Leicester, and has had the fortune to perform several remarkable cures.

Allen has got a small curacy at Mitcham, in Surrey; and Wood one at Brackstead, in Essex.

Bourne has done the foolishest thing that ever a sensible man was guilty of. He made solicitations to the Duke of Devonshire for a chaplainship to a man of war, and is now sailed in the Ruby, in Boscawen's squadron, for the East Indies. This he did unknown to most of his friends, and

* See vol. LXVI, p. 452.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1801.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Bk. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchg. Bills.	Om- mion.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Irish Prizes.	English Prizes.	Irish Lot. Tickets.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.
28	Sunday 167½	60½	62½	79½	—	96	18½	5½	202	—	—	—	—	10	91½	59½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
29	—	60½	62½	79½	—	95½	18½	5½	201½	—	—	60½	—	9½	91½	59½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
30	168	60½	62½	79½	—	96	18½	5½	201½	—	—	60½	—	10	91½	59½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
31	168	60½	62½	79½	—	96	18½	5½	201	—	—	60½	—	10	91½	59½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
1	168	61	62½	79½	—	95½	18½	5½	201	—	—	—	—	10	91½	59½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
2	Sunday 168	61	62½	80	—	96	18½	5½	201	—	—	—	—	10	91½	60	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
3	167½	60½	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200½	—	—	61	—	10½	91½	60	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
4	167½	60½	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200½	—	—	61	—	10½	92½	60	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
5	168	61	62½	80½	—	96½	18½	5½	200½	—	—	—	—	10½	93½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
6	Sunday 168	61½	62½	80½	—	96½	18½	5½	200½	—	—	—	—	10½	93½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
7	167½	61	62½	80½	—	96½	18½	5½	230½	—	—	—	—	10½	93½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
8	167½	61	62½	80½	—	96½	18½	5½	200	—	—	—	—	10½	93½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
9	168	61	62½	80½	—	96½	18½	5½	200½	—	—	—	—	10½	93½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
10	168	61	62½	80½	—	96½	18½	5½	200½	—	—	—	—	10	92½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
11	168	61½	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200	—	—	—	—	10	92½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
12	Sunday 168	61½	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200	—	—	—	—	10	92½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
13	167½	61	62½	80½	—	96½	18½	5½	200	—	—	—	—	10½	93½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
14	167½	61	62½	80½	—	96½	18½	5½	200½	—	—	—	—	10½	93½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
15	167½	61	62½	80½	—	96½	18½	5½	200½	—	—	—	—	10	92½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
16	168	61½	62½	80½	—	96½	18½	5½	200½	—	—	—	—	10	92½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
17	168½	61	62½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200	—	—	—	—	10	92½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
18	168	60½	62	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200	—	—	—	—	9½	92	60	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
19	Sunday 167	60½	61½	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200	—	—	—	—	9½	92	60	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
20	166½	60½	61½	80	—	95½	18½	5½	200	—	—	—	—	9½	92	59½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
21	166½	60½	61½	80	—	95½	18½	5½	174½	—	—	—	—	9½	92	59½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
22	167	60½	61½	79½	—	94½	18½	5½	194	—	—	—	—	9½	92	59½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
23	167	60½	61½	80	—	94½	18½	5½	194	—	—	—	—	9½	90½	58½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
24	167	59½	61	79½	—	94	18½	5½	193½	—	—	—	—	7	90	58½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
25	166½	59	59	79½	—	94	18½	5½	193	—	—	—	—	6½	93½	58½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0
26	Sunday 166	59	58½	79	—	93½	18½	5½	193	—	—	—	—	6½	93½	58½	86	99	8	0 15 15 0

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CO. NORTHAMPTON; and a PLAN of a NEW GAOL at BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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12 Sunday	168	61½	62½	80½	—	96½	18½	5½	230½	—	—	—	—	10½	93½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15
13	168	61	62½	80½	—	96½	18½	5½	200	—	—	—	—	10½	93½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15
14	167½	61	62½	80½	—	96½	18½	5½	200½	—	—	—	—	10½	93½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15
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18	168	60½	62	80½	—	96	18½	5½	200	—	—	—	—	9½	92½	60½	86	99	8	0 15 15
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D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1801.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1801.
July	0	0	0			Aug.	0	0	0		
27	63	71	56	29,82	cloudy	12	64	76	62	29,88	fair
28	60	66	59	,82	fair	13	60	67	58	,72	showery
29	58	67	56	,80	cloudy	14	61	70	63	,81	cloudy
30	59	73	55	,50	showery	15	63	71	62	30,10	fair
31	66	69	60	,46	showery	16	65	78	63	,15	fair
1	67	69	62	,60	showery	17	64	74	62	,20	fair
2	68	77	60	,82	fair	18	59	74	64	,05	fair
3	60	62	56	,92	rain	19	62	75	4	29,98	fair
4	62	63	61	,97	fair	20	63	75	66	,92	fair
5	60	67	60	,98	fair	21	64	77	60	,94	cloudy
6	64	72	62	30,10	fair	22	61	71	55	30,06	fair
7	64	75	63	,22	fair	23	59	60	56	,12	fair
8	65	76	57	,20	fair	24	56	72	61	,01	fair
9	62	67	60	,12	cloudy	25	65	71	62	,04	fair
10	64	74	59	,01	fair	26	64	68	62	,02	hazy
11	60	73	61	29,97	fair						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk Street, Strand.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.						
SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1801.	HOME.	NORTHERN.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	OXFORD.	WESTERN.
	Ld. Kenyon J. Grose	L. C. Justice J. Chambre	L. C. Baron B. Hotham.	J. Heath J. Rooke	B. Thomson J. Lawrence	J. Le Blanc B. Graham
Sat. July 11					Abingdon	
Monday 13			Bucking.			
Tuesday 14				Northampt.	Oxford	Winchester
Thursday 16			Bedford			
Friday 17				Oakham	Worc. & Cit.	
Saturday 18		York & City	Huntingdon	Linc. & City		Salum
Monday 20	Hertford		Cambridge			
Wednesf. 22	Chelmsford				Stafford	
Thursday 23			Bury St. Ed.	Nott & Town		Dorchester
Saturday 25				Derby	Shrewsbury	
Monday 27	Maidstone		Norwich &			Exeter & city
Tuesday 28		Durham	[city			
Wednesf. 29				Leic. & Bor.		
Thursda. 30					Hereford	
Friday 31	Lewis					
Sat. Aug. 1		New		Coventry &		
Monday 3	Croydon	[& town		[Warwick	Gloucester	Bozmin
Wednesf. 5					Glou. & City	
Friday 7		Carlisle				
Saturday 8						Badgewater
Wednesf. 12		Appleby				
Thursday 13						Strat
Saturday 15		Lancaster				

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, Aug. 5.*
 ***** SEND you an original, and, I believe, unpublished letter of Mr Maſon, addreſſed to the Rev. Wm. Bryant, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, who, a ſhort time before the date of this letter, 747, was appointed profeſſor of mathematicks at Codrington college, Barbadoes; but, the climate not agreeing with him, he did not long ſurvive. He was a man of conſiderable abilities; and I have now by me, in Manuſcript, a courſe of lectures on Natural Philoſophy, which were read by him at the abovenamed college, which, I think, have conſiderable merit. He was brother to the Rev. Henry Bryant, late rector of Colley, Norfolk, who died about two years ſince, and who alſo was a man of abilities, and an occaſional correſpondent of your Magazine on botanical and other ſubjects.

Yours, &c. BLAKENBY.

" Dear Bryant, *St. John's, Nov. 13, 1747.*

" Your letter found me luckily at my return to college after an abſence of the fix ſummer months. I need not ſay how much it rejoiced me to find from it that you enjoyed your health and liked your climate. You mention nothing (and indeed, from your writing, ſeem to have nothing) of your hip. I believe you left that with your old chum; for, generally ſpeaking, this laſt year I have been in low ſpirits, and, though never to be called ill, always fancying myſelf ſo.

" You gave me a very indeterminate order about your prints; however, I gave directions to the old one (who came here laſt week to ſpeccify) to buy you as many as would furniſh a room; thoſe from Vandyke are the beſt and cheapeſt I know. I deſired him alſo to put up in the ſame packet a poem, much altered ſince you ſaw it, and published laſt March. It met with

greater ſucceſs than I could have imagined; for it paſſed through three impreſſions, though not ſpecified in the title, and, I am told, is now out of print again. I have writ nothing ſince I ſaw you worth ſending; but perhaps my next may bring you ſomething or other. I ſhall employ the reſt of my letter in giving you an account of what variation there is in the ſituation of myſelf and the reſt of your friends ſince you left England. As to myſelf, I have had the honour, ſince I came here laſt, to be elected by the Fellows of Pembroke into their ſociety; but the Maſter, who has the power of a negative, has made uſe of it on this occaſion, becauſe he will not have an *extraneus* when they have fit perſons in their own college. The Fellows ſay they have a power from their ſtatutes *indifferenter eligere ex utraque academia*, and are going to try it with him at common law, or elſe get the king to appoint a viſitor. If this turns out well, it will be a very lucky thing for me, and much better than a *Platt**, which I came hither with an intention to ſit for, for they are reckoned the beſt fellowſhips in the univerſity. Another thing has happened, which there is alſo a probability may ſome time be of ſervice to me, and that is, Dr. Herring's removal to Canterbury and Dr. Hutton's to York. This too may, I hope, affect Cayley, who had the bad luck, about ſeven months ago, to be ruſticated for a *ſmall riot*, but, I hope, will now be ſoon admitted again.

" Dr. Burrell, I am told, gets great reputation and buſineſs at Leiceſter, and has had the fortune to perform ſeveral remarkable cures.

" Allen has got a ſmall curacy at Mitcham, in Surrey; and Wood one at Brackhead, in Eſſex.

" Bourne has done the fooliſheſt thing that ever a ſenſible man was guilty of. He made ſolicitations to the Duke of Devonſhire for a chaplainſhip to a man of war, and is now failed in the Ruby, in Boſcawen's ſquadron, for the Eaſt Indies. This he did unknown to moſt of his friends, and

* See vol. LXVI, p. 452.

without any view of other interest than the bare salary.

I can recollect nothing particular of any body else, and am conscious that my letter is not yet half long enough to deserve carriage to the West Indies; yet how to make it longer I do not know; for what assistance political news would give me I have no great desire to try, and as to literary I believe it would be very small. Warburton has published the *Old Woman's* book against Dr. Rutherford, which bears a very good character; he has also writ a very remarkable Preface to it: this, with an edition of Shakspeare, is all that he has done. Lord Bolingbroke has advertized a collection of political tracts; but I suppose they will be only such as have before made their appearance in the weekly papers. Mr. Lyttelton has wrote a letter to Mr. West on St. Paul's conversion, which also bears a very great character. I do not know any thing else worth mentioning, except that Dr. Rutherford is taking in subscriptions for his lectures (if that be). The same person is also made chaplain to the prince; and Rothery to the Duke of Somerset, who has given Dr. Fry a great living in Yorkshire, made vacant by the Bishop of Bangor's translation.

"Your news about poor Hook reached me two months before yours. I had the melancholy employment when at Hull to condole with the family; the sister was most remarkably affected by it.

"Dear Bryant, write to me by all opportunities. I told your brother, when I went up in March to London and carried his letter with me, that I should write from thence, but was prevented, which was the occasion of the mistake. Whether Lindsey writ or no, I do not know; but I confess I did not. However, I will promise to be more punctual for the future. Believe me, with the utmost affection, dear Bryant, your sincere friend,

"W. MASON."

"Direct for me to this college; and it would be better if you wrote upon it, to be left and forwarded with Mr. Powell; by which means, if I be in the country or at Pembroke, I shall the sooner and safer receive it. Mr. Peele* and all friends desire their compliments."

* The present venerable and respected minister of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 1.

I TRANSMIT to you a book, put into my hands by Dr. Sher-son, containing a curious anecdote respecting Dr. Sydenham, which fills up a chasm in his life that this MS. in some measure explains.

The book has been in Dr. Sher-son's family above 50 years. He mentioned his wish that you might avail yourself of it in your Magazine; and that afterwards it should be deposited, as a present from him, in the library of the Medical Society of London. J. C. LETTSON.

"Dr. Thomas Sydenham died Dec. 29, 1684. He was an actor in the late civil war, and discharged the office of a captain. He being in his lodgings in London, and going to-bed at night with his cloaths loosed, a mad drunken fellow, a soldier, likewise in the same lodging, entered his room, with one hand griping him by the breast of his shirt, with the other discharged a loaded pistol into his bosom: yet, O strange! without any hurt to him. Most wonderful indeed! by such a narrow shield as the edge of the soldier's hand was his breast defended, For the admirable providence of God placed and fixed the tottering hand that griped the shirt into that place and posture, that the edge thereof and all the bones of the metacarpus were situate in a right-line betwixt the mouth of the pistol and his breast; and so the bullet discharged neither declining to the one side or the other, but keeping its way through all the bones, in crushing them lost its force, and fell at his feet.

"So wonderful a situation of the hand, and more wonderful course of the bullet, by any industry or art never again imaginable! The soldier died soon after. Surely Providence does not bring forth such stupendous miracles but for some great and equivalent end.

"The great Sydenham for all his labours only gained the sad and unjust recompence of calumny and ignominy; and that from the emulation of some of his collegiate brethren and others, whose indignation at length arose to that height, that they endeavoured to banish him, as guilty of medicinal heresy, out of that illustrious Society; and by the whispering of others was balked the employment of the

the royal family, where before he was called among the first physicians. Yet some patrous this great and good man had among his brethren, as Goodall, Brady, Gaman, and Dr. Cole of Worcester, as may be seen by their epistles in his works. Dr. Micklethwait a little before his death did profess, notwithstanding all the attempts of several against the methods of Sydenham, that these would prevail, and triumph over all other methods; and the event has fully verified this prediction of Dr. Micklethwait."

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 18.

IN consequence of your spirited Review of Mr. Coxe's Monmouthshire Tour I purchased the book, and have read it with extreme satisfaction. Though it costs four guineas it is a very cheap book, the plates are so numerous and well executed. I am surprized, however, that you did not insert one of the most interesting anecdotes in the book relative to Valentine Morris, particularly as it would have been a pleasing supplement to the account of Valentine Morris in your vol. LIX. p. 862, which Mr. Coxe quotes. I, therefore, request you to insert it for the benefit of your general readers.

Yours, &c.

J. A.

"He lived in a style of princely rather than private magnificence, and treated those whom curiosity drew to the scenes of Piercefield with a liberal but ostentatious profusion: servants out of livery constantly attended without being permitted to receive any gratuity; collations were indiscriminately offered to the numerous visitors; and even his hot-house, cellar, and larder, were open to the innkeeper of Chepstow, for the accommodation of travellers.

"After a residence of several years his circumstances became involved, and he was compelled to offer Piercefield for sale. This embarrassment is generally imputed to the expences of a contested election in 1771, for the county of Monmouth, with John Morgan, esq. of Tredegar; but the real causes were derived from a variety of circumstances; an expensive style of living, numerous benefactions, imprudent management of his West-India estates,

a succession of unfavourable seasons in the island of Antigua, inattention to his accounts, but, above all, an unfortunate propensity to gaming. Being disappointed in finding a purchaser for Piercefield, he contracted his expences into a narrower scale; but it was too late, and his embarrassments increasing, he was compelled to retire to his West India possessions.

"Before his final departure from England he indulged himself with bidding adieu to Piercefield. In company with a friend, he surveyed his own creation, for the last time, with apparent composure and manly resignation. On his return to Chepstow he was surrounded by the poor, who, throwing themselves on their knees, thanked him for numerous instances of his bounty, and implored the blessing of Heaven on their generous benefactor. Even this affecting spectacle he bore with silent fortitude, and entered the chaise which conveyed him to London. But he had no sooner reached the Gloucestershire side of the bridge than his ear was struck with a mournful peal of bells, muffled, as is usual, on the loss of departed friends; deeply affected with this mark of esteem and regret, he could no longer controul his emotions, and burst into tears*."

Mr. URBAN,

Aug 6.

BOULOGNE is an ancient, large, handsome, strong town, head of a particular government, residence of a governor, commander, and lieutenant of the king; has a bishop, seneschals, *baille prevotal*, admiralty, &c.; and is divided into the upper and lower town, about 100 paces asunder. The latter is the larger, most populous, and best built, and chiefly inhabited by merchants. It stands on the river Lianne, at its mouth, and on a port or landing defended by a little fort; and is so difficult of access, that trading-vessels and fishing-boats can only get to it with the tide. Men of war come to the road of St. John, a league and a half to the Northward, and the winds must blow from the North to the South-east. It contained

* "For this interesting anecdote I am indebted to Mr. Jennings."

1600 houses, a parish-church, a seminary, three convents, a general hospital, and schools. The upper town contains but 400 houses, inhabited by people of rank, canons, gentry, officers of justice, avocats, procurators, &c.; and in it are the castle, the episcopal palace, the governor's house, the public magazine, the town-house and court of justice, the cathedral, the parish-church of St. Joseph, a college, two convents of nuns, &c.*

When Henry VIII. and the Emperor jointly invaded France, 1544, Boulogne was invested by the former July 26, and surrendered to him Sept. 14 the same year. The dauphin made an unsuccessful attempt to retake it; and Francis's grand design of invading England next year had no better success, though they landed and burnt a few villages in the Isle of Wight. A peace soon after followed, by which Boulogne was ceded to England, 1550, after an expence of 755,833*l.* had been incurred in taking and keeping it†. This siege was the subject of one of the paintings at Cowdray which were fortunately engraved in time by the Society of Antiquaries; and it is well detailed in the Memoir by Sir J. Ayloffe, in *Archæologia*, III. 251—260. From him we learn that Boulogne, which was in the Roman times the only port in Gaul from whence they embarked for Britain, having been ruined by the Northern invaders, 881, remained deserted till Louis IX. 1227, rebuilt the walls, and divided it into two towns by a deep ditch, and built a castle and fort Portet or Martinienne at a little distance. When Philip fortified and improved Calais, and chose it for his residence, the trade of Boulogne was much affected; but after the English took Calais, 1347, Boulogne became the frontier town of Picardy, and the only town which could

cover Picardy on the side next Calais. On this account Charles VI. enlarged and strengthened its fortifications; and the town, by reason of the numerous garrison usually kept there, and the conveniency of its harbour, soon became rich and flourishing, notwithstanding the frequent incursions made into its neighbourhood by the English garrison at Calais. In 1488, Henry VII. beleagued it, but soon raised the siege on the peace between him and Charles VIII. Francis I. increased the fortifications; and in 1532 it was honoured with being the place of interview between him and Henry VIII. who, as we have seen, took it 1544, and kept it near six years, when, in consideration of 400,000 crowns agreed to be paid by the French king to Edward VI. it was, pursuant to treaty, delivered up to the French. It is remarkable, that in the siege by Henry VIII. the tower of St. Mary's church was beaten down, but it was the cathedral. The lighthouse (a Roman pharos) at the entrance of the harbour, makes a conspicuous figure in the picture, which represents the town and fortifications much ruined, and exhibits the complete resemblance of a siege according to the practice used about 200 years ago; and it was conducted with a greater train of artillery and warlike stores than had ever before been seen in Europe. I doubt not we shall shortly have as faithful a representation of the attack on Boulogne in the present century.

Private letters from France state, that the first attack has caused the greatest degree of apprehension and alarm. Not less than 80,000 troops have been marched towards the coasts, particularly near Dunkirk, where the enemy entertain apprehensions of an attack: but the humanity of Lord Nelson, in sparing the town of Boulogne, is represented as having produced a very desirable effect upon the public mind, and to have rendered the

* Bulcning

† Not as Rapin, VII. 683, says, eight years, for it was taken 1544, and ceded 1550.

frantic expedition of Bonaparte still more ridiculous and unpopular. If these visits from Lord Nelson had no other effect than creating such alarm, we may think ourselves pretty safe from invasion—for this year.

HISTORICUS.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 14.

AT a time when the services of the volunteer corps are particularly useful and valuable, it cannot but afford great pain to any friends of their country's best interests to learn, that many persons of rank and opulence have not yet, in their respective districts, subscribed towards their support. If the mechanick and the tradesman give their personal service, and incur considerable expence in this patriotic cause, surely gentlemen of fortune cannot be justified in withholding their pecuniary support. A hint of this kind, circulated through your widely-extended Miscellany, may be sufficient to awaken zeal, and call forth the latent energies of virtue.

TYRÆUS.

MR. URBAN,

July 27.

IN looking over some papers of an old lady lately deceased, I found the following well-penned letter, which was addressed to a lady whom the person had recently robbed. It does not appear whether my venerable friend was the subject addressed, though the copy now before me of the letter is in her own hand-writing; but the fact seems too interesting and valuable to be sunk into oblivion. Many, I doubt not, and some, I know, have smarted with compunction, like the writer, in similar circumstances; but few could express their contrition in terms so indubitably dictated by heart-felt remorse and shame.

B.*.*

“Madam, the crime which I have committed is so unworthy my birth and education, and the confusion which I suffer in the reflection thereon so great, that I hope you will excuse my concealing from you my name and si-

tuation in life. You must undoubtedly have discovered, Madam, from the violent agitation of mind I was under when I stopped your coach on Saturday evening, that it was my first attempt. I was withheld from presenting my pistol, both from my unwillingness to frighten you, and also from the apprehension lest my excessive tremor should have done you that mischief accidentally, which, I can assure you, was very far from the purpose of my heart; for both my weapons were destined against myself rather than any one else; and were worn as bosom-friends, which, if I had been closely pursued, might have been my last resource to rescue me from the disgrace of public execution!

“After I had committed the desperate act of robbing you, I made a feint as if I was going from town, but returned soon after with the design of sheltering myself in London. Having changed my dress to prevent discovery, and being asked at the turnpike ‘whether I had been robbed,’ I found that you had given the alarm, and that there would shortly be the strictest search after me. I made haste to London, and came in sight of your carriage just as it was entering town; and, as there was something so singularly humane and tender-hearted in the compassion which you shewed for my miseries, and those friendly admonitions which the sense of my danger awakened in your mind, I was prompted to dismount, and follow the coach at a distance, that I might discover where that lady dwelt who expressed so much benevolence and good-nature towards one so entirely undeserving of it; and I was reflecting within myself, that it would be very severe upon me to forfeit my life for one single act of imprudence, to which nothing but the most pinching necessity prompted me.

“I was induced to make this application, from the hopes that the same reflection might operate sufficiently on the goodness of your heart to check the pursuit of me; or, if it should be my lot to be apprehended, to withhold you from appearing against me to take away my life.

“I will not lay open to you the dismal scenes of misery I labour under, nor go through the series of misfortunes which have been working my ruin, and heaping up wretchedness upon wretchedness. Such a representation

uation

tion might, I fear, give you some uneasy thoughts, and disturb that peace of mind which it is my earnest prayer that Heaven may ever preserve uninterrupted to you. I shall only add, that, if you can but conceive even the faintest idea of those sharp agonies which the sense of guilt awakens in me, you will think that I have already suffered more than death; and if your forgiveness of me is as hearty as my repentance is sincere, you will be led to pity the man, though you detest the crime.

"I beg a thousand pardons for trespassing so much upon your goodness, and for the liberty which I have taken of enquiring your name, which I was obliged to do, not knowing any other method of making this application to you without running the greatest hazard of detection.

"Permit, Madam, the most unfortunate of men, in testimony of his gratitude for those good wishes which you expressed for him, to subscribe himself, your most highly obliged, and most obedient humble servant, ** **

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 22.

THE notice in your last, p. 624, having induced me to turn to Mr. Ironside's History of Twickenham; I was agreeably gratified to find a beautiful view of the sacred Willow, and also of Lord Mendip's House, and the famous Grotto.

"The house celebrated by the residence of Mr. Pope, who removed into it with his father and mother about the year 1715, was, after his decease, purchased by Sir William Stanhope, knight of the Bath, and father to the Earl of Chesterfield, who made great alterations, and added two wings to it with offices. He also greatly enlarged the gardens behind the house, which have a communication with each other by a subterraneous passage or additional grotto. On Sir William's death this villa became the property of the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, who married his daughter, and was created Lord Mendip in 1794."

The far-famed Willow came from Spain, inclosing a present to the late Lady Suffolk, who came over with George II. and Queen Caroline, and was a favourite of

both, particularly so of the king. Mr. Pope was in company when the covering was taken off the present. He observed the pieces of sticks appeared as if there were some vegetation, and added, "Perhaps they may produce something we have not in England." Under this idea he planted it in his garden, and it produced the Willow-tree that has given birth to so many others. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 23.

YOUR clerical correspondents appear to have been so immersed in debates upon parliamentary eligibility and non-residence, that they have not contributed their usual proportion of matter for your Magazine of July. This deficiency has, I perceive, enabled you to afford ample room for the productions of Mrs. Piozzi, who comes forward in a most distinguished manner; and her pedigrees, Latin and Italian quotations, etymologies and definitions, make a formidable appearance.

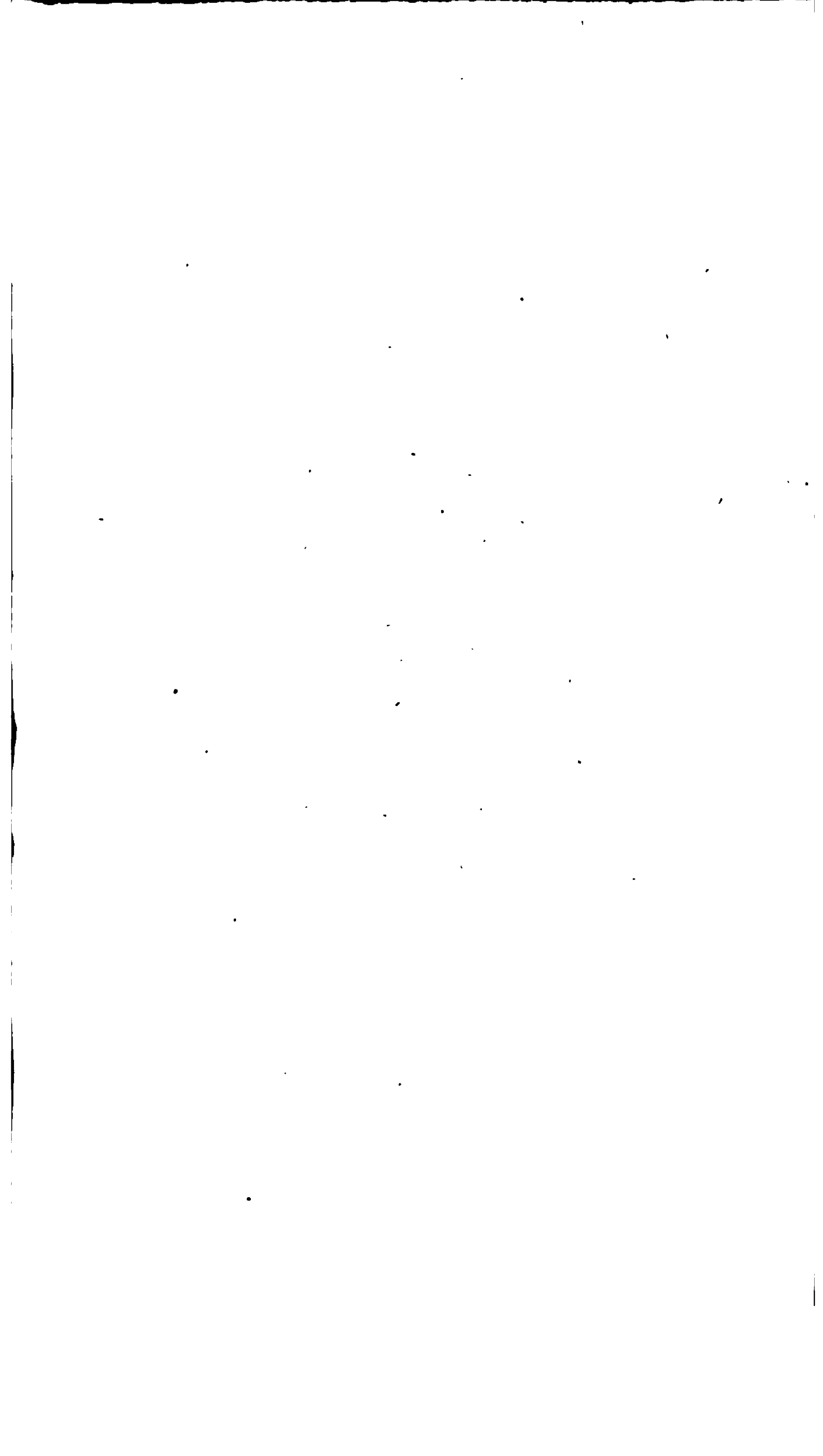
As she cannot hurt the classics, or mislead us much where we do not understand her, I shall leave her to fight it out with the Reviewers. My present purpose is to correct her mistake about the Christian name of the First Consul of France. It is *Napoleone*, and his patron a saint much venerated in Corsica and other parts of Italy. This name occurs in many periods of Italian history. Dante mentions a *Napoleone degli Alberti*. I am sorry thus to cut up by the roots all Mrs. Piozzi's wit about John Bunyan, St. Apollonia, and the things with stings in their tails; in this instance her profound acquaintance with foreign manners has availed her little. BON. NAP.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 24.

IN the Register of Little Parndon, Essex, is this entry:

"Charles Ratclyffe, third son of the Right Hon. Edward Lord Ratclyffe and Lady Mary, baptized 16;4."

P. Q. Mc.



Mr. URBAN,

July 30.

THE inclosed (*Plate I.*) is a plan and view of an ancient entrenchment in the wood of Marston Trussel (near Northampton). It is situated on a hill, which is at that part very steep, and in form much resembling a large angular rampart or bastion, on the extreme point of which there is a circular mount 50 yards in diameter, and surrounded by a trench about 18 feet deep. From this trench there extends two others of equal depth along the side of the hills, and in length about 55 yards. These are united at their extremities by a trench of 140 yards long and somewhat curved, which gives the whole work an appearance not unlike that of a fan. Through this latter, or cross trench, there appear to have been two entrances, one near the centre, and the other near to the South-west corner. The ground inclosed within these trenches, exclusive of the mount, is called the Castle yard; and in the North-west corner there is a circular hole in the ground, which appears to have been formerly a well. Although it has generally been supposed to have been a castle, there are no vestiges of any well or building to confirm that opinion; and, as a camp, it is entirely cut off from all communication with the country adjacent. The hills on each side are steep and considerably higher than the top of the mount; the ground also on the South rises gradually above the entrenchment. Whether it served the purpose of a camp, or castle, or both, no situation can be more secret and retired, since it is so completely environed with hills and wood, that no one can expect to meet with a work of the kind until they arrive close to it; it must, however, on this account, have been less suitable for defence, and, from its confined prospect, very liable to a surprize; but it is most probable that its warlike tenants kept watch on the adjoining hills, which command a view at once beautiful and extensive.

The wood takes its name from Marston, but this military work lies in a small part of it which is in the lordship of Sibbertoft. From the former town it is distant a mile and a half to the South, and from the latter one mile to the North-east.

Yours, &c.

T. C. R.

Gent. Mag. August 1801.

Mr. URBAN,

July 8.

DOWN-HALL, p. 503, is mentioned in my pocket-companion, intituled, "Bew's Ambulator;" from which the following extract is at your service:

"Down Hall is three miles from Sawbridgeworth, in the road to Hatfield heath, in Essex, and is the seat of Thomas Selwin, esq. on a rising ground, commanding a fine prospect. This place Prior chose for retirement after many busy years of political intrigue; and in his Works we find 'Down Hall, a Ballad,' of which the best line is,

'I shew'd you Down Hall: did you look for Versailles?'

"Prior, after having filled many publick employments with great ability, found himself, at the age of 53, in danger of poverty. But his friends procured a subscription for his Poems, which amounted to 4000 guineas; and Lord Harley, son of the Earl of Oxford, to whom he had invariably adhered, added an equal sum for the purchase of this place, which our poet was to enjoy during life, and Harley after his decease.

"He had now," says Dr. Johnson, "what wits and philosophers have often wished, the power of passing the day in contemplative tranquillity. But it seems that busy men seldom live long in a state of quiet. It is not unlikely that his health declined. He complains of deafness; for, says he, I took little care of my ears, while I was not sure whether my head was my own."

Our Poet alludes here to the terrors of an impeachment which had been for some time impending over him. He died at Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire, the seat of the Earl of Oxford, in September 1721. After his death, the noble proprietor much improved the grounds, cut villas through an adjacent wood, and sometimes made it the place of his residence. The present mansion is a handsome modern edifice, rebuilt a few years ago.

Grenovicius will find Peel's Letter printed in the same book, p. 93; where it is stated to have been also printed in the 13th volume of the Annual Register; and I remember it was in almost every news-paper some time ago.

Yours, &c.

M. BROWNE.

Mr. URBAN,

July 9.

IS "The Booke of Common Prayer," &c. printed at Edinburgh by Robert Young, 1637, now used in any Episcopal

Episcopal congregation in Scotland? This volume, which is a small folio, neatly printed in black-letter (and, I believe, rather scarce in England), has a great resemblance to our Common Prayer Book, excepting where the word *Priest* is used in our Rubrick *Presbyter* is used in that; and the Reading Psalms, as they are called, are of the translation of King James's Bible. I could specify more particulars, but they would take too much room in your pages. Over the proclamation authorizing the use of it, in the second leaf, are the royal arms; 1 and 4. *Scotland*; 2. *France and England* quarterly; 3. *Ireland*; and all surrounded with a collar of SS. roses, thistles, harps, and fleurs-de-lis, and without that the Garter, with buckle and motto; to which is suspended St. Andrew with his saltire cross. I am also in possession of "The Psalms of David in Metre, allowed by the Authority of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, with an Analysis by Matthew Henry. Printed at Aberdeen by J. Boyle, 1779." This has a great resemblance to our old Version; and I wish to know who were the translators or versifiers? And, although by comparing it with the prose translation it appears to approach very near to the meaning, yet the poetry is harsh and uncouth; and I wonder the Church of Scotland and England too do not authorize a better version than either of them now in use; such a one for example as Dr. Watts's. There might be a judicious selection made from *his* Psalms; and in *that* both churches might agree, as they nearly do in their doctrine, though they differ much in their discipline and form of worship. Your correspondent, p. 512, has given us some curious tables; and I did something of that kind some time past, whereby I made it out, that all the crowned heads in Europe (excepting Russia) were descended from Mary Queen of Scots.

P. 497. Arms, 1. *Beauchamp*; 2. —; 3. *Montague*; 4. *Warren*; 5. *Clare*; 6. —; 7. —.

Your ingenious though querulous correspondent, p. 527, very justly reprobates the neglected and degraded state of the monument at Ashby-de-la-Zouch; and I have seen something like it at St. Peter's, in Wolverhampton*.

* In the Monthly Magazine for December, 1800, is a curious though erroneous assertion, that the spire of St. John's church, in Wolverhampton, is made of tin!

where a good old monument of the Levesons, near the vestry, is nearly surrounded with coals, slack, and cinders. When the persons were living who are represented by these monuments, they had other sort of furniture about them.

P. 502, for *bassoon* r. *battoon*.

One would imagine that the rich and great of former times were more religious than their descendants, as many of their effigies on monuments are properly represented in a kneeling attitude, and in the dress of their times. The recumbent posture is not the best for a spectator to see them to advantage, unless he take the pains to climb for it; yet all these remains of past ages should be kept clean, and well taken care of. JAMES GEE.

MR. URBAN,

July 28.

"Veniet tempus, quo ista, quæ nunc latent, in lucem dies, extrahat et longioris ævi diligentia. Veniet tempus, quo posteritæ tam aperta nos nescisse mirentur."

Sen. N. Quæst. I. VII. 25.

WE are much obliged to our medical writers for the rational improvements they have made in the arts of physick and surgery within the last century. But there is room for infinitely farther advances. The secrets of Nature are inexhaustible; and future ages will make discoveries of which we have no conception. In a course of time, men will be better acquainted with the latent causes of diseases, and the *rationale*, or the *modus operandi* of medicines. We know, in general, that the paroxysms of an intermitting fever are removed by the Peruvian bark—

Hi motus animorum, atque hæc certamina tanta

Pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescunt.

But upon what principle the bark operates on the proximate cause of the disorder, we are ignorant: we can know nothing of its effects by reasoning *a priori*. We are equally at a loss to know on what principle of reason a solution of *arsenic* has been so often prescribed for the cure of an intermitting.

Indeed a person, who is unacquainted with the practice of physick, would think the remedy might be worse than the disease, and produce a *passio*, or some other horrible symptom, that the use of such a dangerous ingredient is something like the use of the man who set his house on fire to destroy the bugs.

The full extent of those disorders, which derive their origin from *animalcula*, will admit of much farther investigation. The human body is not only attacked by the *tæniæ*, the *siroes*, and the *ascarides*, with *pediculi* in various shapes, but by millions of *animalcula*, which perforate the stomach, the intestines, the hypochondria, and the groin, and produce tumours and ulcerations. "Besides the worms of the intestines, there are others," says a respectable writer on the subject, "lodged in almost all the parts of the body; as worms of the teeth, the gums, the nostrils, the lungs, the heart; in the blood, urine, skin, navel, and ulcers; in the liver, in the salivæ," &c. The disorders occasioned by invisible *animalcula* are certainly far more numerous and destructive than we are apt to imagine. We see their dreadful effects in the vegetable creation; and we may reasonably suppose that they are equally pernicious in animal life. It has been long supposed, that *animalcula* have been the cause of the itch, for which sulphur seems to have been a sort of specific. For my own part, whenever this fossil, Æthiopia's mineral, calomel, corrosive sublimate, precipitate, and other similar medicines, have been found in any degree efficacious, I have generally suspected that the disorder was animalcular.

In the *Journal des Sçavans* for March 7, 1667, we are told, that in Spain a disorder, which was almost as fatal as the plague, raged for some time without a cure, till it was accidentally found that the stomachs of those who died were full of worms, and proper remedies were accordingly prescribed. Whether this idea may not be applicable to the *siphylis*, I shall not at present enquire, but leave to the investigation of more enterprising practitioners.

In the *phthiriasis*, I am persuaded that brandy, used as a lotion, may be efficacious, as I have known its utility in the troublesome complaint of *pediculi* in the heads of boys, and the *pediculi inguinales*. PODALIRIUS JUNIOR.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 3.

HAVING examined with attention Viator's letter, p. 121, and Philotechnon's strictures upon it, p. 135, it appears to me that neither of them are accurate in the application of the dimensions of Pliny to the Ephesian

Diana, built by Ctesiphon; for it is to be observed, that this temple was burnt in the 106th Olympiad by the infamous incendiary Herostratus, and rose again, like a phoenix, from its own ashes, under the direction of that celebrated architect Dinocrates. Now, if I mistake not, this is the temple Pliny says exceeds the true admiration of Grecian magnificence speaking of it as in being in his time; and, giving us the dimensions of it, says, it is in length 425 feet, in breadth 220 feet, and the columns 60 feet in height. From the great extent of these dimensions (far exceeding those of the Jupiter Olympius at Athens, one of the four most magnificent temples constructed with marble materials, as informed by Vitruvius, and next to the Diana in size), it may be inferred, that the aspect of the temple in question was a dodecastyle diptere; but more especially from their coinciding so completely with a dodecastyle as not to admit of a fraction (see p. 121); which could not have happened by accident, if intended, as supposed by Philotechnon, for an octastyle diptere. Upon this basis, therefore, we may rely with confidence on the truth of their accuracy, and conclude that Philotechnon and Viator are inaccurate in applying them to the temple built by Ctesiphon in place of that by Dinocrates, probably a dodecastyle.

If this feeble attempt, out of a desire of establishing the proper application and truth of Pliny's dimensions respecting the Ephesian Diana, be thought deserving of a place in your much-esteemed Miscellany, it is at your service.

OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

July 14.

THAT the character of the English peasantry, as observed by your respectable correspondent, p. 491, "is much altered," I am inclined to believe. But I should hope that diffusing some share of useful knowledge amongst them, connected with a rational view of Christianity, might prove a better and more effectual mean of stemming that torrent of vice and infidelity, which appears to pervade every rank more or less, than any other mode that could be devised. This seems to have been the idea of those friends to their country and to humanity, the promoters of Sunday-schools

schools. And, in general, their benevolent intentions have been rewarded with very considerable success.

Under the Monarchy in France, many of the old tenures obliged the barons to support a schoolmaster for the instruction of the poor. But so prevalent was the false and inhuman idea, unhappily adopted by many people in this country of late years, that "to enlighten them might prove dangerous to the community," that the obligation was complied with in form only. The schoolmaster was indeed appointed, but in most cases he was strictly prohibited from communicating much knowledge to his pupils. His lord, to deprive him even of the opportunity, employed him constantly in his kitchen, or in his domestic concerns; and his disobedience of the injunction laid upon him would have carried with it the severest punishment. The majority of these noblemen, lords of ancient houses, were men of high honour and exalted virtue; yet, such is the force of early and general prejudice, they persuaded themselves that, by withholding instruction from the poor, they made them more contented and more happy, and thereby rendered the best services to the State, and to their country. Whether this conduct of the higher orders retarded or accelerated the Revolution, I shall not now enquire. Hence, however, it was that, at the overthrow of the Monarchy, the French peasantry were unquestionably the most illiterate and grossly ignorant body of that description in Europe. And hence, perhaps, that Revolution has proved the most ferocious and bloody that stains the page of History. In despotic governments, it may be necessary to uphold and cherish the idea of keeping the lower orders in ignorance; but what have we to do with such a notion in this country? It neither suits the genius of our people, the spirit of the constitution, nor can it possibly tend to any good end or purpose. Surely we must look to other causes than the knowledge of reading and writing for the increasing corruption of manners! And, among many, I am sorry to observe that the non-residence of the Clergy, and the great want of regular proper instruction in remote parishes, contribute not a little towards it. The swarms of incredible lay preachers, fellows who, becoming bankrupt in some

mean calling, set up for apostles, and who, on their arrival at a village, blasphemously proclaim that they are "come in the fullness of the Gospel to convert sinners," do infinite mischief both to religion and to morals. When the regular shepherd absents himself from his charge, can it be matter of surprize that the gaunt wolf should devour the sheep? There is much too in the temper and complexion of the times, tending to immorality, infidelity, and insubordination. The revolution, if I may so call it, which has taken place in the human mind within these ten years, is to me a matter of more awful consideration than the downfall of states and empires. Still, amidst the ruin which has desolated Europe, I trust we have in this country that preponderance of morals and good sense which can hardly fail, under Divine Providence, to continue to us the blessings of religion, order, and security.

Yours, &c.

J. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Chester, July 2.*

IN *Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy*, p. 100, Mr. Walker mentions a comedy, intitled, *L'Alchimista*, printed so early as 1583. Can any of your correspondents, who have seen this comedy, inform me, whether Ben Jonson had any obligations to it? His *Alchemist* appeared, I believe, 27 years after.

In the same work, p. 214, mention is made of a tragedy on the subject of *Romeo and Juliet*, which the author saw performed in Florence. Has this drama ever been printed? If my memory does not deceive me, the Italian drama is a translation from a German play on the same subject.

Who was the translator of a blank-verse version of the *Inferno* of Dante which appeared in 1782? Some account of him would be acceptable to many of your readers. I think his name was Rogers.

What was the fate of Huggins' translation of the *Commedia* of Dante?

Is there an English version of the *Arcadia* of Sannazaro? If there be not, it is to be wished that the Rev. Mr. Grosswell would undertake one. He has, I think, proved himself highly qualified for the undertaking. See his *Memoirs of Politianus, Bemus, &c.*

Where may the best account of Fracilla, the author of the *Arcadia*, be found?

found? Is there a good edition of this fine poem with notes?

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URRAN, *Bowden, July 28.*

A COMMENT upon Antonine's Itinerary is a work so little calculated for general reading, that it is not very likely soon to reach a second edition, especially when it has had the good fortune to be published by the noble munificence of a university-press. But, though I have no expectation of this kind, I cannot so entirely divert my mind of all regard to a subject, which has occupied many of my leisure hours very pleasantly and profitably, as to pass unnoticed any information that falls in my way which throws any additional light upon it. I had occasion in the Introduction to my work to give some account of two authors, whose works I was not at that time able to procure. What, therefore, I was able to say with respect to them was very imperfect, and altogether founded upon the opinions of other writers. But I have lately met with these authors, and have had a full opportunity of examining them, and forming my own opinion of them, and I shall be obliged to you to give a place in your Magazine for the observations which have arisen from a more exact knowledge of them. These authors are Æthicus the cosmographer, and the Anonymous Ravennas, as he is generally called; authors not much known, and concerning whom the notions which have been formed and commonly adopted seem to be not altogether well founded.

"The Cosmography of Æthicus," says Wesseling, in his preface to his Antoninus, "differs in most things (*in plerisque*) from the Itinerary. It has, indeed, the chief cities of every province, but not all of them, and scarce any of the distances (*nec fere ulla M. P.*.)" From this description there appeared to be reason to conclude, that this author has made considerable use of the Itinerary; but, if this had been the only medium through which it had come down to modern times, it would have been by no means worthy the attention now deservedly excited by it. And this is the inference I have drawn from Wesseling's account of this writer; but, upon examining the work itself, I find no grounds whatever for speaking of it in this manner. Instead of

differing in many or most things from the Itinerary, which surely implies agreement in some, there is not the least resemblance in the two works. And of the *fere ulla M. P.* the distances between the towns, I have not found a single instance. In short, the Cosmography of Æthicus is a very insignificant work; and this is certainly the cause that so little is known of it. The author has indeed been advanced to a most unmerited celebrity by being supposed the author of the Itinerary; unmerited, I may safely say, for it appears very problematical, whether even the work commonly attributed to him is really his own. Cassiodorus, a writer of the sixth century, mentions a Cosmography by Julius Honorius, a fragment of which is preserved in the present times, which, if really the work of that author, indisputably proves Æthicus a vile and impudent transcriber, who has put his own name to the work of another person. But whoever was the real author of this Cosmography, it is a work, as I have already observed, of little consequence. It is too general in its information to be of any use in the study of antient geography. It begins with a Preface, which contains a strange and improbable account of a "decree obtained by Julius Cæsar from the Roman senate for a survey of the whole world; that this survey was begun in the consulship of Cæsar and Anthony, and finished when Augustus was the third time consul, and Crassus his colleague; the East being undertaken and completed by Zenoduxes in xxi years, v months, and ix days. Theodotus surveyed the Northern parts in xxix years, viii months, and x days, from Julius Cæsar's consulship to the 10th of Augustus. And Polyetetus measured the Southern parts in xxxii years, i month, and x days, from the consulship of Julius Cæsar to the consulship of Saturnus and Cinna." This relation is too incredible to need a direct refutation. The exactness of the dates indeed, even to a few days, forbids almost any doubt of their veracity. But the *fasti consulares* will easily convince any one, that they are not founded in truth. Can it be possible, that this fiction can have been thought sufficient foundation for those expressions, so often to be met with in modern writers upon antient geography, where they speak of the itineraries and surveys

surveys of the Roman empire as things common and well authenticated, when the truth is, that only one Itinerary has come down to us from the Romans, and this has no appearance of a work begun or finished on any public account; and that there is no history of one single survey, or the smallest fragment of one, to be met with in any antient author? This preface is plainly invented to give some consequence to the work to which it forms an introduction, as if it had been derived from so great an original. From the Preface, the author proceeds to set down the number of the seas, islands, mountains, provinces, cities, rivers, and nations, in the whole world. He then gives the seas, islands, &c. in the Eastern part of the world; and concludes this division with a more particular account of the chief rivers, their rise, their courses, and their length in miles. In the same manner follows the descriptions of the West, North, and South, in opposite sections. A kind of second part of the work gives a short general description of the world, as divided into Europe, Asia, and Africa. The concluding sentence seems to indicate that the work is not perfect as we now have it. The author proposes to give farther proofs of his diligence in cosmographical studies by adding more to this work, beginning from the eternal city of Rome. And it is not improbable he might add to it Antonine's Itinerary. There is reason to believe this might be the case; for Vossius tells us, that the *Cosmography* of *Æthicus*, and the *Itinerary* of *Antoninus*, have the same preface before them; and that *Flodoardus*, in his *History of the Bishops of Rheims*, quotes passages from *Æthicus* which are parts of *Antonine's Itinerary*. This may account for the supposition of the *Itinerary* being written by this author. In the plenitude of his impudence, he might transcribe the works of *Julius Honorius* and of *Antoninus* into one book, and passed them upon the world for his own composition. The *Cosmography* is a very small work; it occupies only 29 pages in octavo. I do not perceive in it any grounds to surmise who the author was, or in what time he wrote. He is spoken of by *Vossius* and others as a native of *Istria* (now part of the territories of *Venice*); and by the authors of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* he is called "a

Christian writer after the time of *Constantine*;" but on what authority I do not know.

Ravennas is an author that promises so little pleasure or profit in the perusal of him, that it is not much to be wondered at, that so little pains has been taken to investigate either the time in which he wrote, or the real value of his work. I shall honestly confess, that the character given of him by *Hortley* prejudiced me so much against him, that I did not consider him as deserving any attention; and consequently, when I might have made good use of him, as I now find. I gave myself little trouble to search for any other information concerning him beyond what the *Britannia Romana* afforded. I had, therefore, no acquaintance with this antient geography but in the part which relates to Britain; and that forms so small a portion of the whole work, as to afford a very inadequate means of judging of it.

Hortley observes, that "the author and time, in which this work was written, are very doubtful. It is commonly styled the anonymous *Ravennas*, this name being thought to impart the place of his nativity or residence." From the manner of speaking in this passage I am led to believe, that this writer did not examine this work with his usual diligence and accuracy. If he had, he could not have spoken doubtfully either of the birth-place or residence of this geographer. He himself tells us that he was born at *Ravenna*; and his work affords a very strong and positive proof of his residence there when he composed it. Speaking of *Ravenna*, he says, "*Ravenna nobilissima, in qua, licet idiota, ego hujus Cosmographæ expositor, Christo adjuvante, genitus sum.*" And the proof of his residence at that town while writing his work is, that, in giving a list of all the cities round the Mediterranean sea, he begins and ends with *Ravenna*. These two points seem certain and indisputable. His time also, I think, may be settled to some degree of certainty, sufficient for any use that can be made of him. He quotes several authors, from whom he has selected his information. The greater part of these are men whose names are only preserved in this work. They do not occur in any catalogue of learned men, that I have ever seen. The known authors are chiefly ecclesiastical

satirical, as St. Athanasius, St. Basil, &c. The latest of these is Isidore of Seville (*Isidorus Hispaniensis*, he calls him). This author is set down, in MacLaine's Chronological Tables in his translation of Mosheim, as an ecclesiastical writer at the end of the sixth century, and as the last profane writer of any credit in the beginning of the seventh century. After mentioning Isidore, he observes, that "now commenced that long period of ignorance and darkness, which remained to the Reformation." This Spanish bishop then we may consider as flourishing in the year 600, and if we allow a reasonable time for his works to reach Ravenna, we may suppose Ravennas to have written about the year 650, at least about the middle of the seventh century. MacLaine gives the name of an author at Ravenna in this century; he calls him Maurus of Ravenna. It is by no means impossible that this man was the very author of this work. In those dark times a single author was as much as could be expected in any one city.

But the authors from whose authority Ravennas compiled his work must have written some considerable time before him. This may be inferred from the state of the names of the towns, which he has collected. These, it appears, were then gradually losing their Roman form, and assuming the barbarous denominations imposed by the new masters of the Roman provinces. In Britain very few of the Roman names of the towns are found in this geography. But these are sufficient to prove, that it must have been collected from real authorities, and is not a work of the imagination. And this is not found to be the case in Britain only, but in all the countries in which Antonine's Itinerary is concerned. Now we know from our earliest authors, that the names of the towns in Britain were changed by the Saxons, and in so short a time after they came here, that in the list of British Cities given by Nennius at the beginning of the 7th century, not more than four or five retained any remains of their Roman appellations; and in the time of Bede not one city mentioned by him preserved more of its Roman name than in the present day. But when the authors wrote from whom Ravennas took his information, some cities in Britain did re-

tain their Roman names, or so little corrupted, that their identity is by no means doubtful. These authors then must have lived about the time of the Saxon invasion, or soon after. Hori-ley, indeed, infers from the word *olim* used in speaking of this event, that "both Ravennas and the authors he followed, lived some considerable time" after this conquest. This idea I adopted from him in my introduction. But I now find the conclusion not strictly true. The word *olim* signifies *late* as well as *long ago*, and the former sense will correspond best with the whole passage, which appears to speak with uncertainty, whether the Saxons, who had probably just at that time invaded it, would continue in Britain or not. "*Britannia, ubi olim Gens Saxonum veniens—habitare videtur.*" *Habitare videtur* seems to imply a supposition, but not a certainty, as if the event was actually taking place at the very time the author whom Ravennas quotes was writing. This anonymous author does not pretend to convey to mankind any knowledge of his own. He professes to collect all his information from authors and philosophers whom he had met with in his studies. Nor does he speak of the cities mentioned by him as then existing, but as having been in existence at some distance of time before he wrote. His general introduction to the catalogue of towns in each country is, "*plurimus fuisse legimus civitates, ex quibus aliquantas designare volumus.*" He sometimes observes, that three or four authors have treated of the same country, but do not exactly agree; and he specifies to which he has given the preference. Two geographers, Romans, named Castorius and Lollianus, have been his most favourite authorities.

That the authors referred to in this Geography give a view of things as they really existed at the time of their writing, or near it, I have already inferred in my Comment upon Antonine, from the account of Britain. In this island seven kind of belts of towns (if I may so express it), of several miles in width, may be easily traced. The first begins to the West of Exeter, and ends at Chichester. The second, returning to the West side of the island, begins West of Venta Silurum, and reaches to Dover. A third set commences at Dover, and leads to Carnarvon, in Wales.

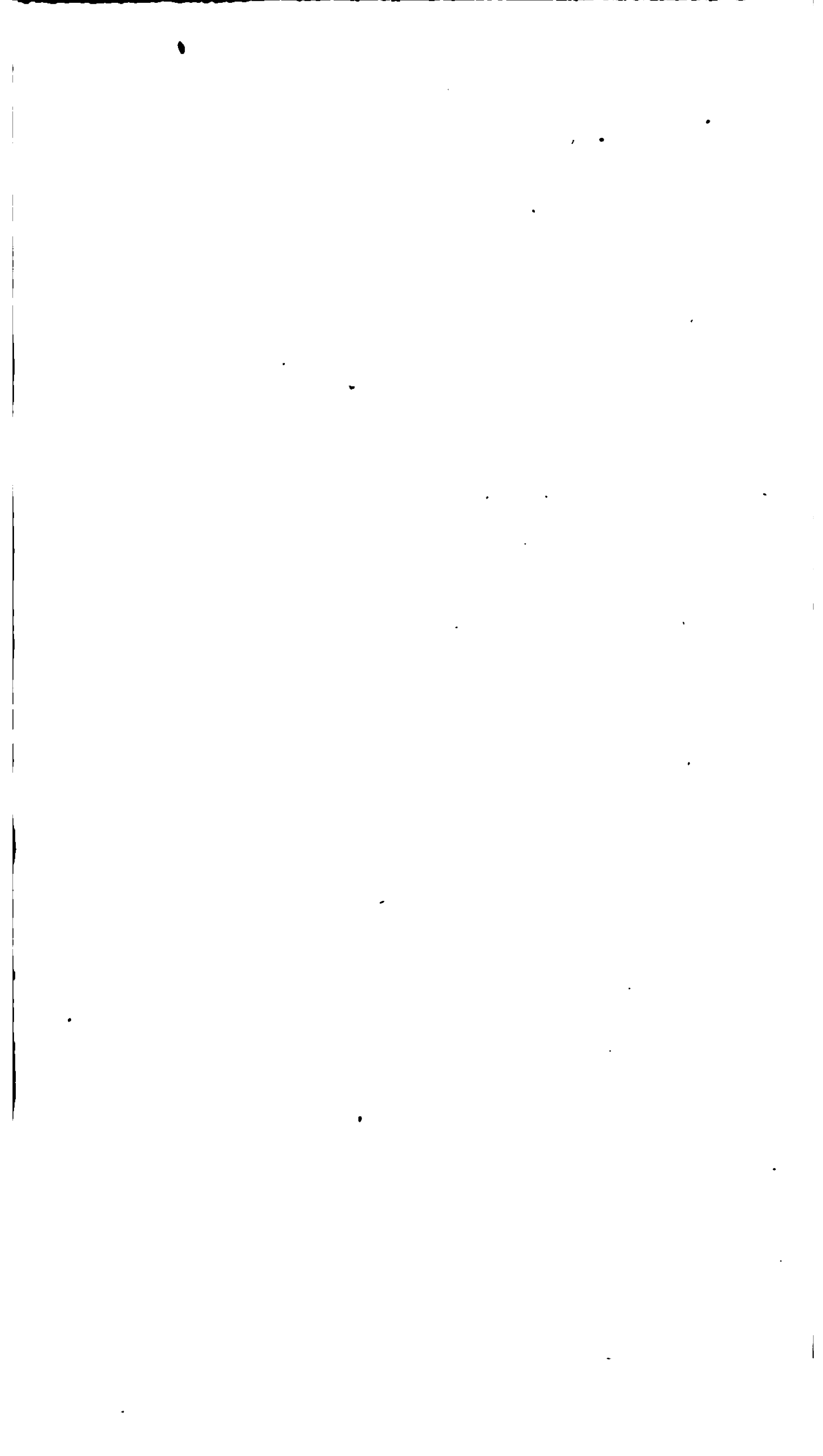
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From this town a new set returns again to London, North of the former line. From hence a fifth line passes by Caistor, in Norfolk, and by Lincoln, to a town beyond Lugubatum; and from this town (possibly Old Carlisle) another series returns through Caterick and York, and finishes on the Eastern coast. The seventh and last belt gives the cities set down in the *Notitia* as near the wall, *per lineam valli*. The reality of the existence of some of the barbarous names of these last towns has been fully substantiated by the curious cup found in Wiltshire, on the rim of which some of them appear engraved. There are other cities North of these just mentioned; but as Antonine's Itinerary reaches no farther, it is not possible to speak to their order. And if any one should still doubt the authenticity of the information preserved by this author, he may find additional proof by comparing his Periplus of the Mediterranean sea (lib. V. sect. I. to XIV.), a very curious part of his work, with the best maps of antient geography. He will there find a series of more than 800 towns round the coast of this sea, from Ravenna to Ravenna again, following each other in very exact order through this vast circuit, such as could not be the effect of chance or human invention.

The arrangement of the names of the towns, however, in this author, is not so minute as to enable us to guess at the towns particularly intended by him with any certainty where not assisted by other authors. I have not, therefore, presumed to follow him beyond the limits of the Itinerary. His method in general is to give a number of towns, and then select some one of them the most remarkable as the key town of another series; and sometimes he returns from a considerable distance to a town in a cluster which he had before mentioned. In this island, indeed, he has adopted a different form, and we have but one instance of an index town. It occurs in the very first line: "*juxta superscriptam civitatem Scadomorum est civitas, quæ dicitur Moriduno.*" But in Spain, and other countries of larger extent, they are found very common, and point out the several groups of towns which are laid down in them.

When I had discovered that this author was of much more importance than I had expected to find him, you

will suppose it gave me satisfaction to perceive, that his evidence afforded not only no objection, but plainly confirmed the position of three towns in the North part of the Itinerary, in which I had found myself obliged to differ from my predecessors, and to oppose opinions so long received and so deeply rooted, that they probably will require some time before they will be relinquished. These towns are Bremenium, Luguvallium; and Lavatis. Bremenium is placed by Ravennas amongst a line of towns, which he describes as passing in a direct line (*recto tramite*) from one side of the island to the other, from sea to sea. The names of some of the towns shew that they are the very same which the *Notitia* lays down as *per lineam valli*, and these have been admitted by all Antiquaries to lie upon or near that wall which was originally built by Hadrian between Tynemouth and Bulness, across the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland. The number of these towns in this geography is 48; and the catalogue seems to begin from the East side of the island, first giving the towns North of the wall, and returning by the towns to the South of it, among which we find Bremenium within about five of the end of the list. But Luguvallium he not only does not place among these *recto tramite* towns, but plainly considers it among towns which lie at some distance South from the wall. The belt of towns in which Luguvallium appears to be the last but one is drawn obliquely across the island, from Venta Icenorum (near Norwich), through Lincoln and Luguvallium (Old Penrith, Cumberland,) to a town called Magnis, very probably Old Carlisle, near Wigton, by the direction of the line. And from Magnis another belt returns to the Eastern sea, in which we find Vinonia, Lavaris, and Cataractonium, following each other. And this, placing Lavaris between Vinonia and Cataractonium, equally favours my idea of the situation of Lavatis at Oynford, instead of Bowes, where it has been hitherto supposed to be. With respect, therefore, to the situation of these three towns, I can now assert without fear of contradiction, that every antient author is in favour of the positions which I have assigned them, and which the Itinerary of Antoninus, followed without prejudice and blind partiality to the opi-



End

Lithographed by J. W. H. H. H.

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Design proposed for BURY GAOL.

nous of his old commentators, who, however learned and ingenious, had not the same helps and means of understanding it which we now so abundantly possess, most clearly and plainly point out.

The style of *Ravennas* perfectly accords with the time here assigned for his writing. It has in it abundant marks of the age of darkness and ignorance. It is extremely barbarous; and in many passages it is very difficult, if it is possible, to make out his meaning. He addresses his work to his brother, at whose request he seems to have undertaken it.

T. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, March 20.*
YOUR having given so neat an engraving of my plan for a temple of Victory, or British Pantheon, vol. LXX. p. 409, has induced me to send you a plan for a new gaol, which was proposed for the approbation of the magistrates of Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk; but a very ingenious design by Mr. Byfield, architect, of London, having been preferred by them, this of course was not adopted. Should you, however, think this design worth being preserved, and will give it a place, I shall think myself much obliged.

This plan is of a circular form, in which two ranges or stories of cells are raised upon arcades, and placed round an area or court 114 feet in diameter. This area is divided into smaller courts for the different classes of prisoners; and by means of a passage from the entrance under the chapel, through the gaoler's yard, to the circle in the centre, each court can be approached without having any communication with the others.

Under the arcades in each court are day-rooms, work-rooms, and a staircase leading to the cells; and there is a passage five feet wide behind each range of cells, which goes round and communicates with every part of the gaol, and with the chapel and gaoler's rooms. This passage is lighted by small apertures in the outer wall, which are made directly opposite the door and window of each cell. By this means a free current of fresh air would be continually circulated throughout the whole prison; and the security of the cells would be much increased by their being separated by this passage from the outward wall; and, in order

to keep each class of prisoners separate, doors with iron grates over them would be placed across this passage where necessary.

The section represents the interior of the gaol towards the area. At one end is shown the inside of the arcades, the upper and lower range of cells, and the passage behind them; and at the other end is the chapel with the entrance to the gaol under it. In this drawing of the section I have omitted the walls which separate the great area into courts, because they would have concealed the fronts of the arcades. The parapet of the inner wall is inclined in a projecting cove over the court about three feet; and, as the building forms a complete circle, this cove, springing like the base of a dome, and tending to a centre, will support itself, and make it impossible for the wall ever to be scaled.

The chapel has four semicircular recesses; that on the East side, which projects in the front of the building, contains the altar; the other three, which have galleries over them, would form six separate situations for the different classes of prisoners; three of these would connect with the lower and three with the upper range of cells; each would have its separate entrance, and have no communication with the others. The pulpit and the seats for the gaoler and his family would be placed in the centre, and it would be lighted by windows in the cupola on the top.

The gaoler's and turnkey's rooms are placed on each side the entrance; they are ascended by ten stairs, and have each a bow-window, which at one view overlooks all the courts and every part of the prison; the wash-houses and other offices are under these rooms; and the receiving-rooms, bath, &c. &c. are under the gaoler's parlour and committee rooms.

I have chosen a circular form, because I am sure it could be erected cheaper than any other; for, of all the figures which are bounded by a given perimeter, none is so spacious or contains so large an area as the circle: it is, besides, more simple, uniform, and strong, than any other; for all its parts tending to one centre would be firmly pressed together, and would mutually support each other on geometrical principles; and the building itself surrounding

698 *Barony of Zouche of Harringworth.*—Mr. Weston. [Aug.

ing and inclosing the area or courts would render a boundary wall unnecessary, and a considerable expence would be saved; and, I think, this design would combine all the conveniences and improvements recommended by Mr. Howard in his survey of the prisons. BLAKENBY.

Mr. URBAN, Louth, July 14.

IN answer to my query, p. 402, whether there are at this time any persons who have an interest in the Barony of Zouche of Harringworth in preference to the descendants of Francis Uvedale, of Horton, co. Dorset, your correspondent, p. 493, says, "the first at present supposed to have a claim to the barony of Zouche of Harringworth is, I believe, Sir Cecil Bishop. But as it does not appear, from the pedigree of the Bishop family in the Baronetage, that Sir Cecil B. is descended from the last Lord Zouche, I should esteem it an additional favour if your correspondent would prove Sir Cecil's descent and title to the said barony.

I beg leave to inform your correspondent A. Z. p. 494, who enquires concerning E. Collier, an excellent painter, that there are two of his admirable productions now in my possession, of exactly the same size with that described by your correspondent. The first of those pictures consists principally of musical instruments and music-books; one of these music-books is inscribed *Musica Laborum dulce Levamen*; in the other, at the bottom of the page is the signature *E. Collier fecit*. In the back-ground, a terrestrial globe; and a book, from which issues a label inscribed *Vanitas*.

The principal subject of the other painting is an ink-stand, with a pen, candle, sealing-wax, and wafer-box, inscribed E. C. 1702; and near it, on a label, these words, *Vita brevis, ars longa*. By the side of the ink-stand, a folio pamphlet, intitled, "His Majesties most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament on Wednesday, the one-and-thirtieth day of December, 1701." In the back ground, an open book with this title: "A Description of the World, containing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America." Above, a label inscribed *Huc mea voluptas*.

The arms (*Pl. I. fig. 4.*) of which your correspondent F. Whitmarsh requests an explanation, are those of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick. Quarterly, 1. *Beauchamp*; Gules, a fess be-

tween three cross crosslets, Or: 2. *Montague*; Argent, three lozenges conjoined in fess, Gules: 3. *Monthemer*; Or, an eagle displayed Vert, beaked and membered Gules: 4. *Newburgh*; cheque Or and Azure, a chevron Ermine: 5. *Clare*; Or, three chevrons Gules. See my letter on the practice of quartering arms, vol. IX. p. 874.

D. N. (vol. LXIX. p. 855) says, that I shall confer a favour upon him, and probably upon many of your readers, by mentioning the name of the author a part of whose Treatise on the Oriental Languages is quoted p. 758. *Ravis*, of Berlin, was the author of that treatise. His great patron was Archbishop Usher. He was made fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, by the parliamentary visitors, 1649; and afterwards became professor of the Oriental languages in the university of Upsal. R. UVEDALE.

Mr. URBAN, Oron, July 20.

THE first sentence of Mr. Weston's Preface, as it appears to me, is not Latin: I had almost said, it is not sense. To make myself understood, I must incumber your page, Sir, with quoting it.

"Domine habuerit Horatius unde disceret, et styli sui felicitatem, *postquam* quandam *isiam* *, meditando exuderit, an gratie et leporis Græcorum in memoriam revocaverit, ab aliquo Pyrrhoniorum vix dubitandum est, qui Poetam Verusinum cum Homero Pindaroque comparat."

Mr. Orbilius, my master, if I had presented him with such a sentence as this in my exercise, with menacing voice would have thundered in my ears, *disceret* what, boy? *revocaverit* what? for he could not endure, sir, to see a transitive verb arrested in its progress to meaning. Why *gratie* and *leporis* are of the genitive case, a man need not be a disciple of Pyrrho to doubt. Mr. W. might intend them to depend upon *felicitatem*; but surely this is very obscure and unpromising in the outset of a work, whose utmost aim can only be to amuse a hunter of parallelisms.

In the next sentence *quod non prius in Græca* seems to me to be awkwardly and defectively expressed. I should have thought that the word *extiterit* would not have made it less periphrastic. The object which Mr. W. proposes to himself in the next sentence is

* Hom. Odyss. 2. 366.

highly laudable, and, if justly attained, is much calculated to point out to young composers in the dead languages the best possible rule of imitation, by shewing how a chaste Latin author chose to transfuse the sentiment of a Greek writer into his own language. What an inestimable treasure of this kind would have been those translations from the Greek orators, which employed the precious and hardly-earned leisure of the immortal Tully! What a value would it add to the philosophical labors of the Roman, if his Greek models had escaped the ravages of time and barbarism!

But to return to Mr. W's mortal preface. We are next amused for nearly two pages with three or four metaphors, similes, or allegories, call them which you please; and I will venture to affirm, that they would defy all the rhetorical accuracy of Quintilian to analyse or explain them. They seem to be all about Horace and bees, and drones, and stealing honey with such a grace, as if it came of its own accord; where, by the way, I should like to know Mr. W's authority for using *apis* in the masculine gender. And then, sir, they seem to be about the Romans dipping their iron and brazen tongue (both, Mr. Urban) into golden streams of Greek, and so plating it forsooth; an employment, which Varus (did Mr. W. mean Varius?) had a mighty mind to, and in which Virgil has furnished us with finished specimens of his art. Then we read of the Greeks having unmercifully drained at a draught the fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrene to the very dregs. Be it remembered, that these fountains are not said to have been polluted by any foul residuum. Pegasus might drink of the Muses' well; but he was too intelligent and well-bred a nag to drop his ordure into the limpid waters, which refreshed him.

As I have before noticed certain of Mr. W's errata, he will be pleased in a subsequent edition to correct the false punctuation after the words *appulerunt* and *putrissent*, in p. vii.

Mr. W. next informs us, that it is not the purpose of his book to interfere with or supersede the labors of his predecessors in the collation of Greek writers with Horace, and that perhaps others hereafter may add to what he shall produce. The comparison of

Horace or of any Latin author with Greek originals for the purpose of illustration, or for that which Mr. W. mentions in his sixth page, is certainly laudable: nor can that be called an *idle trade* which Mr. W. informs us deserved the attention of such heroes in criticism as Scaliger, Lambin, and Muretus. Mr. W. adds, that should the book, which he now gives to the public, meet with encouragement (*si columnis placuerit*), he will proceed to do that for the satires and epistles, which he has here done for the odes of Horace. After the labors, which in this way have been bestowed upon his author, Mr. W. seems to have undertaken no easy task: and I will take leave to bring to notice a remark of his favourite poet, which the Apulian applied to poets, but which I shall not scruple to apply to critics:

“ ——— mediocribus esse —
Non dii, non homines, non cancellare co-
LUMNAS.”

As a specimen of what we may look for from Mr. W. upon the satires and epistles of Horace, he has favoured us with his remarks upon a few passages at the close of his preface. These remarks I shall now proceed to consider.

Mr. W. first essays that difficult place in the first satire, v. 20; *Perfidus hic caupo*. With great parade is quoted part of Markland's long and elaborate introduction to his proposed emendation, viz. *Causidicus vaser hic*, given at the beginning of *Epistola Critica* to Hare, published in 1723. Markland, sir, was a very young man, only 25 years of age, when he published this *Epistola Critica*. It betrays a great wildness of ingenuity in conjectural emendation: but Markland lived to subdue effectually the exuberance of his fancy, and became as cold in emendatory criticism in his maturer age, as, when young, he was prurient. I mention this as no unusual example for the imitation of some critics of the present day. Mr. W. defends or tries to defend, the vulgar reading of the passage before us by the authority of Hesychius as illustrated by Toup, who produces this place of Horace, by the authority also of Philostratus and of St. Paul. Last of all, we are desired to compare the appendix to Toup, which appendix was given to the press by the present Greek professor of Cambridge. Is it not strange that Mr. W. should be so much in love with

with his second-hand defence of *caupo* as to pass without notice the doubt of the learned author of the appendix to Toup, as to the word *caupo* being singly defensible on the authority of the Greek words *ἀόρον ἀπηνάει*? Whence came this? did not Mr. W. understand the drift of the note upon Toup, or did it serve his purpose to pass it by in silence? or did he intend to enter the lists with the Professor in defence of *caupo*, or was all this display made for the sake of a quotation from Hudibras to be added? Mr. W. will do well to consider, that as yet he has not advanced one step farther than Toup in defence of *caupo*; nor will any quotation of the word *καπιλας* be to the purpose, save where it is used metaphorically without a dependent genitive case. If Mr. W. wants more passages to his own purpose, that is to no purpose, he will find them by consulting H. Stephens on the words *ἀπηνάει* and *καπιλας*, in Philostratus I. 13, n. 20, b. where St. Paul is quoted; and in the copious note of Wetstein upon 2 Ep. Cor. ii. 17. He may also consult Demosthenes against Aristogeiton, p. 488, l. 31, ed. Paris, 1570.

ACADEMICUS.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Oron, Aug. 13.

I ACKNOWLEDGE the friendly hand of your correspondent Epidusis, p. 592; and I bow to his correction of my error in the title of Sir George Baker. I cannot so readily allow myself to be guilty of an impropriety in calling Galen the great father of medicine under any construction of the words, much less if they be considered as I have used them, and as they were intended to be used, with reference to the name of Galen before cited. If Epidusis be desirous to fasten upon me an ignorance of the existence of Hippocrates, and of the comparative dates of his age and that of Galen, he may take all the merit which he feels himself intitled to for his information; but I do not think myself bound to thank him for it.

Your correspondent: Hint, p. 602, has also set me right as to the title of our living Galen; and Sir Geo. Baker shall from henceforth be with me no more nor less than a baronet. But he tells me that I might have known this by the Dedication of Gray's Elegy, printed in the year 1794, and inscribed, *Georgio Baker, baronetto*. Of

this edition of Gray's Elegy, and the Dedication, I profess that I have no knowledge. In turning over the Pursuits of Literature a few days ago, I found (part III. p. 9) mention made of various translators of Gray's Elegy, and amongst them of Mr. Weston, whom Mr. Nares is facetiously made to reward for his labours in this edifying work with *Taylor's Hymns and Alciphron*. Now, it may possibly be, that Mr. W. dedicated his translation to Sir George Baker, bart.; but then, why did not HINT say my, I beg pardon, Mr. Weston's translation of Gray's Elegy, printed in the year 1794?

Yours, &c.

ACADEMICUS.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXXVIII.

IN my progress towards Oxford I stopped to examine the Rollwright stones. Certainly the hand of Architecture was put forth at their first setting-up, to guide their circular arrangement; and, notwithstanding their regular lines and terminating finishings are lost through the lapse of ages, yet we are not to suppose but that once they stood the habitable or the religious mounds to man. Say Innovation's sons have not been here with architectural vengeance; still his power has swayed the husbandman to dig and delve the mystic round, and to raise his hedge-row fence, to hide these worn-down tenants of the moor from their superiors' ken; who, standing at his given space of fullen controul, now maintains his poti and bleak domains alone.

WOODSTOCK.

The fate of the church is remarkable, being divided between the work of the modern builder and the remnants of the antient architect: the former master with his art has re-built the major part of the edifice, while the spirit of the latter professor hangs over its Southern side; which, under such influence, awaits to arrest the Antiquary's eye by many a scientific spell of columns, in their sculptured capitals, arches, and such like sights as these. But soon, very soon, your charms will be no more; the living voice will sound your doom to fall, and in your place the modern pile will lord it over all your honours. I now hastened to the site of the palace of our Second Henry, to draw the circle with mine eyes where Architectural Innovation had taken such a merciless sweep, without think-

ing

ing on a theme to wreath the "iron arm" that heaved the fatal blow. A-while I stamped with idle rage, threatened with my feeble arm, and vented many a pointless curse. Ye shades that haunt this greenwood glade, this silent stream, tell—where are your princely thrones, your labyrinth bowers, whose gem-formed lustres cast back on the sun's reflecting beams his own refulgence? Hollow sighs, ushered by the noon-tide breeze, drew me to the bubbling font that still weeps fair Rosamonda's name. Oh! "royal lion!" and oh! "beauteous rose," farewell! wide Devastation's deeds are all forgot; thy fatal hours, unhappy lovers, fill up my mind. Retiring still, I turn to catch another look at memory's tablets sinking in the lessening shade. Once more farewell, and then!

OXFORD.

I entered this city on a Sunday afternoon, and towards evening repaired to Christchurch, to be present at the service in the cathedral; but was rudely put back, and told that no stranger was to be admitted. My astonishment was great, as I had always understood that the "Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England" were free for all to partake of when celebrated in a public edifice. This ordinance I likewise was taught to believe extended to places of worship of all persuasions. Unwilling to put aside my religious impulse, I sought out New college, where I arrived in time to hear this seminary's bell tolling for evening prayer. Following others who were entering into the chapel (they being, I suppose, well known by the porters), I was instantly pushed back (in like manner as at Christchurch) from the sacred portals, indeed in a more brutal way than at the first structure, and with the same unchristian and unclerical reasons. It here becomes a question, and, I think, of some moment at this day of such general relaxation in devotional fervour. Are religious duties henceforth to be discouraged by this shutting-up of church-doors in this city, and in the city of Westminster (see p. 328)? Or are they to be confined to certain classes of men, who, through mistaken notions of their discretionary power to turn all others out, and right to transform or despoil those piles they may presume to call their own property, arrogate to themselves this primary good of addressing the Lord, unassociating

with the stranger, or the poor and humble artizan? I expect, nay all have an imperious demand, to hear this answered. Is not now each eye bent to notice, and each hand raised to set down, the questionable acts of the priestly function? Attend then, I humbly pray, reverend sirs, to the remonstrances of one who can truly affirm, that he has ever held your sacred characters in the most perfect apostolic light that a sinful layman is capable to comprehend or give way to. Laying aside this kind of reasoning, I proceed with my account. I found this church mandate of refusal to participate in prayer not so absolute but that a trifling *douceur* properly applied let me pass on; when, uniminded, I placed myself in an obscure corner of the anti-chapel, to hear the melody, and behold the *improvements* made here of late consonant with present clerical taste and accommodation. The members of the college now began to enter, not in any manner of order or procession, but in a promiscuous sort, one carelessly after another, some with surplices on, and some with this necessary robe dangling on their arms, as though they came Compulsion's slaves, to drag through an hour of foundation ceremony, whose fetters were forged when ignorance and *superstition* held mankind in awe. I may, perhaps too often for the subjects of these essays, have owned a natural weakness (incurable in me), an overcharged susceptibility to the effects of sweetest harmony; yet I may meet with the indulgence I wish for, all remembering the divine Shakspeare's precepts,

"The man that has not musick in his soul
Is fit for treason," &c.

However, thus prepared, I waited to hear the heavenly strain. Indifference still held on his gentle sway, and I resigned the expectation of feeling the pleasures of the melting note to gaze round and round at the new order of architectural things; which, from the prescribed moments of service, were commented on but in a general manner. Some other opportunity will the better enable me to be more particular in the *improvements*, and do the proper office to that genius who has bid them thus appear, in giving due praise or otherwise.

Imprimis. The West window. Part of the mullions cut away, and tracer-stopped up, to assimilate itself to a modern

tern conceived representation of the Nativity; indeed, well calculated to draw the attention from the vestiges of the old *font* at the East end. The *chef-d'œuvre* here "to glut the eye," as Evelyn has it, is the organ and gallery. Profusion, in this performance, with his fellow Confusion, seem to have united to defy the sting of Criticism. But of this anon.—"And the chancels (or choirs) shall remain as they have done in times past;" so says the Order for Morning and Evening Prayers in the Book of Common Prayer.—On each side of the entrance into the choir the screen backing the stalls has been changed to an open pannelled fence, *framed and glazed*, to shew, no doubt, the devotional attitudes through them of the dignitaries thus accommodated. The carving under the stall-seats (many of which are of the indecorous kind, and introduced there for certain historical reasons) have been cut from their secluded situations, and are now stuck up on each side of the fronts of the pews ranging the approach to the altar. Are they thus exhibited to aid the devout Christian in his conceptions of beatific glory? or set to engage the young students' eyes, to prevent their falling into the errors of drowsiness, or to make them shun the like emblems of frail mortality? Much of the embellishments now adorning the East end of the chapel, if I mistake not, are original, they having for many years been hid from the general eye. I call to mind that, previous to the laying this work open by the alterations to be made in the chapel, I more than once directed the attention of some of the Dignitaries to particles of these precious morsels, they just appearing from behind the disguising, or, it may be, the protecting wall, that had shut them out from iconoclasts, or the like barbarous foes to ancient art.

William of Wykeham, the great light of the Edwardian æra, who shone alike as the learned divine, the patriotic statesman, and the ingenious architect, first gave being to these walls: therefore its contour was of that style so peculiar to the age he lived in. This reflection seems to have had very little weight in the present *improvements*, as the principal objects in the new work are evidently culled from the modes of architecture known first in the reigns of Henry VI. and VII. and the rest of the business is made out agreeable to the

Roman and Grecian prejudices, interlarded with much whim and fancy, at once evincing an inferior choice of selection, and a disregard to the founder's first designs, his name, and his extraordinary abilities.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

Improvement—used by professional men as the watchword to begin their devolutions on our ancient works, and held up to beguile the senses of those who give them their "orders" so to do. This is most strongly marked in the late exhibition, where we find "designs proposed for the *improvement*" of this college; by which we are given to understand, among the other depredations recommended, that the very curious and the only existing cloister in either of our Universities is to be a principal sufferer. I refer the heads of this college to p. 223, wherein they will find my address to the good people of the city of York, intent on the demolition of their ancient historic gates, towers, and walls; which having perused, let me inform them, such my "warning voice" has not been without effect; for a gentleman of the first consequence in that part of the country has been with me a short time since, with the agreeable intelligence, that the wreck of their architectural renown is for the present deferred. Magdalen college! to thy guardians I now call with another "warning voice." Do ye wish to build, lack ye more habitations, sigh ye for modern halls, saloons, drawing-rooms? Your premises give every space that such erections require. Then forbear your plan of *improvement* and destruction to be wrought on your mounds, which in their pristine state prove your right to all your honours, emoluments, and ranks, among the virtues of an University establishment, where gratitude to the memories of the founders of colleges is (or ought to be) held one of the first obligations to be complied with in such princely and useful institutions. Well, ye assure us that your intended pile is to be entirely unconnected with, and in no way trenching on any one stone of your present buildings; yet forbear to begin the same without well considering the propriety of the plans and elevations, in their pretences to be correct "imitations" of those architectural parts you may now call your own. Trust not professional men in this respect, nursed in the prejudices of the "heathen school" of constructing

constructing edifices; their bigotry for foreign modes will not let them, of their own wills, be true to the ancient architecture of their native land. Thus advised, reverend sirs, you hold the destiny of those walls you are bound to save, or the ceaseless regrets for pursuing other persuasions will for ever be held up by your own convictions for having despised my "warning voice."

Oxford! I leave thy towers and spires, thy courts and walls, still the Muses' seat, and once the asylum of an unfortunate Monarch. Oxford! I leave you; but I shall quick return, to count out what sum remains of your ancient architectural glory, and what debts contracted on the firm of professional innovating taste. I doubt I shall have a severe balance to take account of; but the hour will come, when censure must be heard—and then men smile no more! AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. IV.

MR. URBAN, *Portsea, July 1.*

STRANGE as it may appear, it is a fact, that some of the best geniuses and most learned that have wrote on the Grecian architecture have in vain exerted their talents in exploring the meaning of the *scamilli impares* mentioned in chap. iii. book II. of Vitruvius. All their explanations lie open to unanswerable objections; which proves clearly that Vitruvius intended nothing like the devices they have invented. Bernardinus Baldus indeed hit upon the truth; but, baffled afterwards by another passage in the same ch., he gave it up, conceiving that this second passage could not be reconciled with it; he then had recourse to another explanatory device as foreign to the thing intended by Vitruvius as it is senseless in itself; as will be proved.

The whole mystery of this business is, that commentators have singled out the two puzzling terms *scamilli impares*, and bestowed infinite pains to develop them out of the clouds in which they had themselves involved them, by neglecting the concomitant words of the text; which would, when rightly understood, have served as interpreters. In fact, it is not erudition, but scrutiny that is here required; and had these learned gentlemen stooped to the humble task of inspecting the mason at his bench, and asked of him an explanation of his familiar mechanic

terms, they would have soon discovered the appropriate meaning of some other terms in the passages where *scamilli impares* occurs, which, when known, would facilitate the discovery in question; such as, *exæquari*, in the first passage; and *æqualis modulus*, in the second. When commentators have read these expressions in our master's work, they proceeded at once to render them by similar words in their own language, but to as little purpose in making them understood in their architectural appropriate sense, as if they had transcribed them all Latin as they are. Now the working mason could have informed them, that when stones are prepared for any intended ornamental work, they are *got-out*, as they call it, by a *gage*, which is a thin piece of board, of a suitable size, on the edge whereof is nicely cut the counter part of mouldings or other raised ornaments: by this gage they transferred the profile at each end on the edge of the stone, and then worked down the face till, by repeated applications of the gage, they discovered the truth of their work. But when only a smooth even surface was required to be *got-out* in a collection of stones, this was proved by the *level*, a well-known instrument. This last operation is what Vitruvius calls *dirigere ad libellam*; but the former by the gage, he calls *exæquare ad æqualem modulum*: i. e. in English *to get-out by the gage*. Now it was the misunderstanding of the appropriate sense of these expressions that occasioned the difficulty in discovering the meaning of the *scamilli impares*, as will presently appear when the two passages of this chapter are under consideration: but it may first be convenient to apprize the reader that the continuation of the ornaments of the stylobate at the intercolumniates is not that which Vitruvius calls podium, but only the foundation of it. The podium was nothing more than a kind of balustrade between the columns, to prevent people from falling over, when there were no steps to descend from the sides of the platform, on which the temple with its columns was erected. This being premised, together with the above explanation of the terms *exæquari* and *æqualis modulus*, the passages following will be intelligible.

Vitruvius speaking of the steps in fronts and sides of the raised platform, says, "if instead of steps on three of the sides

sides there is to be a podium, for this purpose the rule must be, that the base, dado, corona, and cymatium conform to the stylobate itself of the columns:” and then immediately says, “stylobatum ita oportet *cæquari*, uti habeat per medium adjectionem per *scamillos impares*, ut enim ad libellam dirigetur, alveolatus oculo videbitur. Hoc autem uti *scamilli* ad id convenientes fiant, item in extremo libro forma & demonstratio erit descripta.” In English thus, “It behoveth that the stylobate be *in got-out*, that it may have an addition through the middle, for if it shall be wrought by the level it will appear to the eye trench-like. And this, that the *scamilli* may be made suitable for it, the form and design shall again be given in the tenth book.” (But this design, with all others of our master, are lost.)

Vitruvius, in the beginning of this chapter, directs that square walls be erected on the foundation in the parts where the columns are to stand, which are to become their stylobates; and, when there were steps along the sides, these square bases or walls were completely hid: towards the tops of the walls arches were turned at the intercolumniades, to receive the pavement of the wings. Now when there were no steps, these square walls (called also *stereobates*, from their being of solid masonry) exposed to view, were decorated with bases, dado, and cornices; and the intervals under the podium are here ordered by our master to receive the same decoration of bases, dado, and cornice, conformable to those of the stylobate itself. Let it be attentively observed that Vitruvius orders the addition (whatever it may be) to be given to the middle of the stylobate, and not to those parts under the podium which he orders only to be assimilated to the stylobate as to base, dado, corona, and cymatium, and then to prevent this uninterrupted continuation exhibiting a trench-like appearance, he orders that in *getting-out* this ornamental case-work for the solid wall under each column, there be an addition to the middle. This appears so clear that it admits of neither doubt nor dispute. But what this addition (as to form) really is, we know nothing from the present cited passage, other than a promise from our master. The following passage, however, when understood in the sense which shall be proved to be

that of our master, will throw a light on the whole subject, and conclusively determine what these *scamilli impares* are. “*Capitulis perfectis*,” says Vitruvius, “denique in *summis columnarum scapis*, non ad libellam sed ad *æqualem modulum* collocatis, uti quæ adjectio in stylobatis facta fuerit, in *superioribus membris* respondeat symmetria epistylorum.” In English literally thus: “The capitals being finished, in the last place things ranged on the tops of the columns shafis, not according to the level, but *by the gage*, in order that the symmetry of the epistyles in *their upper members* may answer to the addition that may have been made in the stylobates;” so far Vitruvius.

* * * The remainder of this essay (which waits only for the engraver) shall appear in our next, with No V.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 7.

I QUESTION not but you have often observed how far we are every day departing from simplicity, even when we write upon subjects of the most familiar kind. Our thoughts never venture abroad but in full-dress. A flowery poetical style is creeping, not very gradually, into works even of the plain matter-of-fact kind; and, if we proceed much farther in the introduction of metaphorical expressions and the pompous language of imagery, perhaps history will have the merit of affording as much entertainment and as little instruction as fiction. Yet, fast as our style is departing from *prose*, I do not think that the number of *poets* will thereby be increased; for as our poetry is drawing itself out into prose, and is called verse only for the *form's sake*, perhaps the proportions may still be preserved, and the coalescing parties take no more room in the world than they did before.

But the effects of a flowery style are not confined to books: from them they will imperceptibly creep into popular harangues and parliamentary speeches; and thence, by an easy transition, into familiar conversation. Of this I might give many instances; but I shall for the present confine myself to that grand and imposing contrivance the *hyperbole*, which is now so very common in conversation, that we scarcely know the dimensions, qualities, or merit, of any thing merely from the manner in which it is described. “I dined yesterday,” said a certain facetious alderman to me,

derman to me, "with our friend Deputy —, who has an *immense* fine house. he gave us a *glorious* beef-steak, and a *famous* bottle of wine."

Now, Mr Urban, in order to comprehend the absurdity of this magnifying language, perhaps it would be proper to translate it into some foreign tongue, and shew it to a native of the country. What would he think of the *immensity* of a house of three stories high, of the *glory* of a slice of beef broiled on a gridiron, or of the *fame* of a bottle of wine that had travelled incog. from Lisbon, or perhaps not quite so far?—Not that I would propose this translation into *French*, for that people are as well acquainted with *hyperbole* as ourselves; and within these few days their navy has been *covered with glory* by taking an English ship *ready stranded*!

When Dr. Johnson accompanied Mr. Boswell to Harwich, the latter said, "it would be *terrible* if the Doctor should not find a speedy opportunity of returning to London, and be confined to so dull a place." JOHNSON. "Do not, Sir, accustom yourself to use big words for little matters. It would *not* be *terrible*, though I *were* to be detained some time here." Mr. Boswell adds, "the practice of using words of disproportionate magnitude is, no doubt, too frequent every where; but, I think, most remarkable among the French, of which all who have travelled in France must have been struck with innumerable instances."

I am always happy to fortify myself behind the remarks of such a man as Johnson, whose strict regard to accuracy and veracity led him frequently to check the use of big words for little things, and of whose opinion I shall probably avail myself hereafter. But to proceed.

It is not remarkable that the infidel age we live in should have given up all belief in prodigies, and consider such as are recorded in history to be fabulous; yet, to shew that every age has its favourite credulities, how often do we hear from the most obstinate freethinkers of a *prodigious* full playhouse, a *prodigious* fine woman, and, to mention what will be easily understood at this season, a *prodigious* fine haunch of venison?

As to *fire*, we have certainly imbibed some very sublime conceptions.

GENT. MAG. August, 1801.

Sometimes we meet a military man with an *enormous* large hat; sometimes our friend has taken an *enormous* long walk; sometimes we hear of a lady of fashion telling an *enormous* lie at her own rout; and the person who ventures to contradict her guilty of an *enormous* breach of good manners. And indeed I know not whether the mention of such a circumstance in this letter may not, on my part and yours, Mr. Editor, be reckoned an *enormous* departure from our accustomed *urbanity*.

I was lately told that the building of the West-India docks would be a *vast* undertaking: the Duke of Bridgewater's canal was honoured with the same epithet many years ago; so was the building of St. Paul's; and so may be the constructing an iron bridge from London to Southwark. Nay, I have no objection to add the improvements carrying on at Snowhill and the Paddington canal. But no man shall convince me of the *vast* length of his garden at Pentonville, of the *vast* distance between the Royal Exchange and the Horus at Kennington, or of the *vast* difference between a piece of meat boiled or roasted. I will allow that the height of the Alps—and even of the Welsh mountains—may be *vast*; but I do not wish my friends at Hampstead and Highgate to talk of the *vast* height of their hills, the *vast* trouble they have in ascending, and the *vast* pleasure they enjoy when they have reached the top.

During a time of war, we generally put into circulation a set of big words from our military dictionaries: nor do I object to this; every thing relative to war should be made as important and terrible as possible. I can hear, therefore, without critical offence, of the *tremendous* roar of cannon at Aboukir, or the *tremendous* discharge of artillery at Marengo; but (I speak it with submission to a very loyal and useful body of men who have certainly made *some* noise in the world) I have no notion of the *tremendous* musquetry of a volunteer corps any more than I have, or can believe, of the *tremendous* fall of an old brick-house, although I read it in the papers. I like proper words in proper places, and will make all decent allowance for *tremendous* earthquakes, tempests, and volcanos. But such is probably my dulness and want of apprehension,

prehension, that I can form no idea of prodigious miniatures and tremendous playthings.

It is not unlikely that we have borrowed some of our big words in common use from novels and other works of fiction, in which nothing is described without an appellation calculated "to elevate and surprise." In them, however, all this may be allowable; nor could the business of love, disappointment, contradiction, &c. be carried on without a more familiar alliance with heaven, hell, angels, fiends, torments, flames, darts, and agonies, than would be convenient or safe in real life. A new language also must be invented when we animate groves, woods, and rivers, and make them droop or bloom, run or stagnate, in sympathy with the distresses of a pair of true lovers. Yet this language is not intelligible any where else. It will not do in common occurrences; it is not understood upon Change; and, although of late introduced in our courts of law, it has not appeared to the best advantage.

If, however, we accustom ourselves to big words, we shall soon find that the return to simple accuracy will be very difficult, and somewhat mortifying. Many men deal so much in the marvellous in narration, that a plain unadorned tale will scarcely command attention. And here, I think, we fall into a danger against which the great and good man already quoted was accustomed to guard all his friends—a *carelessness about truth*. If we trace the progress of lax story-tellers, we shall probably find that they began with using words of disproportionate magnitude, and from the cant of compliment soon reached that inaccuracy as to facts which has all the mischiefs of falsehood without the wilful intention. The following sentiment, which Dr. Johnson gave to a well-known lively lady, ought never to be forgotten: "It is more from carelessness about truth than from intentional lying that there is so much falsehood in the world." And there cannot be a more certain and infallible means of acquiring an indifference about truth, than to accustom oneself to big words in a wrong meaning, or the cant of compliment without any meaning at all.

As to professed story-tellers, or anecdote-mongers, I shall reserve what I have to remark on *their talent* for another

occasion. They do not properly rank with the men of big words, who were chiefly in my eye when I began what I am afraid, Mr. Urban, you will think a desultory epistle. I cannot conclude it, however, without remarking, that I have for some time past observed, in the writings of certain controversial authors, a warmth of temper which has driven them into the use of terms of indignation highly disproportioned to their subject. Where doctrines are concerned, where morals are in danger, where the happiness of a nation is at stake, we not only allow for, but almost approve, a zeal that borders on indignation. Yet, in matters of taste, one is always hurt to discover a want of manners, and that this should be most conspicuous where the real difference of opinion is the smallest. May I not venture to suggest, that "somewhat too much of this" is obvious in the controversy between the *Greeks* and the *Goths*? Although I highly respect both parties, and *side* with the *Goths toto animo*, I would have both to recollect, that they are not vindicating the being of a God, nor impugning the Socinian heresy; that the principles on which a cathedral is built are not the same with those by which a religion may be overturned; and that when we see the words *abominable, odious, monstrous, degrading, unnatural, &c.* staring us in the face, we are apt to be reminded, not of pointed arches or ill-mended screens, but of profligacy, robbery, and murder.

SECUNDA.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 5.

"THE internal proportions of New college chapel are correct, even so as to emulate those of a Grecian temple; and the lightness of the arcade dividing the antechapel could have originated only in the genius of the immortal Wykeham. I speak of them as they were left by him, and if the subsequent alterations there in 1636 and 1684 had *spared the architecture*. From the decay of the roof it was found necessary to renew it totally; and Mr. James Wyatt was intrusted by the Society with re-modelling of their venerable structure. To disparage by petty criticism a work which few survey without admiration, would be an invidious work, by which, I trust, these pages will not be disgraced; and it is with diffidence and respect of the

emulor

eminent talents of Mr. Wyatt that I venture remarks dictated solely by a love of truth. It will be previously enquired, whether it were Mr. Wyatt's intention to restore this chapel to a perfect correspondence with the style of architecture by which Wykeham's age is definitely marked? or was he at liberty to introduce the ornaments of subsequent architects, by his judicious adoption of which a beautiful whole might be composed? With no great hazard of probability, we will suppose that these improvements had been gradually made during the lapse of the last centuries, yet it can scarcely be allowed that Wykeham's original plan has been followed with accuracy. For the restoration of the altar-piece as a part of his design Mr. Wyatt has great credit; and we will not scrutinize too closely whether the scriptural histories in marble bas-reliefs above the altar could have been made by any sculptor of any country then in existence. Considering that the very numerous canopies and pedestals were not to be restored to their original destination of containing images, would it not have produced a better effect if the series had been composed of fewer and larger niches? There is now no bold mass of ornament; and the largest, which is the organ-case, is violated by a conceit which a very fastidious spectator would call a peep-hole. By candlelight all the rich shrine-work of the altar is lost, as it is barely distinguishable from a plain wall. It is the opinion of a considerable critick, that the Gothic roof loses its beauty in every degree in which it is rendered more flat*; an effect sufficiently obvious upon a comparison of the great centre arch and the heads of the windows with the expanse of the new vaulting, with which they have an imperfect accordance. In the canopies of the stalls we are brought forward to the luxuriant Gothic of Henry VII. The application of the carved *subsellia* to the present reading-desks is a new idea; Antiquaries well know that it is but rarely that the subjects of these carvings will bear light and exposure. In all the old choirs they are frequent, and were made the reciprocal vehicle of satire between the regular and secular clergy. The vices of either, be they what they might, were exhibited in images grossly indecorous. Here

then is no adherence to *costume*. Considering the present chapel not as a restoration but an imitation of the styles subsequent to the founder, where will the archetype of the organ-case be seen? The execution of the whole is exquisite; and it might have been supposed that Mr. Wyatt would have recurred at least to the tomb of Wm. Wykeham in Winchester cathedral, built by the bishop himself, for the purest of all authorities in the minutest Gothic or shrine-work. In that church is an unrivalled series of sepulchral *scellæ*, including the whole of the 15th century, from Wykeham to Fox*. In the first-mentioned tomb all is simple and harmonious; the progressive richness of the other two, and the exuberant littleness, yet heavy in its effect, which distinguishes the last, appear to have been mutilated by Mr. W. without much discrimination.

"Yet, whatever disposition for *ædificatio* we may indulge for the moment, no mind, especially a poetical mind, can quit this beautiful and highly decorated scene without sentiments of the fullest gratification. The improvements adopted from Mr. W.'s plans at Merton and Baliol would have been more judicious and appropriate, had he condescended to consult or follow the Gothic archetypes existing in both these colleges. Merton has a fine roof in its chapel, and Baliol a bay window of great beauty. The central points in Mr. W.'s new roofs are too flat, and the ramifications too few and plain for the manner he professes to imitate. His plans at Magdalen have undergone the test of public opinion, but are as yet unexecuted†."

Such, Mr. Urban, are the sentiments of Mr. Dallaway, in his "*Anecdotes of the Arts in England*," just published (p. 69—74); a work written and to be read *con amore*. They are, with all the candour of expression, as

* "These monuments are all engraved in the *Monumenta Vetusta* of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. II. but not Wykeham's." EDIT.

† The late Mr. James Esdaile restored the altars of King's college, Cambridge, and Ely cathedral, to the just model of the Gothic originals. We are happy to add to his name, Mr. Wilkins, of Cambridge, whose lodge to Lord Fitzwilliam's seat, at Milton, near Peterborough, is a performance of pure Gothic that deserves to be engraved for the publick. EDIT.

strong a satire as his most envious rivals or inveterate enemies can urge against his skill in Gothic architecture, which it is clear to all the world he neither does understand, nor has the least wish to make himself master of or improve. The man who could demolish such a model of Gothic architecture as Bp. Beauchamp's chapel at Salisbury, and knock about the rich and unparalleled ornaments of St. Stephen's chapel as if they were rotten bricks in an old wall, and then, with a littleness of mind that no man of science would cherish, shut out every person of real curiosity from preserving by drawings or descriptions some of the finest specimens of our early painting, cannot be a scientific GOTHIC ARCHITECT. Every praise he can desire is bestowed on his portal and quadrangle at Christchurch, and the exterior of his library at Oriel, and the Pantheon in Oxford-street, and the *mausolea* of lords Darnley and Yarborough. Here then let Mr. W. rest his proud pretensions, without risking his fame in a contempt and demolition of antient Gothic*, and the substitution of fantastic heterogeneous mixture of his own modern. Let him do this, and CARTER is his friend. A FRIEND OF J. CARTER†.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 10.
DR. HAGER has communicated to the editors of the last Monthly Magazine a fac-simile of one of the inscribed bricks mentioned in your last, p. 599. He finds a resemblance between the characters of that inscription and those at Persepolis. It was supposed such inscriptions were confined to the ruins at the latter place; but M. Beauchamp, correspondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, on his return from Bagdad, where he had resided several years, brought to the learned Abbé Barthélemy specimens of such characters discovered on the bricks still remaining in great numbers near Helleh, on the Euphrates,

* "The ambition of producing novelty, so conspicuous in the present age, does not promise well for the national architecture. A happy imitation is of much more value than defective original; and to copy excellence with spirit and character is a test of no inferior ability." Dillaway, p. 159.

† It is but proper to observe, that the coincidence of subject with that in p. 700 is entirely accidental; neither of the writers having seen the other's letter. EDIT.

on the identical spot where, according to D'Anville, Rennell, and other geographers, the antient Babylon was situated. Besides these bricks, M. Beauchamp found several cylinders, three inches in diameter, composed of a white substance, and covered with very small writing, resembling the inscriptions at Persepolis as described by Charden; also a number of blue stones with inscriptions engraved on them. Mr. B's correspondence was translated from the French of the *Journal des Sçavans*, and inserted in the *European Magazine*, 1792. M. Michaux, a French botanist, who has again accompanied Capt. Bauden in his voyage of discoveries, while at Bagdad procured, and lately brought to Paris, a fine inscription found in that neighbourhood, containing characters like the Persepolitan ones; of which M. Millin, keeper of the Cabinet of Antiques, has procured a plaster cast to be made, to circulate copies among the literati, one of which is soon expected in London. This is 1½ foot by 1. The bricks now at the East-India house are of two kinds, one dried in the sun, the other baked in a furnace, exactly corresponding with Herodotus's description of the materials of Babylon, confirmed by Josephus, who says, the like were employed at the tower of Babel*, and one of the pillars of Seth.

A question arises, Whether these inscriptions are to be read horizontally, and from the left-hand or from the right, or perpendicularly or from bottom to top? Niebuhr and Tychsen incline to the former opinion, that they are to be read horizontally from left to right; Raspe perpendicularly; and Wahl, that they run at least sometimes from right to left. Hyde and Witte, professors at Rostock, thought them fanciful scrawls or ornaments†. Niebuhr made out three different alphabets among them, one of which Tychsen employed to decypher part of the inscription, but gained no converts to his sentiments. Col. Vallancey thinks they bear a strong resemblance to the Irish Ogham; but Sir William Jones deems them so complex, and the vari-

* Could it be such as the Israelites were compelled to make in Egypt? If so, the opinion that they were the labourers employed in building the pyramids is at once done away. EDIT.

† Such the famous *written mountains* have afforded after close investigation. EDIT.

utions so numerous, as to preclude an opinion that they could be symbols of articulate sounds.

Dr. H. proposes to lay these and other opinions in a larger work before the publick, and by that means throw if possible some farther light on the subject.

Yours, &c. D. H. D.

Mr. URBAN,

August 15.

AS an addition to the Collections which have been formed respecting the Antiquities of the county of Surrey, permit me to offer a few notes which I made last summer in passing through the antient borough of Haslemere.

Haslemere is a place of great antiquity, but suffered much during the wars between the Saxons and the Danes. In the reign of Edward IV. it received summonses to send members to Parliament. It has a weekly market on Tuesdays, and is distant 42 miles from London.

The church stands in an agreeable situation half a mile out of the town, adjoining to which is the parsonage, enlivened with a charming prospect of woodland and distant hills. The following inscriptions are taken from the inside of the church.

1. "Sacred to the memory of JAMES MORE MOLYNEUX, esq. who represented in parliament this antient borough of Haslemere; an honour several of his ancestors had before arrived at.

He was the eldest son of Sir More Molyneux, of Lofely, in this county, and, during the time he was a burges for this town, he fulfilled the important trust his constituents were pleased to repose in him with spirit, assiduity, pleasure, and fidelity; and died confessedly

a promising ornament of his family and country, on the 24th of June, 1759, in the 36th year of his age.

As a lasting memorial of the grateful acknowledgements due to this corporation,

who conferred upon him so distinguishing a mark of their esteem, this stone is here erected"

2. "Here lieth the body of Sir Robert Aulm, bart. of Tenterden in Kent, who departed this life Feb. 13th, 1772, in the 64th year of his age."

Here are also monumental inscriptions over the graves of

Margaret the wife of William Yalden, aged 82.

William Yalden, aged 91.

William Yalden (his son), aged 84.

Anne, relict of the Rev. William Joynes, aged 87.

Elizabeth Joynes (her daughter), aged 80.

Through the liberality of a lady of ample fortune, several curious fragments of painted glass have been placed in the Eastern window of this church, representing in various compartments,

1. Saint Matthew.

2. Our Saviour's Ascension.

3. Saint Mark.

4. Adam and Eve in Paradise.

5. The Nativity.

6. Noah going into the Ark.

7. Saint Luke.

8. Saul thrown from his horse; his attendants offering him assistance: "Savl, Savl, quid persequeris me?"

9. Offering of the Wise Men. Among the numerous presents, I distinguished some fine hams, poultry, and mutton.

10. Saint John.

This singular painting, apparently of antient date, is secured on the outside from accidental injury by wire.

The nave is separated from the transept by four pointed arches resting on low round pillars. Part of a wooden screen remaining under the chancel arch. The font is a large octagonal stone supported on a pillar corresponding with it. On one of the bells is inscribed "Peace and good neighbourhood."

HUGH PETERS.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY XVII.

WERE we to extend our views to the Continent with an intention of particularizing the various commotions which arose, and the jarring interests which existed at this time, in the different courts, it would carry us into a field of too extensive limits for our design; we must therefore content ourselves with observing them so far only as they intimately concern the politics and conduct of our own country. Totally disinterested as was Great Britain in their dissensions at this period, except as her sovereign was elector of Hanover, or as it might respect (the now-hackneyed term) *the balance of power*, better in every point of view would it have been for her, if she had quietly left them to settle their commotions

options among themselves; but interesting herself too deeply in the affairs of the Continent, she appeared even impatient to embroil herself once more in a war, from which could result only disappointment, if not disgrace and discontent.

With the intention of making a powerful diversion in the Netherlands, and distressing France in her most vital parts, 16,000 British troops were embarked for Flanders; and matters being accommodated with Prussia, whereby the safety of Hanover was secured, they were joined by as many Hanoverians and 6000 Hessians, and the whole put under the command of the Earl of Stair. After a shew of activity, as if some action of consequence was to be attempted, the troops suddenly went into winter quarters, and nothing of moment was achieved.

Admiral Matthews, being appointed to command the fleet in the Mediterranean, was exceedingly active, and considerably distressed the enemy both in their commerce and in their hostile preparations. But the fleet under Admiral Vernon, and the army headed by Gen. Wentworth in the West Indies, by no means retrieved their lost reputation; but at last returned to England with the shattered remains of their forces; whilst Gen. Oglethorp, with a handful of men, secured the colony of Georgia against a powerful fleet and army commanded by Don Manuel de Montecano, and not only secured the colony, but attacked them with such spirit and judgment as to oblige them to abandon the enterprise.

The parliament being met, the measures of government underwent a close scrutiny; particularly the subjecting England to a grievous and expensive war for the sake of Hanover. In this investigation the Earl Stanhope, seconded by the Earl of Sandwich, greatly signalized himself. Their judicious and well-timed remarks were followed up by a most pointed speech from the Earl of Chesterfield; shewing the absurd and iniquitous practice of hiring mercenaries from that very Electorate, for the defence of which Britain was groaning under a load of accumulated taxes, whilst the Electorate contributed nothing towards the expence which was incurred for its own security, but even received levy-money from Great Britain, for those troops which had been long raised on its own account.

But all the endeavours of the opposition to bring the ministry to a recollection of their late assertions, or to raise in them a sense of shame, were entirely in vain, for they quashed every measure which in the least tended to curb their late-assumed power, and carried every other which had the sanction of the Court with a determined majority.

The next severe contest which arose in parliament was occasioned by the ministry's bringing in a bill to lower the duties on spirits, and to issue licences at a moderate sum to the retailing thereof, in lieu of the very high duties which had been some years before imposed with an intention of prohibiting the immoderate use of them. Indeed, the interference of Parliament had been most highly necessary both before and at the time this bill was introduced; for so generally had the vice become, through the cheap rate at which foreign spirits were then retailed, that the lower classes of the people, through their immoderate use, were sunk into such a state of profligacy as would have reflected disgrace on the most uncivilized community. Indeed, invitations were publicly exposed, offering to sell a sufficient quantity of those abominable compounds, for the expence of a penny or twopence, to reduce a person to a complete state of intoxication! And so generally were these invitations attended to, that the poor were daily thereby consuming their health, ruining their families, and rendering the receptacles for these deluded characters the scenes of the most filthy vice, riot, execration, and blasphemy. But as the former law had in no case bettered the morals of the people, and had greatly injured the revenues of the nation, as the whole face of the statute was evaded by the clandestine trade to which it gave the greatest encouragement, and from which perhaps larger supplies had been obtained than could have been in the regular channel; it was supposed that the proposed measure would advance the price of the liquors in such a degree as to place them above the finances of the most abject of the people, and yet allow a considerable consumption; the duties on which, and the produce of the licences for the dealers therein, it was expected, would add no inconsiderable sum to the receipts of the Customs. Though these were the intended and expected effects of

of the bill, yet the ministry found it strongly opposed by the Lords Hervey, Gower, Chesterfield, and the whole bench of the Bishops; but it was at last carried, with some amendments, and did in a great measure answer the end proposed.

His Majesty having closed the parliament on the 21st day of April, he soon after, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, &c. set out for Germany.

At the opening of the campaign of 1743, the queen of Hungary had experienced such a change of fortune as to behold her enemies retreating before her forces in all directions, accompanied with the pleasing prospect of now being able to oblige them to make full restitution for all the injuries which she had received during the war. The British forces having already taken the field, under the command of the Earl of Stair, soon found themselves opposed by a superior number of the French; and when the army was joined by his Majesty and the duke on the 9th of June, it was so encompassed by that of the enemy, that all supplies were entirely cut off, and the troops in danger of starving. Seeing no other resource, his Majesty determined to endeavour to force his passage to Hanover, where was a reinforcement of 12,000 Hanoverians and Hessians; for this purpose he quitted Aschaffenburg on the 26th day of June, which was immediately taken possession of by the French; and before he had advanced any considerable distance, he found that a body of 30,000 French had crossed the river, and posted themselves in the most advantageous situation at Deringen, in the line of his march. In this situation, with his retreat entirely cut off, he found his army cooped up in a narrow plain, circumscribed in every direction by hills, woods, the river, or the enemy; and had the imprudent courage of the duke de Gramont but been restrained, there probably would have been no resource for the English army, but to have fought with almost the certainty of an entire defeat, or to have surrendered themselves prisoners of war. But the enemy foregoing all these advantages advanced to the plain, where the courage, intrepidity, and firmness of the British infantry soon determined the fate of the day. The enemy were de-

feated at all points, and being forced to repass the river they sustained the loss of 9000 men; and, had this victory been properly improved, there was the greatest probability that they must have experienced a total discomfiture. In this battle his Majesty and the Duke manifested the greatest courage, and exposed themselves, whilst encouraging their men, to the most imminent dangers, being continually exerting themselves in the warmest parts of the action. As soon as the battle was ended, the king proceeded on his march to Hanover; and though the army received very considerable reinforcements, not only of the Hanoverians and Hessians, but also of 20,000 Dutch auxiliaries, yet nothing of moment was thereby accomplished, but the whole went into winter-quarters in the month of September following.

T. MOR, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

July 20.

TO my last unpremeditated lectures on animalcular disorders, p. 691, give leave to add a few supplemental considerations.

It will, I believe, be found, that, in the cure of the Syphilis, guaiacum, china root, sarsaparilla, salassas, mezereum, the Peruvian bark, cicuta, sapouaria, dulcamara, the murined berytes, the oxydes of copper and of iron, the nitrous acid, the volatile alkali, &c. &c. are very fallacious remedies in this disorder; and that it is in vain to trust to active and robust exercises, evacuations, sudorifics, sweeteners of the blood, vegetable diet, milk, or nutritious food; and that mercury is the only effectual remedy for this disease.

Those considerations have led me to suspect that the cause of the syphilis has not been sufficiently investigated, and that this disorder may possibly be occasioned by animalcula; for it is well known, that mercury is the most effectual destroyer of animalcula in the *materia medica*.

This hypothesis, I suppose, may be treated with disdain by some of the faculty; but no matter. If it should excite any farther enquiry it will be of use; if it should be thought a groundless chimera, it may sink into oblivion, like many other theories in physic.

PODALIRIOS JUNIOR.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Aug. 8.*

THE following letter of Dr. Hildesley, Bp. of Sodor and Mann, has reached my hands since the publication of his Memoirs; and contains, amongst other matter, an anecdote respecting the celebrated Hales of Teddington, and his first tutor, the Bishop's father, which cannot but be entertaining to your readers.

B * *

* Bp. HILDESLEY to Dr. TATHWELL,
Physician at Stamford.

"What is become of my Manks patient?" cries my good friend at Stamford. "Is he committed to the bowels of the Earth, or the depths of the sea?"—Neither as yet, my dear sir: *aduc spiro et vivo.*

"As I had spun out all the symptoms or diagnostics of my complaint, I conceived it needless to trouble you with repetitions, though what physicians are but too often obliged to hear. And I am apt to believe that variation of prescriptions, though often necessary, is yet oftener used to gratify the *impatience* of the complainant, than to answer the necessity of the case.

"The expectation of some time seeing me in England is still to be entertained, if you think it worth entertaining: and I must answer you, as I have several of my friends on that head, by observing, that the summit of human pleasure, in this earthly fluctuating state, consists in *expectation*. So I tell our merchants here, that their chief pleasure is not so much in the thought of what they got by the last voyage, as what they hope to have from the next. And thus I satisfy my expecting friends in England, "that had I been with them this summer, the gratification of seeing me would have been now over; whereas they still enjoy the pleasure of expecting to have me amongst them the next. Enough of this descent on *expectation*: and yet, before I quit it, I must take leave to congratulate you, not only on the possession of the expected first fruits of your nuptials, but I hope by this time upon the prospect of a further increase.

"You are very kind in furnishing your Siberian friend with some intelligence and anecdotes on the state of men and things of the world; of which we, a little sort of floating amphibious part of it, are furnished with very late and sparing notices: nor do the inhabitants here, I believe, much care how little notice is taken of them.

"However, obscure and inconsiderable as we really are, and as some are content to be, the present supervisor of spiritual affairs here thought good to call his clergy together, to join him in address to his present Majesty, like the rest, partly condole-

ing and partly congratulatory. This honour we thought ourselves entitled to, from being as much of the establishment ecclesiastical as other parts of his Majesty's British dominions. I judged it therefore our duty (not to say our interest) to let his Majesty know we were not only obedient, but grateful subjects; having in mind the particular obligations we are under for the protection we share in common with others, whilst we are exempt from bearing any part of the burthen of the war; for, instead of paying either tax or excise, we acknowledge the receipt of one hundred pounds annually from his royal grandfather, toward the support of our poorer clergy*. I do not mean to retail the contents of our address (which possibly you might see in the Gazette of the beginning of February), but to acquaint you how providentially wise we were, in a desire to remind our new monarch of his predecessor's benevolence to the church of *Mann*.

But, though we were told our compliment was graciously accepted from the hands of our metropolitan†, to whom I transmitted it, the most significant proof of its reception we chose to expect from the next pay-day at the Exchequer; which was answered accordingly. And we have now the pleasure to expect the like from year to year, or rather from quarter to quarter; for so punctually and so often are our expectations gratified. Well said, loyal church of Mann! and well done, good King George III. Small as this benefaction may sound in a wealthy Englishman's ear, it has been the chief support of some of the Manks clergy for years; the poorest of which now lives as well as any rector of fourscore or a hundred can in England.

"Some of my partial friends seem to wonder that I don't put in for a vacancy among the translations now at hand; but I should wonder more at myself if I did. The weight of the station and trust I am already honoured with is full as much as my weak shoulders can bear. If I have no other mark of wisdom, I have a claim on that no insignificant one of *knowing when I am well*.

"And now, sir, give me leave to ask you, in what clement clime you think the *edendrach* bids fairest to sprout; and whether it is likely to blossom and bear fruit before the close of the present bland shedding season? It seems to me to be dying away for want of being watered with the protevick showers of humanity, the springs of which, I fear, are lower than ever.

"Are you not much pleased at her royal Highness's choice of Dr. Young to succeed

* See Butler's Memoirs of Hildesley, p. 306, 307.

† Dr. John Gilbert, Abp. of York.

her late clerk of the closet? It is unaccountable that so good and so ingenious a man should have lain so long unnoticed and unrewarded*.

"His worthy predecessor Dr. Hales made me happy in an uninterrupted correspondence of upwards of thirty years†; and consequently I have a sensible loss of him by his death. I had a letter from him a few weeks before, of two folio pages, close wrote; at the conclusion of which he says, "This is a long letter from one in his 84th year." My father had the honour of his earliest erudition, as a private preceptor, at his rectory house in Kent; but soon discovering his too improveable genius, especially in the philosophical way, to be confined to a country parson's institutions, he was sent to Cambridge, which I believe was not originally intended‡. The Doctor afterwards shewed his regard to his first tutor, by transferring some share of it to his less worthy son.

"I scarce see a publick paper but what reminds me of my own mortality, by certifying me of the death of some of my friends; among the rest the worthy and ingenious Mr. Richardson has taken his flight. For want of room, and also to save the trouble of transcribing, I here send you his and a young lady's opinion of immodestly facetious *Sbandy*||; to which I refer you, for relief from this unmerciful tedious visit of your friend and servant,

M. S. MANK."

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 14.

IN answer to the enquiries of your correspondent *Moultrieensis*, p. 547, after Bishop Fowler, I have to observe, that

Edward Fowler, afterwards bishop of Gloucester, was born, 1632, at Westerleigh, co. Gloucester, of which his father William was vicar, and ejected for non-conformity, 1662. He was educated at the college school at Gloucester under William Russell, who had married his sister, and in the beginning of 1650 became clerk, and, 1653, one of the chaplains, of Corpus

Christi, Oxford, and in the latter year B. A. He took the degree of M. A. at Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford, 1656, and became chaplain to Annabella Countess Dowager of Kent, who presented him to the rectory of Northill, co. Bedford. Having been educated in Presbyterian principles, he did not conform early; but his excellent moral writings recommended him to Abp. Sheldon, who collated him, 1673, to the rectory of Allhallows, Bread street; 1675-6, he was installed into the fourth prebend of Gloucester cathedral; and succeeded Dr. Prickett, bishop of Gloucester, 1681, in the vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate; and the same year accumulated the degrees of B. and D. D. His defence of the Protestant religion rendered him obnoxious to the Court, and in all probability drew on him a malicious prosecution, 1685, by some of his parishioners, alledging that he was guilty of *Whiggism*, &c.; and, after a trial at Doctors Commons, he was suspended for having acted several things contrary to the Canons of the Church. He was the second who signed the resolution not to read King James's declaration; and, 1691, was nominated to the see of Gloucester on the refusal of Bp. Frampton to take the oaths. In this dignity he died at Chelsea, Aug. 26, 1714. His epitaph in *Hendon* church is in Mr. Lysons's *Environs of London*, III. 9; by which it appears, that he died in the 82d year of his age, having "approved himself worthy of his dignity, by a faithful and diligent discharge of his pastoral office, till disabled by age and bodily infirmities," and was buried in the grave of his first wife within that church, "leaving behind him, in the excellent treatises published by himself, lasting monuments of learning, judgement, piety, and Christian temper of mind." These are, "The Principles and Practices of

* Dr. Young's appointment, in 1761, was at the advanced age of eighty years! He died in April 1765.

† Now, long since, irrecoverably lost; *Fallis, pro pudor, flagrante cadavere!*

‡ The Bishop's father was the Rev. Mark Halesley, then rector of Mursdon near Sittingbourne, to which he was presented, in 1694, by Sir Thomas Hales, bart. of Beakbourne, in Kent, and John Hales, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, brothers of Dr. Stephen Hales; who was born in 1677. (His grandfather was created a baronet by King Charles II.) In 1696, Dr. Hales was entered a pensioner of Stene's college, in Cambridge, and was admitted a fellow in 1703. "The bent of his genius to Natural Philosophy began soon to shew itself. Botany was his first study, in which he took infinite pains when he was a very young man." See the Biograph. Dictionary in 25 vols. 8vo.

|| These desirable pieces are not found with the letters obligingly sent me. B.

GENT. MAG. August, 1801.

corrected

certain moderate Divines of the Church of England, abusively called *Latitudinarians*, truly represented and defended," 1670 and 1671, 8vo; "The Design of Christianity," 1671 and 1676, 8vo; attacked by John Bunyan, and defended by the Bishop in a tract, intitled, "Dirt wiped off, or a manifest Discovery of the gross Ignorance, Errorousness, and most unchristian and wicked Spirit of one John Bunyan, Lay-preacher in Bedford, which he hath shewed in a vile Pamphlet published by him against the Design of Christianity," 1672, 4to; "*Libertas Evangelica*, or a Discourse of Christian Liberty, being a further Pursuance of the Argument of the Design of Christianity," 1680, 8vo; four tracts against Popery, 1683, 4, 7, 4to; two on the Trinity, against the Socinians; "An Answer to the Paper delivered by Mr. Ashton at his Execution," 1695, 8vo; and 18 sermons, enumerated in Letsome's Preacher's Assistant (only ten of them in the *Biographia Britannica* and *Biographical Dictionary*). One of these sermons, preached on the death of Queen Mary, 1695, is distinguished from one whose text is Job. ii. 10, on the disingenuity and unreasonableness of repining at afflicting providences, 1707; but these were probably only two editions of the same discourse.

He married, first, Anne, daughter of Arthur Bernardiston, of the Inner Temple, esq. master in chancery, who died Dec. 19, 1696, and by whom he had three sons, Nathaniel, Edward, and Richard; and five daughters, Anne, Anne, Susannah, Elizabeth, and Mary; of whom Edward, Richard, Susannah, Elizabeth, and Mary, survived him. His second wife was Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Dr. Ezekiah Burton, dau. of Ralph Trevor, of London, merchant. By the will of his youngest son, Richard, the bodies of the bishop and his first wife were removed into a vault made in the church-yard with those of his second son and his wife.

These particulars of him and his works are taken from *Athenæ Oxonienses*, II. 1029; *Fasii*, II. 101, 112; and the *Biographia Britannica* and *Biographical Dictionary*. A portrait of the bishop by Kneller was engraved in mezzotinto by Smith, 1717.

In that excellent work of Mr. Faber's, intitled, "*Floræ Hebraicæ*," just published, there is some great want

of connection between the notes p. 24, 25, of vol. I. E. E.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

RECOLLECTING to have seen in one of the daily papers, printed a few years ago, a copy of a memorial presented to his Majesty on behalf of Admiral Nelson, in which was enumerated a long catalogue of important services performed in defence of his country; and, as he has since that time very considerably added to the number of naval victories obtained over our foreign enemies; I have taken the liberty to request one of your intelligent correspondents to collect a correct list of all the naval achievements of that gallant hero, with the number of ships taken and destroyed in each action, and to send it for insertion in your excellent Magazine. I am persuaded that you will very willingly record whatever tends to display the superior bravery of Old England's sailors, as I am sure that such a catalogue would be read with exulting pleasure by every sincere friend to this happy country.

Yours, &c.

G. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Bristol, Aug. 5.

AS I understand the publick may, in the course of a short time, expect a new and enlarged edition of *Harwood's Classics*, I thought it might not be improper to propose some alterations, whereby this treatise, as I conceived, might be considerably improved. The propositions I would offer to the consideration of the editor are the following:

1. That no edition be inserted in the volume without its character being sketched; and that this should be done either by adding the words "a good or a bad edition;" or rather, that the editions be placed in such order that their deserts may be known from their situation.

2. That the best editions of Hebrew Bibles be inserted.

3. That the best editions of Latin Bibles be inserted.

4. That the best editions of Greek Lexicons be inserted, as *Scapula*, &c.

5. That the best editions of Latin Dictionaries be inserted.

6. That the best edition of such authors as *Grotius*, *Erasmus*, *Buchanan*, *Scaliger*, &c.

Perhaps it may be objected to my

later

latter propositions, that they have nothing to do with editions of the Classics. I allow it; but answer, no more have those of the New Testament or Fathers*, which are to be met with in former editions. The truth is, that Harwood himself well knew, that, although these did not strictly belong to the title of his work, they would make it of far more general utility: of course we may expect to see mentioned with distinguished approbation those noble editions of the Classics which have been lately offered to the world by Mr. Wakefield, as also that *chef-d'œuvre* of literature Porson's Euripides. There are likewise many editions of Bleau, Janson, and the Grijns, heretofore omitted, which will be found to well merit the editor's notice. I have only to add, that it is to be hoped the innumerable typographical errors, which had crept into every page of the former editions, will in the next be expunged and corrected.

I would recommend to the editor, before he inserts the commendations so lavishly bestowed in former editions of Harwood† upon Buck's Poetæ Minores Græci, printed 1652, to look if he can discover any of those beauties which the Doctor has so minutely particularized.

Here follow a few editions, which, if the editor thinks proper, he may insert, and whose goodness may be depended on.

Scapulæ Lexicon, fol. à Wetstein, 1680.

Passoris Lexicon, 12mo. Elz. Lug. Bat. 1640.

Alex. ab Alex. Vascosan. Paris, 8vo, 1549, editio princeps.

Bachan. Rerum Scotticarum Historia. Apud Elz. 8vo, Ultraject. 1608, edit. opt.

Grotius de Veritate. 12mo, Elzev. 1674, 1680; the former the best edit.

— de Veritate. 12mo, Hagæ Comitum, 1729.

Cluverii Geographia. Apud Elzev. 12mo, 1677.

Erasmii Colloquia. 8vo, Rotterdam, à Lacræ, 1693.

Bachmanni Poemata. A Wetstein, 12mo, 1687.

Yours, &c. BIBLOPHILOS.

* As also many others, such as Euphorismi Sætyricon, Alex. ab Alex. &c.

† See edit. IV. p. 116.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 15.
I WAS surprized at finding the following definition of the *pope's eye* in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, edit. 1799, 4to:

"Pope's eye (from *pope* and *eye*), the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh. Why so called I know not."

Now, though I know no more than the Doctor *why* it should be so called in common acceptance, or whether he be right in his definition of the part to which the name is given, I cannot but suspect that *pope's eye* is a vulgar misnomer for *popliteal*, q. d. arteries; for, though *poples* is the classical name for the *back* of the thigh, that is not a reason why the vulgar may not have confused it with the *front*.

Boyer, in his French Dictionary, explains the *pope's eye* in a leg of mutton "*le morceau gras*."

Yours, &c. A QUERIST.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 18.
RETURNED from my winter's labours in the metropolis to that agreeable retirement I had occasion to describe in p. 131, I thus take the earliest opportunity of renewing my correspondence with you, and in the first place thus to correct the misprinted semicolon after *inflicted* (col. 1, l. 53), which should have followed *brethren*.

I was pleased to find the memoirs of Dr. W. B. Stevens, p. 106, have been neatly reprinted in the last Edinburgh or Scotch Magazine.

In vol. LXX. p. 934, a correspondent (who gives a very inadequate idea of that beautiful church of Tonge, in Shropshire) enquires for the origin of a singular custom annually observed there, of placing a garland of flowers round the effigies of an antient monument, to the memory of a *Vernon*. In the Appendix to the second volume of the History of Staffordshire, lately published, p. 11, is the following curious explanation of the above custom, proving it to be a tenure:

"Roger de la Zouch, being antiently lord of this manor of Tonge, granted to Henry de Hugesfort three yard land, three messuages, and certain woods, lying in Norton and Shaw, in this parish, with other privileges, rendering yearly to him and his heirs a chaplet of roses on St. John Baptist's day, in case he or they should be then at Tonge; if not, then to be put upon the image of the Blessed Virgin in the church of Tonge for all services. But, since

since the removal of such images, the Follers, the owners of the said land, every year put the said chaplet about the work of the statue of the man lying upon this monument."

In the same Appendix, p. 9, Mr. Green's Museum at Lichfield is mentioned as lately sold; but the author seems not then apprized, that all the curious local Antiquities were previously obtained by Mr. Wright, an ingenious surgeon, of that city, who, from his earliest youth having a great fondness for the pursuit, has already formed a very considerable museum.

Permit me to conclude for the present with the following extract from the Birmingham Gazette; which, besides affording amusement to some of your readers, may assist in promoting the welfare of an excellent charity:

"Sir, July 30.

"As I last year, on the annual festival at Great-Barr, had the satisfaction of expressing in your paper my sentiments on the masterly performance of that ingenious artist Mr. Eginton, then recently put up in its elegant chapel*; permit me once more to express the twofold pleasure I received on the 26th instant, when both the eye and the ear were truly delighted at the opening of a beautiful organ, erected by Mr. Woodward, of Birmingham, and presented by Joseph Scott, esq. and which a celebrated professional lady lately pronounced to be of an 'uncommonly fine quality of tone, and in every respect faultless.' But how great was my astonishment to find a combination of talents there met rarely equalled out of the metropolis!

"Mr. Weston having offered his excellent services on this occasion, was permitted, through the indulgence of the Committee, to bring a selection of the Blue-coat charity-boys and girls, to perform with Mr. Buggins and Master James those enchanting anthems, hymns, &c. which had a few Sundays before highly gratified a Birmingham audience, and contributed much amusement to that excellent institution. To the spirit, delicacy, and precision, of those performers was added the fine tenor voice of Mr. Brown, of Orton on the Hill, the very admirable contralto of Mr. Ward, of Repton, Derbyshire, and the brilliant and sweet tones of the little protégés of the Historian of Staffordshire, Master Chamberlain†, who, to the astonishment of a genteel and large congregation, sung 'He shall feed his Flock,' 'Pious Orgies,' 'He was Eyes unto the Blind,' with an extensive compass and richness of voice seldom

heard, and a taste which had evidently been copiously imbibed from his celebrated instructor, young Elliot.

"The utmost praise is likewise due to the Rev. Mr. Bouquet, for a most admirable discourse on the occasion, which not only exhibited a clear and excellent history of the origin of such festivals, but also directed the attention of the audience to the charm and utility of *sacred music*, with a simple elegance of language that could not fail to impress every hearer with a proper sense of its divine influence. This discourse was followed by Mr. Weston's beautiful hymn of 'Praise ye the Lord,' with the happiest effect. And I am authorized to say that, at the request of Mr. Weston, the same musical performers have promised their most desirable assistance at the next charitable meeting in October, when the Rev. Henry White, of Lichfield, has likewise kindly offered to preach on the occasion; and doubtless the fund will derive ample benefit from such generous exertions."

Yours, &c. G. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 12.

TO several of your correspondents who have noticed my letter, inserted p. 383, I am much obliged, particularly to the gentleman who signs Z. p. 609, for his candid, sensible, and disinterested answer. He has convinced me a *posthumous* bequest, in the manner I proposed, for the benefit of the poor, would be null and unavailing; and he has supported his opinion by quotations from the *Mortmain* act which are irresistible. To the laws of our country we must submit, though they cramp and confine those purer and better sources of joy which flow from the affections and the heart, and may perhaps ultimately be destructive of general happiness and order. I should be happy, Mr. Urban, to peruse in your pages the *scheme* your correspondent hints at, by which a posthumous benefaction might be legally invested and directed, so as to improve the morals and promote the happiness of a whole parish. These are desirable objects, and will prove powerful incentives to worthy and charitable deeds. Humanity and liberality are refined virtues; they improve the heart and meliorate the affections, and give dignity and peace to our last moments which have no advantage over others but in this delightful employment of exerting their wealth, and the prospect of having their beneficence recorded in the volume of Heaven. I am led to these thoughts, Mr. Urban, from the

scene

* History of Staffordshire, II. 106.

† Ibid. Appendix, p. 1.

scenes of deep-retired distress I have frequently viewed in the cheerless huts of poverty the last winter, where multitudes have perished through lack of bread and necessary cloathing*. Could their anguish and sufferings be more generally known,

"Vice in his high career would stand appal'd,
[think."

And heedless rambling Impulse learn to
But such dreadful misfortunes of the human race are too complicated for my arrangement, and are capable of regulation only by Him who pervades at one glance the relation of each to all.

Yours, &c. AN OLD MAN.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 15.

THE expression "Britanniarum Rex," when it first appeared, was objected to by many for having no higher authority than Pliny. Though that may be the case with regard to the word "Britannia," yet we have many copies of Horace which maintain his authority for the use of the word "Gallia" in the plural number, as we have now used the word "Britannia."

* Te non parvum funera Gallia,
"Duraque tellus audit Hiberia."

Carmin. Ode XIV. lib. IV.

The inhabitants of the two Gauls.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 16.

A MUSED and duped as we are by agricultural pursuits and shews of cattle, I take the liberty of observing, by means of your wide-extending and valuable Miscellany, that, in my opinion, the very great number of these exhibitions themselves, and the value of the prizes given to those who produce the best cattle, are in some degree the cause of provisions being still kept at their present high price. In the first place, farmers who make a constant practice of attending these shews, not only spend a considerable sum of money in their journeys, which would be better in their pockets, and which unsettle them, perhaps, and make them forget that home which ought ever to be sweet to them; but it also stands to reason, that their farms

* An aged cripple, almost naked, applied in the severity of winter to an overseer in my parish for a coat to shelter him from the inclemency of the weather. The benevolent reply of this humane guardian of the poor was, "The next coat you have, I promise you, shall be a wooden suit."

must be managed the worse the more they are absent from them. In the next place, the cattle produced at these exhibitions is in general so loaded with blubber (*sit verbo venia*), that we may suppose, and with reason, their feeders are more in the interest of the tallow-chandler than the butcher. To introduce the custom of killing sheep or oxen so enormously fat as to be unable to frisk and bound in the pasture, and in consequence rendered almost useless for the table, can never be attended with any good effect. Again: what a memorable epoch must it be in a farmer's life, to be complimented for his breed of cattle by such high and puissant men as the D. of N. the D. of B. the E. of E. and a long train of such characters! I am inclined to think, however, that these compliments, instead of making the farmer apply to the improvement of his breed for the general good and benefit of his countrymen, have rather quite the contrary effect. They lay the foundation for the growth of very high and destructive notions; they make them consider themselves above the level of those with whom they were before content to associate; and are a great means of destroying all that mercy and compassion for their poorer brother, who spends his life in their service, which formerly was, and ought ever to be, the great characteristic of the English Farmer. Would I could rescue the Great English Farmer from all that superfluity of indecorous dust and dirt with which he is covered and laid low!

I read with great pleasure the sentiments of a Southern Faunist, p. 588; and I thank Heaven every day of my life, that I live in a parish where there is not such a monster as a great farmer in existence. The consequences are, we have no destructive speculations, but all proceed in the beaten track; attend to the rearing of poultry and other things of that kind, which great farmers are above attending to; have no fine fashionable dresses from the milliners at the neighbouring town; all more civil in their deportment, have no proud looks, are happy in accommodating their neighbours, are much more constant in their attendance at church, better behaved during the service, and, in every point of view, much more respectable members of society.

A Friend to the Golden Days of
good Queen Bess.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

O. Aug. 20.

THE ingenious artist, who so pointedly exposes the progress of architectural innovation in your Magazine of universal critical intelligence, noticed the *incumbrance* of pews in the churches he specifies; though he does not reprobate the nuisance with that asperity that I should expect from his professional pen. He has, however, in this instance touched a chord so consonant to my feelings, that, though I form no pretensions to a critical skill in building, my nerves spontaneously thrill in exact unison with it.

How far the intrusion of pews into churches may now be countenanced by law, I will not presume to decide; but I will venture the assertion, that such erections are a gross violation of all ideas of equity, a flagrant insult, in a religious view, committed by a few individuals on the parishioners at large, and an odious disfigurement of all buildings wherever they are suffered to appear.

A church is a building calculated for the inhabitants of a parish to assemble in, to pay their united devotions to the Great Author of their being. Hence it follows, that the area of the church, like a common pasture, belongs of right to every individual in the place to which it appertains, who cannot be ousted from a square yard of it without sustaining a common injury; every subtraction driving them closer together, and frequently, by the enlargement of towns, ejecting a great portion of those who would come to church if they could. If neighbouring meeting-houses profit by such exclusions, let those look to it who drive their brethren out of their own seat to shift as they can. In the House of God, where all the human race meet for a common purpose, *there* at least, however harsh it may sound in some ears, they all meet upon one common level, and the only needful accommodations are common benches to rest on at proper intervals. This, I find, is the custom in foreign churches, and is well known to be the case here in those country churches from which pride has not yet shut them out. The Creator of all is no respecter of persons; therefore, whenever the rich condescend to come to church they ought to leave their pride in the porch, and enter with becoming humility. If they carry it with them, or take it up again

on their return, it only shews that they come to church without any pious motive; and, having no proper business there, had better go any where else than degrade a solemn meeting by unsuitable behaviour. For, though pride will sometimes court an alliance with piety, genuine piety is *incapable* of any compromise with vice. Pride, if expounded in intelligible terms, would say, "For my own credit, I must sometimes be seen at church; but I will not mix with the common rabble of the parish; I will separate a little neat hutch for myself apart from the common people: surely my devotion ought not to be confounded with that of shopkeepers, labourers, and parish-paupers!" Hence arise those insulting acts of usurpation, the parceling out the area of the church by the richer individual into appropriated inclosures, like sheep-pens in a fair, and obliging their honest neighbours to crowd together in the avenues and passages like interlopers who have no right to be there. Were not the spirit of true piety all evaporated into empty forms, these forms would not be what they now are! Every individual who claims the property of a pew claims a private monopoly of public ground; and it is as preposterous as it is cruel, that a space, which might accommodate eight or ten persons, should be shut up for the occasional use of two or three; who, if they leave the town to go into the country, or desert the country for the dissipations of the town, boldly turn the keys of their pews, lock up so much of the church, and, without the least compunction, leave their neighbours distressed how to perform their devotional exercises with credit and comfort. If this species of property be sanctioned by law, I can only be sorry to find law so injurious to religion.

As to the effect these incumbrances have upon the eye in viewing the interior of a church, I leave it to the better display of the gentleman whose remarks first called forth the above strictures, should leisure and inclination prompt him to strengthen these obvious representations of

PLAIN TRUTH.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 24.

OBSERVING in your Review, p. 535, of my publication of *Antient and Modern Rome*, that there are some passages which you think require elucidation;

elucidation; after referring to the most accredited authorities, I send you the best explanation I can procure.

P. 56. It is related that Augustus, having knowledge of it from the Sybilline books, erected an altar in this temple with the title *Ara Primogeniti Dei*; and, as is mentioned by Dio and Suetonius, that the capital at that time being several times struck with thunder, Augustus, in order to purify it, had recourse to the Oracle of Apollo at Delphos, which answered in the following verses.

P. 62. The inscription *Imperii Romani Provincia*, and *Ungariæ*, on the pedestal of a figure, I believe to be modern, though the figure is antique, and supposed to represent Hungary.

P. 65. Of the peace of Palmyra at present I cannot get any certain account.

The fragments and inscriptions, from the best information, are not the *Fasti Consulares* engraved by Piranesi. I rather suppose the *Fasti Consulares* engraved by Piranesi are in the collection on the right, p. 85.

P. 78. The head bearing the name of Gabriel Faernus Crem. or Cremonese, and the bust of Torcio, I believe to be modern. The bust of M. Aurelius Antoninus is antique; but at present I cannot get any explanation.

P. 260. *Perle Britanniche*. British pearls would have been more proper.

P. 277. *Tinta* is tincture, or dye.

P. 386. The Pantheon being situated in the lowest part of the Campus Martius, where was formerly a pool or marsh, called the *Palude Caprea*, or Goats Pool, and near which it is related Romulus was killed and secreted; perhaps as this was not publicly known until some time afterwards, the Romans, out of zeal to his memory, drained the water off, and erected the temple, which was preserved with the greatest superstition, and dedicated to all the gods.

Vol. II. p. 81. Pyramid of Cestus. The paintings have suffered; but on near observation the colours are fresh and visible.

P. 152. The preaching to the Jews of late years have had but little effect, and very few converted, though time past many of them embraced Christianity, and were baptized on the eves of Easter and Whit-sunday, which procured them their liberty to reside where they pleased, free of all penalties.

P. 238. The reason, the bread baked

in the Pope's baker's oven being superior to any other in Rome, is on account of the water in that part being of a much softer quality.

P. 249. Vatican library remains unrivalled. "Was unrivalled before the late plunder" would have been more proper.

P. 273. The Pons Emilianus was built of stone; but near it, as some authors relate, Maxentius formed a bridge of boats, to facilitate his retreat if his enemy should prove victorious.

Yours, &c.

J. SALMON.

Mr. URBAN,

July 14.

ON Tuesday, the 7th of this month, the foundation-stone of the bridge over the Denburn, Aberdeen, was laid by John Dingwall, esq. provost of this city, and master of the lodge of Aberdeen. The procession consisted of the different lodges, according to their seniority; the regimental band of the Fifeshire militia; the principals and professors of King's and Marischal colleges, preceded by their sacristis, carrying their silver maces; a great number of the principal inhabitants; the magistrates and council, and the other trustees of the new streets; the lodge of Aberdeen.

The procession then formed a large circle, the whole being guarded by the corps of Royal Aberdeen Light Infantry Volunteers, under the command of Lieut.-col. Daunev. The vials containing the coins of his present Majesty, and several papers respecting the bridge and the city of Aberdeen, and a brass plate with the inscription and the names of the present trustees, were handed to the deputy-master (Mr. Gavin Hadden), who placed them in the cavity of the stone prepared for the purpose.

Mr. Carnegie, secretary and clerk to the trustees, read the inscription:

"Anno Christi nati
MDCCCI.

artis vero architectonicæ 5801,
Serenissimo Principe Georgio Tertio an-
num XLI.

regni agente,

Carolo Abercrombie machinatore,
Davide Hamilton architecto,

quod felix sanctumque sit faxit Deus opt. max.
hujusce pontis fundamenta,
ipsis nonis Julii,
posuit

Joannes Dingwall de Ardo, urbis Abredoniae
prætor, atque
fodaltatis architectorum ædis Sti. Joannis
ibidem

ibidem magister.
Opus hocce pernile
duabus viis publicis,
alteri a meridie, Union-street,
alteri a septentrione, King-street,
nominandis,
ad mediam urbem perducantibus,
originem daturum,
in deos commodumque patriæ
ingenio excogitatum, studio provectum,
lege tandem sanciente,
felicitèr instituit:
Thomas Leys de Glasgowforest,
præfectus nuperrime Abredonensis."

The Rev. Dr. Gordon, chaplain to the lodge, delivered a most apposite prayer, when, the stone being laid in its bed, the master applied the square, level, and plumb, and, having given three knocks with the mallet, the brethren, as well as the surrounding multitude, gave three hearty cheers (the band at the same time playing "God save the King"), followed by a royal salute from the field-pieces attached to the Royal Aberdeen Light Infantry Volunteers.

Mr. Allardce afterwards said:

"My Lord Provost,
"Having the honour to be a citizen and representative in parliament of the city of Aberdeen, I take the liberty of congratulating your Lordship and the publick on the commencement of this great work. Aberdeen has long been one of the most considerable of the towns of Scotland, for arts, sciences, trade, manufacture, and commerce; it will now soon become one of the most beautiful and elegant towns in the kingdom. It is to the public spirit and zeal of your worthy predecessor in office, Provost Leys, of yourself and colleagues, that the community are indebted, for having given form and substance to this grand improvement; the promoters of which, with that consideration which has marked every point of their conduct, have bestowed their attention, in giving appropriate names to the new streets. To commemorate the æra of the long-wished-for event, which fortunately took place the first day of this year and century, the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, the magnificent approach to the city from the South is to be distinguished by the name of Union street. With that loyalty and love for the constitution which have ever characterized Aberdeen's-men, and as a testimony of their happiness under a government regulated by a King, Lords, and Commons, the grand entry from the North is dedicated to the highest branch of that Constitution, and decorated with the name of King-street. May the inhabitants of Aberdeen long enjoy, with God's blessing, the comfort and convenience which this great addition

to their present accommodation will so amply afford!"

To which Provost Dingwell answered:

"Mr. Allardce,

"I beg leave for myself, and in name of my colleagues, to return you our best thanks for the polite and obliging notice you have been pleased to take, on the present occasion, of any services we may have had in our power to render to this city and community, by bringing to maturity the great and useful improvement of which we have this day had the happiness to lay the foundation. And we trust, that it will greatly tend to promote the convenience and ornament of the city itself, as well as the accommodation of all its inhabitants, and the publick at large. I have only to add, that it affords me the greatest pleasure to have this opportunity of offering you the thanks of myself and colleagues, as well as of the whole community, for your able and zealous attention to every matter in parliament wherein this city has been anywise concerned; particularly in forwarding and obtaining the act by which this great and useful undertaking has been sanctioned by the Legislature. Before concluding, I cannot omit this opportunity of joining you (as I am sure all at present will) in the just eulogium you have bestowed upon the exertions of my worthy predecessor Mr. Leys, who has, by his perseverance and zeal, contributed so essentially to bring this work to its present advanced state."

It must afford pleasure to every real patriot to observe, in the midst of a long and expensive war, the most useful public works carrying on in almost every part of Great Britain. SCOTUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

I WILL thank any of your correspondents who will give me a complete list of the Works of Dr. Arbuthnot, or any anecdotes of him or his writings.

Permit me to suggest, Mr. Urban, that if any one of your correspondents, who has made the literary antiquities of his country his peculiar study, would, from time to time, furnish your pages with short accounts of the lives and writings of the English poets down to the time of Charles the Second, he would do a most acceptable piece of service to a great part of your readers; and I am sure I should consider myself as particularly obliged. How many English poets are there of whom common readers, like myself, know no more than that their works are quoted in the notes to Shakspeare!

Yours, &c.

PALÆOPHILUS.

151. Chr

151. *Christianity vindicated, in a Series of Letters addressed to Mr. Vol ey, in Answer to his Book called Ruins, or a Survey of the Revolution of Empires. By the Rev. Peter Roberts, A M.*

MR. R. gives more consequence to the opinions of this shallow Frenchman than, in our opinion, they are entitled to; but, though he acknowledges they have received several answers, we are glad to see this. The first and part of the second of these letters was written in French, for circulation on the Continent, but translated as published at the suggestion of the author's friends.

Mr. V. represents man as a creature of chance, a deserted orphan, yet, with all his self-advancement, fallen into an abyss of errors and misfortunes, of which disordered and blinded self-love is the cause. Such self-love is of the most sordid kind; cupidity, or a desire of accumulation. *Enlightened* self-love is the art of doing all possible injury to others, whenever they interfere with self-love, with the least possible injury to one's self. As to government—upon the principles of equality and resistance adopted by Mr. V. society must be impossible. Even paternal government is represented as paternal tyranny, and that is the foundation of political despotism. Mr. V. treading on the necks of commons, peers, and clergy, in the different forms of Democracy and Aristocracy, next attacks the Sovereign. After stating the evils of all forms of government, Mr. V. "has completed the revolution of human miseries; all is a cheerless, dark, and terrific scene of enmity and destruction, in which there appears no pause for the mind; the path, winding aloof from every approach of the range of happiness, sinks through the pestilential caverns of the dregs of humanity; hurries on from precipice to precipice, till it breaks out in a false glare that astonishes only to perplex, while it discloses a pathless desert that suggests only despair. Such is the progress he has traced of these alternate excesses of tyranny and civil war, brought forward, not as the paroxysms of unsound policy, but as the very being of political existence. It is very natural for any one to believe that you may, say that you must, have been affected by the unhappy state of those parts of the empire where you have resided for

a considerable time. An experience of a later date has shewn, however, that another state has suffered an accumulation of calamities, still more dreadful, from the same principle of rapacity; it has been written indelibly in characters of blood, for the warning of future ages, that *moral evil is the source of political evil*. It is now time to come to the remedies you propose. The one is, a theory of the law of Nature, generally so called, which you have not given; the other, the destruction of Religion, which you have attempted. The happiness of mankind is, no doubt, a primary object; it is not one that ought to be treated lightly; and he who points out the most effectual means of securing it performs an essential service to his fellow-creatures. It is the duty of every one to examine, as far as he is able, and to estimate fairly, the means proposed, and not to be led away hastily from approved means to deviations uncertain in their end; to prove all things, but to hold to that which is best. There is, it is true, no small danger in the intermediate period between the starting of an objection and establishment of the truth, which must finally prevail where the moral conduct is affected by it; and therefore it is necessary to investigate and determine as soon as it can be done; nor do I imagine you will, in this respect, differ from me in opinion." (p. 55—57.)—"Improvement is not the system of the day, but invention of new, and, as far as it can be done, a total subversion of all old means, however approved, of profiting mankind." (p. 59.) "It was left to modern philosophy to propose to correct individual selfishness by general selfishness; not only to correct a principle by itself, but a greater degree of its energy by a lesser." (p. 64.) The divine attributes, and the doctrine of a particular providence, are defended in the VIth letter, p. 58—73. In letter VII. the constancy and sufferings of the ministers of religion in France are vindicated, and the argument against Christianity, from the corruptions of it, obviated. "With Protestants the Bible, and the Bible only, is the basis of Christianity; with the Church of Rome I have no immediate contention; I have only to say, that, departing from Christianity to Heathenism, and looking up to the Scriptures, she has left

no * choice between the acceptance of her errors and a nominal deism or a real infidelity. While, however, you argue against Christianity, had you treated it as favourably as you have done the Koran, it would have been more just if not more convenient. Do not imagine I am deprecating your attacks; I do not see the necessity for so doing; I only wish you had quoted the Old and New Testament with the same attention as that with which you quote the Koran." (p. 81.) Mr. V's objections to the evidence of miracles, to the history of the creation and redemption, and incarnation and fall, are next briefly considered. Mr. R. most emphatically observes, that, "to quibble with the Scriptures is to trifle with salvation." (p. 97.)

"The doctrine of the Trinity has been so fully proved to have been, in some degree, known to the Jews, by Dr. Allix, in his "Testimonies of the Jewish Church," as to make it needless for me to insist upon it. That the same idea has prevailed in several other nations is true, and seems most probably to be accounted for on the principle of a general acceptance of it; but this, probably, is not sufficient to ground an argument upon. The Christian doctrine of the Trinity depends on revelation only; it is equally distinct from that of the Platonists and that of the Hindûs. As to the doctrine having been *admitted* into the Christian code during the three first ages, it is not the fact; it is in the original code, and it is there alone we look for it; and so indelibly is it fixed in the New Testament that Christianity cannot be severed from it without the most violent injury and perversion of the text, and a dereliction of all plain and evident interpretation." (p. 98.)

In letter VIII. the author vindicates the tenets of the Mosaic law respecting a future life, by the mention of the *tree of life*, the assumption of Enoch, the wish of Balaam, Solomon's assertion of a future judgement in Ecclesiastes, and other passages sufficient "to shew that

* "When a Roman Catholick loses his respect for transubstantiation, confession, and his images and saints, he has no substitute, by not having the Gospel; and he is indisposed towards the Gospel as he having those errors to be its essential doctrines. This has been exactly the case in France, and must be the case wherever the Scriptures are not open to all." (p. 82.)

Moses had not only an idea, but a rational and sublime one, of a future state." (p. 105.) The existence of Jesus is demonstrated by the Lamas and other Easterns. (p. 121.) Our author vindicates the passage in Josephus concerning Jesus Christ, p. 123.

In letter IX. he confutes the opinion, that "man receives no ideas but through the medium of his senses;" which Mr. Locke had also shewn to be false. Volney asserts, that "the rock on which all the antients have split, and which has occasioned all their errors, has been their supposing the idea of God to be innate and co-eternal with the soul." Mr. R. replies, "I have heard of a *shipwreck of the faith*, but this is the first time I have heard of the *shipwreck of infidelity*. This rock, however, is not, unfortunately for the argument, so dangerous as here represented. Mr. Locke has demolished it entirely; and, what you may think strange, sir, Mr. L. was still a believer and a Christian. But he has proved, and you will not be able to disprove or refute it, that, when the human mind reflects at all upon the subject, the existence of a God is a truth demonstrable and demonstrated, whose demonstration the human mind cannot negative. The error is merely in the term *INNATE*; it is more nearly *connate*, that is, *conformable to the constitution of the human intellect*. One term prevails, with a malignant influence, through all your speculations on the subject. I say *one term*, and repeat it, because it is the *name*, and a *name* with an indefinite idea annexed to it, and that is *despotic*. This, sir, is the grand spectre of your system; though, like all others, it *ought* to alarm none but childish apprehensions. To minds of manly growth, when applied to the Author of all, it is as just as it is truly sublime. A God not absolute in power, as he is perfect in wisdom, would be an absurdity.

"So Newton thought; think better if you can."

Is a *despotic* power necessarily an *irrational* one? You would confound both. If, in your own mind, they are confounded, the more the pity. When, in the close of the greatest exertion of mere human intellect, in which the laws of Nature are investigated with a penetration, and demonstrated with a precision, unrivaled, the author of the stupendous work is found ascribing glory

glory and dominion despotic to the acknowledged Creator; and when it is known to be an admitted fact, that he never pronounced his name without adorning his reverence; and when again it is treated by another with levity, and shored aside by frivolous or worse than frivolous argument; the difference will not suggest in favour of the latter. Presuming upon a want of authenticity in the Old and New Testaments, you have done what any one, upon a similar presumption, might do, formed a system of your own, which depends upon *no records*, since there are none which assert the fact. The only testimonials are arguments from the ignorance of the philosophers, who suggested hypotheses for which their situations rendered them incapable of determining. The Grecian mythology, and even that of Egypt, as is the hulk known of it, have given rise to ingenious speculation; but there they rest, for no allegorical explanation can substantiate a fact without other evidence, much less in opposition to positive and rational evidence, such as the Holy Scriptures present. What you *suppose* then, though no one else is under any necessity of assenting to it, further than the collateral evidence will establish (for I will not follow your example so far as to *reject ALL* because I have found so much contradiction), ought to be considered; and in this there is much matter *conceded*." (p. 129—132.)—Mr. V. talks of "the action of the elements upon man;" but where has he found the *elements* supposed to be the *Deity*? "It is indeed necessary to your system, that the sun and moon should have been the first objects of adoration. But Moses will tell you that God was the first object of worship; the Hindû will tell you that it was Brum of Brama; and even the Greek mythology will give you prior deities. The great point is admitted here also, that the contemplation of the physical world impresses on the mind the belief of a God even in the infancy of reason*. It was the same contemplation and the same mode of comparison that have perpetuated it to the maturity of reason in

* "If so, how much superior was the infancy of reason to the wisdom of modern wise men! Men in the former state argued by analogy, and inferred similar causes from similar effects. Our wise ones argue from effects to no cause at all."

the profoundest and most sublime of human minds; and if now at length a few have wished to prevent its use, it can only give ground to suspect that, as in other cases, there may also be a *dolage of reason*." (p. 134, 135.)

Though astronomy may have given rise to a peculiar mythology, its signs and terms were of Hebrew origin, being of inconsiderable use to Egypt, Chaldea, or India; though, if either of these countries has a claim to its origin, Mr. R. inclines to think it the first, and proves that the language of the persons who originally drew the figures of the constellations was the Hebrew. "Beveridge expresses his astonishment at the subtle and accurate form of astronomical calculations in the works of the Jewish astronomers; and one of the best astronomers* of the present century has declared to me his opinion, that the Chaldeans derived much, if not all, of what they knew of astronomy† from the Jews." Mr. Roberts finds astronomers among the Jews in David's time, 83 years before the Argonautic expedition, 1 Chron. xii. 32. We regret that we cannot transcribe the author's observations on Jewish astronomy, p. 138—143, which are curious and interesting; as are also those on astronomy in general, the study of which he ascribes to two motives, religion and navigation, p. 141. It is the glory of our nation to have ascertained the geography and navigation of antiquity in the remotest parts of the world; and Mr. R. has added to it the remotest ages, even the period

* "The late Dr. Uther, professor of astronomy in Trinity college, Dublin, by whose early and lamented death the world lost much information in astronomy, and the writer hereof a most dear and sincere friend. The greatest part of a large treatise of his on this science having been lost at sea, the learned author, while labouring hard to replace it, and engaged in observations, was suddenly taken away. His introduction of the use of the circle instead of the quadrant, in observations; his method of illuminating the wires of the transit instrument, by a perforation of the axis; and his plan of the Dublin observatory, will ever be testimonies of his genius and the precision and boldness of his ideas."

† Mr. R. calls *Astrology* "the foolish sister of a most sublime science," and observes, that it is really a disgrace to Britain that, in these days, a species of wizarding, under the name of *Astrology*, should still be suffered."

of Scripture-history, and referred the constellation Argo to Solomon's voyages from Ezion Geber to Ophir. (p. 151—154.) He proceeds to explain the *Phœnix* by the year of the completion of the Sothiacal period, so highly esteemed in Egypt, and finds this bird named in Job xxix. 18, *Hool*, implying *revolution*. The boat or ship with eight persons in it, a symbol in the sacred rites of Isis, is shewn to represent the ark of Noah, in whose time the year consisted of 12 months and 360 days. To the Egyptian wise men the Scripture ascribes no knowledge of arts except *sculpture* and *secret arts*; nor do the prophets upbraid Egypt as they do Babylon with any pride of science. Mr. R. inclines to think *Urim* and *Thummim* should be translated the *lights*, and their *period*; i. e. *cycles* of the sun and moon (called in Genesis the two great lights), by which the high priest determined the great festivals. Whether the shadow returned 10 degrees back in the time of Ahaz, by an increase of the refractive power of the atmosphere, Mr. Roberts relates a curious instance of such refraction in a violent thunder-storm after sun-set in August, 1789, at Bareges, the sun in 10 or 15 minutes re-appearing on the horizon. The subject is pursued to p. 178, and thus concluded: "You acknowledge the priests studied the most useful sciences, and that from hence they acquired power. Knowledge, sir, joined with good sense, is power every where. The having either or both is a blessing or a curse, according as it is employed. You say, p. 250, theirs has been ruinous, and call an unqualified reprobation a narrative of facts. The precluding of a reply was, however, to be expected; for, certainly their conduct was ruinous to your system. In teaching men to check self-interest, they impeded the very first mover; in teaching them the fear of a Deity, they opposed licentiousness; and in setting them the example of severe and rigid discipline (for Arrian * says of these old astronomical priests, *the lives of these soplists are not luxurious, but of all most miserable*) the umbrage to pride and luxury was intolerable. In leading peaceable lives they repressed the ardour of resistance; and in study they were a shame to the ignorant; and, to crown their ruinous exertions, by strengthening the bonds

of society and natural affection, they did their utmost to prevent, to retard, and at last to remedy the effects of the revolutions of empires. No wonder, sir, you declare their labours ruinous." (pp. 178, 179.)

Letter X. vindicates the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, and the Mosaic history and its author; his knowledge and application of astronomy; his unaltered laws, and the force of his prophecies; the genuineness of those of Daniel are curious and interesting details, ably though briefly pursued, to this evident conclusion, "that the history of the fall must have preceded the arrangement of the constellations; and when to this is added a tradition of a fall from a happy state to a state of moral evil, as universal as antient history, which, from its being found in the new and old world, as well in Mexico as in Egypt, and on the banks of the Euphrates and the Ganges, in Siam and in Japan, and, from its uniformity, must have been derived from one source, extant before the confusion of languages, it is not a mangled scheme of astronomy, or imperfect surmises, formed on a maimed hypothesis, that is to subvert the faith of a Christian." (p. 207.) Mr. R. in a note p. 221, shews that a transferring of signification from sound seems to have introduced the worship of the Phallus, from *Bal-eswara-linga*, an astronomical idea, implying *the lord of the progressive steps, or signs in splendour, or at the correction*, i. e. of the year. "The Hindû mythology is also derived from astronomy, and probably borrowed from, and set up by, the Brahmins, against the Jewish and Christian systems, to prevent a conversion to Judaism or Christianity, or to give some temporary consequence to their own tenets; tenets which, however erroneous in their present forms, offer a wonderful collateral proof of the truth of the Scriptures, and which may be, hereafter, the very means of the conversion of those who hold them, by the display of their real origin in the word of God. Amen." (p. 225.)

In letter XI. Volney's derivation of the name of *Christ*, from the word *Chris*, or *conservator*, given to the sun, though we always deemed it too absurd to deserve an answer, here receives an able one; and Mr. R. shews that the original name, *Kissen*, or *Kis-*
na,

* Edit. Gronov. L.B. 1764, p. 326.

as, as written by Baldaeus, or *Crishna*, or *Creefna*, by Jones and Wilkins, has been, by the addition of an *aspirate* in the first syllable; and a *t* in the second, distorted to resemble a *Greek* word, which is a *translation* of the Hebrew name *Messiah*: the *Messiah*, says St. John, writing to the Greeks, which is *Χριστος* (*Christos*), *Christ the Lord*, that is, *being interpreted into the Greek*, John i. 4; an authority which proves that the name in use among the Apostles was originally *Messiah*; in Greek, *Christos*; in English, *Anointed*; "and, as you may possibly find a similar etymology for the French word *Oint*, you will be welcome to the benefit of the application*." *Crishna* does not, any more than *Christos*, mean *conservator*, but *black*. *Vishnoo* is *conservator*; and *Vishnō Crishna* is the *preserver* of the *black river*, i. e. the Nile; and hence it is applied to the sun as an epithet by the Hindūs, as to the God of the Nile." (p. 227—229.)

"The ease with which the Christians are (according to your representation) silenced can, from a *real Christian*, excite not fear; for, it is known there is no cause nor insult; for it is not his character; but it must excite sorrow and compassion; sorrow for the errors of the weak and crimes of the wicked, that have disgraced the doctrines, and compassion for those who mistake the errors for the doctrines, and have grounded objections upon them. Those which you have brought forward to the Gospel history I have examined with the utmost care which I could bestow on the subject, and with a sincere endeavour to find out the truth. According to the abilities which God has given me I have done so, and with a firmer and increased conviction in the result of the truth of the Old and New Testaments, as divine revelation and true history. On other evidences of their being so, it would be intrusive for me to dwell, after so many and so able men have written upon them. The discussion has, I acknowledge, opened sources and confirmations new to me, and no less decisive than they

were unlooked for in the commencement of my investigation; how far they may appear so to others I leave to their reflection. A few objections still remain, founded in a misconception of some of the doctrines of the New Testament, and which you seem to have taken up rather too hastily as a just representation, and possibly from your residence in a country where the doctrines of the Church of Rome were, till lately, received and followed. How unfortunately the revolution of France bears witness, sir, that revolution is an useful lesson to mankind of the danger of establishing an error! I cannot proceed to consider the mistakes into which you have been led without recurring to that period in which a shallow policy and an unhappy remissness, to give it the gentlest name (I ought to call it a weak and sinful surrender of the truth), prepared the scene of all the subsequent tragedy your nation has since put in action. The period I speak of is when, at the close of the wars of the League, your otherwise excellent monarch, Henry IV. became a member of the Romish Church; when, wearied with contention, and threatened with assassination, he was persuaded to embrace an error. Alas, sir, he was not alone to blame. The ministers of religion, the poor wreck of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, harassed and faint after the storm, and raised at once into consideration, were cajoled, in the name of peace, into a dereliction of that duty which could alone have secured it. They defended their cause at the conferences, says Sully, but weakly or not at all. Some days they were even dispensed with entirely, while the zeal of their antagonists employed all their efforts to bring the king over to the Church of Rome. And what was the event? Did they acquire peace? No. Did they effect a reconciliation to himself? No. Were the advantages of the Protestants re-established? No. But they established *Popery*, as containing no dangerous error, which is *contrary to the truth*; and, having established this, they had no right to object to the revocation of the edict of Nantz. Nor was this all: when the errors of Popery were exposed by the enemies of Christianity in general, the nation at large, which had, by this error, falsely believed Popery to be Christianity, mistook the subversion of the heresy for the subversion

* We mean not to derogate from Mr. R's intention by pointing out that his reference is wrong, St. John, iv. 25, having put this explanation into the mouth of the woman of Samaria, who says to Jesus, "we know that Messiah cometh which is called Christ;" which does not lessen the general acceptance of the two words. Ed.

version of the Gospel, and, losing the hold on eternal life, has fallen at once into a dreadful void, wherein all the elements of society and of religion, have become a chaos of fury and desolation. So tremendously have the sins of the fathers been visited on the children, to the third and fourth generations of those whose dereliction of their God and their religion had all the effect of hatred to both. May God grant that it may rest there! and that the errors of the Church of Rome may soon cease for ever! and that no endeavour to restore, or countenance, or favour them, may draw a future vengeance down, of which we have so terrible an example that God will require the souls of those who, by neglect or favour, remain or persist in error at the hand of those who are the means or the accessories!" (p. 236—240.) "You tell us, sir, of Pagan rites and Pagan habits in the Church. It is she that has chiefly borrowed and introduced them. You tell us of the celibacy of the clergy, of her assumed, and blasphemously-assumed, power of forgiveness of sins, of her fatal and false doctrine of transubstantiation, her fictitious purgatory, her sealing up the Scriptures, and her bloody tribunal. These are not Christianity; they are as contrary to the Gospel as repugnant to Reason; they are within the jurisdiction of both, and condemned by both; they are now as an expiring torch after a conflagration, more of offence than terror, and yet not without danger." (p. 240.) This is admirably said, and truly emphatic, keeping pace with the spirited sentiments of a writer who has not the smallest grain of inquisitorial uncharitableness in his composition, and yet all the spirit and intrepidity of an English Protestant (see our vol. LXVI. p. 671).

We cannot, to the extent we wish, follow Mr. Roberts through his detection of the sophisms of infidelity, and defence of Christian morality against the shameful misrepresentations of its enemies, or the more scandalous appeal to *the people*, to whom, while liberty is promised, we find the promisers to be themselves the servants of Sin, as St. Peter emphatically speaks, 2 Ep. ii. 10, and practise upon their ignorance while they pretend to enlighten them. The source of the corruptions of Christianity, and the infamous misapplication of them, to condemn and render odious the purest and most sublime re-

ligion, are detected in letter XII. p. 255—267.

We recommend this Vindication of Christianity to general perusal; and with pleasure announce, by the same author, "An Harmony of the Epistles of the Holy Apostles; to which will be added, a Summary of their Substance, with Notes, intended to make that important Part of the Holy Scriptures a Comment in itself, by Collation of parallel Passages, so arranged as to form a regular Series of Doctrines and Precepts."

We have received a page of Errata, in which the following errata are retained: P. 76, l. 6, *Proscription* read *Prescription*; it should be *Prescription*. P. 188, *Wetshein* r. *Wetstein*; it should be *Wesseling*. P. 201, 15 and 23 are false references.

152. *Observations on the Authenticity of Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia; in Reply to some Passages in Brown's Travels through Egypt, Africa, and Syria. To which is added, A comparative View of Life and Happiness in Europe and in Caffraia. By Richard Wharton, Esq.*

THAT we have not reviewed Mr. Brown's Travels is owing, in great measure, to the disappointment we felt in the perusal of them, after the long expectation which they had awakened in us, of finding much new information and discovery. - He has indeed discovered a new kingdom of Fuhr; but his account of it is interlarded with so much affectation of language, style, and observation, that we were more than once tempted to throw the book aside, and regret the loss of the purchase-money in these hard times, when books and beef are proportionably so advanced in price. Mr. Wharton has taken the labour off our hands, and, in defending Bruce, has detected Brown. Mr. Brown's charges against Mr. Bruce are reducible to four: 1. that he did not reach the source of the Abyssinian river; 2. that he mistakes in calling it the Nile; 3. that he exaggerates or invents the dangers arising from the moving sands in Africa; 4. that he mistakes a fact in averring that he made his drawings of the Theban harper on the spot. The first rests on the authority of a Bergoon and an American merchant, who admit every thing else related by Mr. Bruce except his advancing to the source of the river, which yet is confirmed by an Armenian

ian merchant to Sir William Jones (see *Asiatic Researches*, vol. I.) For the second, Mr. Bruce pursued the course of that river which the antients agreed to call the Nile, however Mr. Brown may have persuaded himself to differ both from antients and moderns, and bestow that name on the Bahr el Abiad. Pliny and Solinus seem to confound the Nile and the Niger; but Mr. W. prefers the guides by whom Mr. Bruce was directed; nor does he consider the authority of Edrisi and Abulfeda as farther conclusive, as to the geographical opinions of the antients, than it is consistent with the notices of those opinions yet extant in ancient authors. (p. 31, n.) "Any cause which can be assigned for Mr. Brown's preference of the Bahr el Abiad is merely conjectural; he may have, and I doubt not has, very substantial reasons for his opinion; but I and others, who are not in his confidence, are perhaps justified, on the grounds which I have already stated, in withholding our assent to those reasons until we know what they are." (p. 43.) 3. As to the *exaggeration* of the accounts of the moving sands of Africa, Mr. Brown seems to contradict his own experience. "Many people have thought that he did, in point of fact, reach Ammon's temple, though he did not know it when he found it. There is reason to hope that the researches of Mr. Horneman will throw great light on the hitherto defective accounts which we have received of the Libyan Oases." (p. 47, n.) 4. As to the drawing of the Theban harper, which Mr. Brown thought *seemed* to be from memory, and of which he has given no drawing, and says he was told Mr. Bruce took *two* artists with him, he proves too much. "Mr. Brown has a capacious mind, and embraced a very wide field of discovery; his intentions were noble; he seems to have been desirous of illustrating every obscurity under which African Geography labours; nor, indeed, is any thing wanting to establish him as the most meritorious of all modern travellers, unless it be that none of his intentions were carried into effect, and that, notwithstanding his public spirit, and his wonderful aptitude for such undertakings, he has not been able to obviate any one of those difficulties he was bold enough to encounter. The plan of Mr. Bruce, on the contrary,

was very limited, scarcely, perhaps, co-extensive with his very limited powers. Therefore his weight in the literary world must be trifling in proportion; and, in estimating the respective authorities of these travellers, we must reflect with gratitude that Mr. Brown set out with a resolution of seeing and describing to us every thing that was unknown in Africa; whereas Mr. Bruce never proposed in his study to confer a greater benefit on literature than it now enjoys from his actual achievement. The result is obvious. Mr. Bruce is just so much inferior to Mr. Brown as mere mechanical execution falls short of the more sublime merit of invention." (pp. 49, 50.)

"Mr. Rennell, in his *Geographical Illustrations* annexed to Mr. Park's book, intimates his opinion, that both the *Bahr el Abiad* and the *Bahr el Afrik* should be considered as branches of the Nile; and thinks that Edrisi and Abulfeda refer wholly to the Western stream for *their* source of it; while Ptolemy comprehends both. Edrisi and Abulfeda did indeed refer the fountain of the Nile much to the West of Abyssinia; but they are not ancient geographers, and Mr. Bruce's object was to trace the Nile of antiquity to its source; besides, Edrisi and Abulfeda have of late been proved to be very defective in their geographical accuracy; they are not therefore conclusive. Ptolemy had a clear idea of the country; but Mr. Bruce had it in contemplation to illustrate writers long antecedent to Ptolemy. Such of the antients as did not confound the Nile with the Niger describe the former, both with regard to its origin and direction, contrary to the late discoveries concerning the Bahr el Afrik, but in a manner wholly irreconcilable with the little that is known of the Bahr el Abiad. Therefore, notwithstanding both the East and West branches contribute to the fertility of Egypt, Mr. Bruce, in attempting to achieve what had been thought impracticable by ancient geographers, and to traverse countries formerly deemed inaccessible, cannot be accused of *weakness* in preferring that one of the two branches which corresponds with the topography of those writers, or of *arrugance* in pronouncing himself to have accomplished the great object when he had investigated the fountain of the Bahr el Afrik." (p. 40, n.)

Mr.

Mr. Rennell differs totally from this, and considers *Bahr Aliad*, or the *White river*, as the true source of the Nile. *Geography of Herodotus examined*, p. 437, and index.

The "Comparative View of Life and Happiness in Europe and Caffra-ria," is a fine burlesque on modern philosophy and the affectation of following Nature. "I am tempted," says Mr. W. "to pursue a moral investigation, which the disinterested wisdom of a late writer has set on foot, that of comparing the too-much-boasted civilization of Europe with the too-much-depreciated simplicity of other countries. I shall consider it not only as a matter of speculation, but with a view to rectify the manners of my own country, and to co-operate with Dr. B——s and his associates* in giving a proper bent to education."

153. *Charge delivered by William Lord Bishop of Chester to the Clergy of his Diocese, and published at their Request.*

EVER attentive to the interests of religion and the concerns of his diocese, the Bishop of Chester takes this public opportunity of making his acknowledgements to those of his clergy who have joined their own to his laudable exertions in augmenting the stipends of their curates; as well as the moderation of the latter in applying for the unsolicited benefit so to be extended to them. and for expressing his satisfaction at the many publications by the clergy of this diocese, for the enforcing the importance and necessity of religious and civil order, the duty and interest of the subject to support every form of government under which he enjoys the advantages and protection of society, and inculcating the duty of repentance. The plainest and simplest local instructions have a beneficial influence on the circle to which they are addressed. "But it is not easy, at any time, to promote the great end of our religion more effectually than by affording assistance and facilitating the means of improvement to the younger students in the ministry. Considering the very heavy expence of books, an expence which, keeping pace rather with articles of luxury than submitted to the restrictions which their general utility would require, lies peculiarly hard upon the limited incomes

* Vide Edgeworth on Education, &c. &c. and our vol. LXX. p. 549.

of the clergy, it has been my uniform wish, and indeed my endeavour, to point out, as much as may be, the means of acquiring necessary information at the most moderate prices. In this design the assistance afforded by a respectable clergyman of the diocese, in a work intituled "Annotations on the Gospels," merit a distinct notice*. Mr. Hodson's essay on the eternal filiation of the son of God, against Mr. Hawtrey's opinion, that the filiation began only with the incarnation, and Mr. Hopkinson's answer to the question, whether it appears, from the writings of the Apostles, that they believed the day of judgement to be at hand, stating that they extended their views far beyond the age in which they lived, and therefore cannot, consistently, be understood as holding out an expectation of an immediate or speedy termination of Christ's kingdom on earth? Mr. Zouch's prophetic character of the Romans, as described by Daniel. His Lordship compliments his clergy on the judicious propriety of their general conduct, in a calm unshaken regard to their clerical character, amidst the various alarms and almost universal call upon the personal services of individuals for the defence of these kingdoms. He warns against the danger which points more certainly, if not so directly, to the calamity of this country, national depravity, not merely from nefarious assemblies, as still endeavouring to establish themselves, notwithstanding the general indignation against them in the breasts of the people at large; but the substitution, among the higher classes of life, of a principle of honour for that of Christian morality, the forgetfulness of the religion in which national probity and confidence reposed, originated in the disgusting reports of criminal conversation from the courts of judicature, which shew the inefficacy of all legal penalties where the moral principle is generally corrupted; the preference of private to public baptism, the abuse of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a test, and the little attention paid to the mysterious doctrines of the Gospel, and to the office for the visitation of the sick, except by those who, in the lower

* The Rev. Mr. Ellesley, vicar of Burneston, near Bedal. We are happy to find our opinion respecting this publication (in vol. I. XIX. p. 217) sanctioned by so respectable an authority.

classes,

classes, are happy enough to have retained, in pious simplicity, the wholesome impressions of early instruction.

"Time was, when Religion coloured the manners, customs, and habits of private life in every station of this country. Family prayers, the daily devotion of every house of liberal education, kept alive the necessity of the divine protection in the minds of all. The precepts of the Gospel were familiar to all in the language of Scripture. Its doctrines employed the sustained attention of all, and an uniform faith in its promises leading the mind imperceptibly to look forward to the blessings of a future life, became the habitual remedy for the uncertainties and disappointments to which the comforts of this, in the most prosperous situation, are exposed.

"Time has been, when persons of the first distinction, whether they closed the scene of life in the field of battle, in the chamber, or fell unhappy victims of civil strife, yet all gloried in the cross, all appealed to the mercies of God purchased by the death of Christ, all prayed in their last moments for the support of divine grace, and thus all exhibited to the world an edifying example of the power and influence of the Christian faith.

"Time has been, and apparently of late date, when no one presumed to leave an inheritance to his children, without thankful acknowledgments to him from whom he received all worldly possessions, or to dispose of his property by testament, without first commending his soul to the divine mercy through Christ, and his mortal remains to be deposited unto the great day of the resurrection.

"If they are the opposite characteristics which now too generally mark the distinction of rank and wealth, it may indeed be consolatory to contemplate the conduct of a victorious Commander, who shall refer his successes to the good pleasure of the Almighty, and that of a devout Prince, who shall in person call his subjects to discharge the duties of a public thanksgiving: but contrasted as these splendid examples are by the general insensibility which prevails in all religious concerns, they excite our admiration but to augment our regret, and to add force to our most reasonable apprehensions.

"How rapidly the evil of irreligion may and does disseminate itself through the souls of the people at this moment, may in some sort be conjectured from a pious and judicious address, which the clergy in the most populous situation of this diocese have not long since made to their parishioners; wherein it is stated as a matter of just and fearful alarm, that above forty thousand persons in one parish pass the

Lord's day without attention to public worship under any mode whatever.

"Indeed we cannot but suppose, that where so obvious and important a duty of religion is abandoned, the persons so abandoning it do live without a sense of God in the world.

"How far in such circumstances any means short of the interposition of divine judgments can produce an effectual reformation, is a question, which admits of no very favourable solution. And indeed how near an approach of those judgments we can bear, before we set ourselves in earnest devoutly to deprecate them, and attempt by a just repentance to avert them, the event alone can determine. We seem to forget that the miseries which are probably nearest, and which advance most certainly, are amongst the most awful of God's judicial dispensations; and that, if we should succeed, under his forbearance, in resisting the evil in one quarter, whilst we make it the design of heaven to chastise, this design must have its effect in another. We flatter ourselves therefore in vain with success either in victories obtained abroad, or in the temporary maintenance of tranquillity at home, whilst our unreformed lives still call for chastisement. For it requires neither prophecy, nor the interpretation of prophecy, to decide upon the too probable fate of these kingdoms. The event may yet be contingent or uncertain; but the condition upon which alone this event depends is absolute, and immovable; and it is that which we see little or no disposition to fulfil, 'Repent, or ye shall all likewise perish.'

"Under such a view of our nearest interests, not to entertain strong apprehensions of danger, is to neglect or to resist the plainest of divine admonitions; whilst to despair will lead necessarily to the same dreadful conclusion, by terminating in the same wilful neglect of the means prescribed for our deliverance."

The remedies proposed are, an increase of places of worship on the establishment in some situations, and gratuitous room for the poor in our chapels, a more proportionate provision for the clergy, to counteract the ordination of persons who creep into it.

154. *A Syllabus, or Abstract of a System of Political Philosophy. To which is prefixed a Dissertation, recommending that the Study of Political Economy be encouraged in the Universities, and that a Course of public Lectures be delivered on that Subject.* By Robert Acklom Ingram, B. D. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge.

THIS syllabus is in four parts. Part I. treats on the correlative rights and duties

duties of the governing and governed part of a community, and their necessary limitations. Part II. the form or constitution of government. Part III. the principles of political economy; population; wealth; the price of commodities; exchange; corn; banks; the advantage of the increase of industry, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; moral improvement of society; religious instruction, and the constitution of a religious establishment; education; the criminal code, and administration of justice; state of the lower orders and poor laws; expence defrayed by government, and source of revenue. Part IV. the interests and duties of a nation considered in reference to other communities; the means of national defence; right of war; law of nations; and, by way of conclusion, a summary recapitulation and application of the present condition of society; state of religion, manners, and learning, in this kingdom; its political interests, advantages, and disadvantages; various resources; extent of its commerce, and comparative view of its different branches; balance of trade, and means of national improvement, also to Ireland; remarks on the trade and government of the East Indies, and the interests of this country in regard to its Asiatic possessions and other territories; the principle and application of political arithmetick explained.

Mr. J. himself is a professor of political economy, having examined various important branches of it in his "Inquiry into the present Condition of the lower Classes, and the Policy of the Common Laws." He is also an advocate for Sunday-schools, in favour of which he preached a sermon at Colchester (vol. LXVIII. pp. 403, 966); and another recommending military associations. He also suggests the introduction of divinity into the regular course of academical studies, and other improvements in the present mode of education at Cambridge. He considers the study of political philosophy, next to that of religion, the most essentially conducive to the happiness of mankind, and worthy the deepest attention, to obviate the crude and mischievous ideas of political reform.

255. *The unfex'd Females, a Poem: Addressed to the Author of the Pursuits of Literature.*

THIS author objects to the censures on Darwin by the writer to whom he

addresses himself; yet, while he labours to obviate the objections, does he not incur the charge of imitating the Doctor's prurient style? That the women of the present age are too much

"A female band despising Nature's law," the instances in our own country put it out of every one's power to deny. In France they have renounced every tender feeling; in England they have relaxed in the decorum of dress and sentiment. The study of botany leads here to corruption, which in France a total violation of morality extends to democratic fury. "The most sensible women," says Mr. Dyer (*Poems*, pp. 36, 87), "are more uniformly on the side of liberty than the other sex." But in proof that this country is not without exceptions in favour of the female sex, our poet has given in his notes a series of female writers in poetry and prose that form a counterpoise to the wretched the unprincipled Woolstencroft, that sworn enemy to bluthes and to the modest innocence that produces them, and who seriously lamented the neglect of all muscular exercises at our female boarding-schools. According to Rousseau, "the empire of women is the empire of soft or gentle address: their commands are caresses, their menaces are tears."—"The flippant *Flays*, assuming a cynic leer," says, "like monarchs we have been flattered into imbecillity by those who wish to take advantage of our weakness." (*Essays and Letters*, p. 92.) Such is the language of those advocates for their sex who wish to confound the very order of Nature and the appointment of God in creating that "distinction of character between the two sexes, and that happiness of both which depends in great measure on the preservation and observance of this distinction." Mrs. More's *Essays*, p. 9—13.

156. *Fragments of Scottish History.*

THE editor, who dates from *Binner house*, has collected the original papers here published from MSS. in the Advocates' library. He prefaces them with "Desultory Reflexions," a selection from notes which occurred during the perusal of some volumes of histories during the period between the reign of Malcolm Canmore and the death of Alexander III. 1046—1286. "It is," he observes, "more easy

easy to complete a history of any civilized country in Europe than to elucidate one obscure century of the history of Scotland."—"The field of Scottish history," he allows, "presents a barren aspect. The meagre records of the times offer no allurements to the patient enquirer. Few tracts remain that can guide us in the private life of our ancestors, who were savages, or but one degree removed, the natural effects of a cold and ungenial climate." (*Desultory Reflexions*, p. 3.) "Although we ascribe to climate the primary cause of the rudeness of a nation, many collateral causes may conspire to retard the improvement of the people. Domestic broils and little intercourse with other countries. The vicinity of a more potent kingdom was perhaps the chief and most potent reason. The quarrels of England with Scotland seem of more difficult reconciliation than those of other countries. A long and inveterate animosity, an animosity, sorry as it to say, hardly yet extinguished, magnified their injuries, and fomented each dispute. Add to these the feudal law, the minorities of the throne, slavery, oppression of the clergy, superstition and ignorance." (p. 23—30.) "The only monuments of antiquity which could illustrate the manners of Scotland, the poems of Ossian, and the *Regiam Majestatem*, are of suspected credit. An investigation of the credit of the one is yet in embryo; and the labours of the learned have not tended to dissipate the gloom which hovers over the origin of the other*." (p. 35.) The magnificent buildings, the dispensation of justice, and the titles of honour, are arguments against barbarism. How unlike the production of savages is the musick of Scotland!—What can exceed the beauty of the Scottish song? (p. 35, 42, 54, 59.) At this last page the compiler breaks off abruptly, and subjoins an appendix of 14 charters and other documents, all except the 11 and 12† from the Advocates' library, of which excellent collection the world will soon be gratified with a catalogue raisonné. (Pref. ii.) The editor in-

tended to select more, but his professional engagements and other indispensable avocations prevented him both from doing that, and from continuing to examine the more antient histories of Scotland.

To these are added, 1

The Diary of Robert Birrel, Burgess of Edinburgh, containing divers Passages of State and others memorable Accidents. From the 1532 Zeir of our Redemption till the Beginning of the Zeir 1605.

"If this has any merit, it may arise from its being written by a person who seems to have been attached to no party. It appears to be a simple narration of facts as they happened; but the author undoubtedly meant to make some alterations, as the work itself does not entirely correspond with the title. The obscure passages I intended to explain by collations with other MSS. and histories; but I must lament that in this case, as before, the same causes have prevented me, and only when I could find leisure a note was sometimes subjoined. Although the chronology of the author and that of Sir James Balfour agree, I do not say Principal Robertson is wrong, particularly as it would seem Sir James has ingrossed the greater part of the Diary in his own work. And though it is probable he collected more materials relating to the history of Scotland than ever was done by another, he is often inaccurate. With more attention to the facts, and by bestowing more time in collation, I might have ascertained truth."

The late Expedition in Scotland, made by the Kynge's Hynys Armye under the Conduct of the Ryght Hon. the Erle of Hertforde the Yere of Lorde God 1544.

SENT to the Lord Russell, lord privie seal, from the kynge's army, by a frende of his.

The Expedition into Scotlande of the most worthely fortunate Prince Edward, Duke of Soomeset, unto our most noble sovereign Lord the Ki'ge's Maiesie Edward VI. Gouverneur of bys Hyghnes' Person, and Protectour of bis Grace's Realmes, Dominions, and Subiectes, made in the first Yere of bis Maiesie's most prosperous Reign,

* Mr. Robertson vindicates the authenticity of *Regiam Majestatem*, see p. 305.

† Among these titles that of *Abthane* is not yet explained, nor the office of the *Judicarius* defined.

‡ These are in a chartulary of Aberdeen belonging to Mr. Archibald Constable, bookseller, in Edinburgh, whose attention

in procuring scarce books, and intelligence of whatever is valuable in literature, is here acknowledged; nor should I forget to confess how much I am indebted to Mr. Raton, whose name is well known to Scotch Antiquarians [*Antiquaries*], for the use of books in his curious collection." (p. iv.)

and

and continued by *Way of Diarie*. By W. Patten. London, 1848.

"THE two last tracts are so exceedingly scarce that they are very rarely to be seen, and the value so great that few can afford to purchase them. The first, though it occupies here only 14 pages, I have frequently heard estimated at ten guineas, and the second at five and six. It was judged proper to reprint them, because the history of a country can be elucidated only by the facility of acquiring materials; and it is, perhaps, to be regretted, that many valuable MSS. are locked up in private cabinets unknown to the world. These tracts and the *Diary* are edited with as much fidelity as one, who could not bestow a large portion of his time upon them, might accomplish. Before a person writes upon a subject, he should have read all that has been already written upon it. Had I any prospect of continuing to study the history of Scotland, this volume might be enlarged and made more perfect. I have still many notes, which were intended for new reflections; but I believe that now I shall bid adieu to the Antiquities of my country."

We can only regret that a person so well qualified to investigate them as Mr. Dalziel* should have so little leisure.

157. *The Annual Hampshire Repository; or, historical, economical, and literary Miscellany; a provincial Work, of entirely original Materials, comprising all Matters relative to the County, including the Isle of Wight, &c. under the following Heads: County History, Chronicle, Registry, Navy, Army, Church, Law, Civil and Municipal Affairs, Public Works, Commerce, Schools, State of the Poor, Economy, Charities, Agriculture, Natural History, Philosophy, and Curiosities, Antiquities and Topography, Arts and Sciences, Letters, Biography, Projects, Miscellanies, Notices to Correspondents, &c. &c. Vol. I. To be continued annually.*

AMONG the improvements in science and civilization are certainly to be reckoned these annual registers of certain districts; and, while they continue to be well and impartially drawn up, they deserve the countenance of the publick. The plan of this work is sufficiently detailed in the title-page. The article of county history begins from the Proclamation, May 21, 1792, being the time of the French cause beginning to concern England, and the proceedings on it; the amount of

subscriptions for internal defence from April 9, 1794, to Dec. 5, 1798, in the county and Isle of Wight, was 11,565 l.; proceedings against the scarcity, 1795. In the chronicle we have Monsieur Messre, a French emigrant priest, making his public recantation from the errors of Popery in the church of Winchester, a detail of the motives of which are given afterwards. The registry of births, marriages, and deaths, follows; then the state of the army, navy, church, law, police, corporation of Winchester; abstracts of acts for redemption of land-tax and for income tax; ports, and commerce; state of the poor, economy, and charities, parochial reports, and other agriculture improvements; antiquities.

"With respect to the last general, anonymous collections, &c. by D. Y. it is sufficient to say, that, being chiefly a compilation from the former works, put together by a person himself totally unacquainted with the county, in consequence of his coming from town technically to arrange the library at Brookwood, it can only be considered as a bookseller's job, a trick of trade. A clearer proof cannot be given of his incompetency to the undertaking, if alone from total ignorance of the county, whatever otherwise may have been his capability, than that his chief addition is the republication of the Hampshire Agricultural Account; which report, though made under the commission, and published with the authority, of the National Board of Agriculture as the report, the higher authority, in our Provincial Agriculture at least, of the Southampton Society, or even the least personal knowledge of the county, must have convinced him was an erroneous, defective, and every way contemptible performance; the gross errors and defects of which he was thus continuing and propagating, instead of reprobating and reforming them, as it rather became a tutelage of the county. The only favourable exception, that we observe, to this general servile compilation, is the new matter obtained from Mr. Warner; whose name, however, is made too much use of in the title-page, and still more so at the head of the work, which is falsely intitled "*Warner's Hampshire*," consistently with the little substantial assistance from him in the book itself. which, except the republication of some of his former tracts, is very trifling indeed. If, at least, the publick conceive that the general body of materials collected by Mr. W. are incorporated into that work, they will be greatly disappointed. For, what that very respectable and indefatigable though in his objects perhaps rather desultory antiquarian and writer, does

* Mr. Dalziel is of the profession of the law, second son of the family of Binns, and finally descended from Gen. D. who defeated the insurgents in the reign of Cha. II.

continued his design of publishing the history of this county, towards which he made copious collections, he put them into the possession of a very considerable gentleman of the county, himself conversant with, and, as far as his other great public concerns admit, attentive to, the subjects of them, whose property they are now become, upon terms very honourable to him as a patron, and Mr. W. as a collector. The conductor of the Hampshire Repository seizes, with avidity and gratitude, this occasion of returning thanks to Mr. W. for the very kind communication of his good intentions and wishes towards the progress of this work; and for his liberal desire, as far as he is now concerned, being no longer proprietor of the papers he collected, that they may be contributed towards the promotion of this undertaking. We are not without hopes that the equally liberal present possessor of them will in part communicate them to us; of which indeed we have no doubt, if he should think that any probable public benefit or entertainment may be derived to the county from such communication; and otherwise we have no pretence or even wish to desire it. For, we admit him to be a better judge than we are how far they would answer such public object." (p. 95.)

"It remains alone to add, that, as to most of the heads, so especially as to this; we consider our first volume chiefly the introduction to, at most the commencement of, our several subjects. This present literary skeleton of the future body of our work, reversing the natural order of body and skeleton, we wish to be regarded as an incipient preparation only, the different members of which we leave to be infused by other co-operators with us, as well as ourselves, till it be quite filled up, and, as it were, saturated in all its ramifications; till, in short, it become what by general assistance it alone can, a full subject of study to connoisseurs, pleasure to amateurs, and curiosity to common observers." (p. 96.)

Accounts of *Branshot, Hayling* island, *Southwick* priory, inscription there, p. 105; *Wurrlington, Romsey, Kellborn*; account of Mr. White, p. 110; *Bittern*, with a plan of the Roman station of *Clausentum* there; *Hampshire Flora*, with a plate of a *non-descript Ophrys*; arts and sciences, list of pictures at *Broadlands*; account of the establishment and conduct of the exiled French clergy at Winchester, from their arrival in November, 1792, to the present time, in which the spirit of Popery is shewn to have been at work.

258. *The Hampshire Repository. Vol. II.*
To be continued occasionally.

WE are much gratified by the con-

tinuation of this work, which is now avowed to be preparatory to "an uniform antient and modern history of the county," by collecting separate "*parochial accounts*," in the manner pursued in Mr. Lysons's "*Environs of London*," or single branches of parochial history, or any specific article of information, it being probable there are, in most parishes, persons who, partly of themselves, partly through others, can, and it is hoped will, compile or collect such parochial accounts. The plan is marked out, and the communications are to be made to the conductor of the Hampshire Repository, at Mr. Robbins's, printer, Winchester.

The same plan being pursued in this as in the preceding volume, we can only point out some of the most striking particulars. Among the rest, the conviction of a magistrate for the illegal commitment of a poor man merely for applying for relief to the vestry at Droxford, and not going away at the command of an imperious overseer, who, on the trial, was so exposed for his contradictory evidence that it shortly after broke his heart, and the magistrate was struck out of the commission. The address of Lord Eldon to the jury, with the precision and clearness that mark all his decisions, deserves to be inserted, would our limits permit.

Particular account of the origin and progress of Mr. Taylor's machines for blocks, shivers, and pins, and his improvement in the construction of pumps, with a plate.

Observations on the register of *Medstead*; the decrease of communicants, from the desertion of principal families, whose example influenced their dependents; the increase of illegitimate children, supposed to have been formerly prevented by the care of the resident clergy, as it now ought to be by parish-officers. In *Wield* register is this entry, 1609: "*Johannes Wyle & Maria Clothans pregnans nupti fuerant.*" The communicants of that time, 1634 and 1635, were as 52 to 7, and the offerings as 6s. 11d. $\frac{1}{2}$ to nil.

Houses of industry in the isle of Wight, Winchester, and New Wickham poor-house, erected at Boldre in 1796, and two schools founded there; all by Mr. Gilpin, the worthy vicar, who has also established at Lymington a society for the relief of distressed females, wives of seamen and boatmen, who

who frequently are absent or unfortunate.

State of the county-hospital, and the relief of 1554l. collected for it by sermons recommended by the Bishop of Winchester to the clergy, dissenting-ministers, and Catholic priests, throughout the diocese.

Parochial reports of *Warblington, Bedhampton, Havant, Christchurch, Hambledon, Catherington, Burton, Petersfield, Furlington, Niton, Yarmouth.*

In the hamlet of *Denmead Mullins* was a chapel with a house, &c. for a priest; on which the communicator observes, that, "however corrupt the clergy of those times may have been in their manners and principles, and however necessary it was to have a reform, still I think the reformers went too far; they even carried ruin with reform; they involved the useful in the common wreck of the useless; small establishments, like the before-mentioned, are certainly useful in the support of religious worship, suitable to the minds of humble people, convenient and comfortable to the poor, old, and infirm." (p. 202.)

At *Buriton* lived the celebrated Edward Gibbon, who, from a boy, preferred books to society, even of his parents, and sacrificed to them the amusements of youth. (p. 208.)

At *Petersfield* the late William Jolliffe, esq. erected a much-admired equestrian statue of William III. with an appropriate Latin inscription. (p. 211.)

A *landslip* in the isle of Wight may be paralleled with that at *Folkstone*, in our p. 517.

Among the agricultural reports is one from *Plewel*, of the produce of 5 ears of Egyptian wheat, sown in an unmanured part of the garden, in the end of January, 1799, in 2 drills, each 10 feet long; cut in September, and yielded 700 ears of well-grown wheat, besides many light ones that never came to maturity.

Remedies for scarcity, by a provincial maximum fixed by the quarter sessions.

On inclosures it is observed, that land in the open counties of Leicester and Northampton pays better when inclosed for tillage than when open for pasturage; but that timber will pay more than arable land is shewn from facts stated p. 286 & seq.; the result of which is a clear income of 1257l. at

the end of 100 years. Firs are also shewn to be productive. An experimental farming association was formed in 1801.

As a supplement to Mr. Warner's *Clausentum*, and the account of *Bittern*, we have much information from Sir H. C. Englefield, bart. illustrated by drawings engraved by Basire. Among the Roman antiquities found here is a stone 1 foot and an half high, inscribed IMP CÆS LV

CIO DOMI

TIO AVRELIANO.

A new bridge, built over the *Itchim* at *Northam*, by act 29 Geo. III. is engraved; and a dwarf Chinese tree, brought over by Mr. Fitzhugh, and in the possession of Mr. Lance, of *Chudch*, near *Bittern*.

Trigonometrical survey of Hampshire, carried on in 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, by order of the Duke of Richmond, by Lieut.-col. Williams and Capt. Mudge, of the royal artillery, and Mr. Isaac Dalby.

A pedestrian tour in the isle of Wight, 1799.

Happy, for the community at large, was the detection of the fraudulent *W. O. table*, at the races in 1798, "a machination which ranks as high in the art of the mechanick who framed it as in the artifice of the cheats who employed him; so exquisite in its device, execution, and use, that it is not likely to have been brought to such perfection at once, or in this instance only, but probably is the commonly-established plan, according to the most finished modern improvements upon which such tables are now systematically constructed." The proprietor offered 1000l. to recover it from the magistrates.

The principal biographical article is the life or rather case of *Robert Stures*, of *Bishops Waltham*, who, by address and cunning, raised himself from low beginnings to great wealth, and involved many worthy and respectable persons in ruin. The consequences are not related.

Anecdotes of Lord Bute (whose house at *Highcliff* is mouldering into ruin), Admiral Holmes, Mr. W. Taylor, jun. who made an electrical machine with an *ostrich's egg-shell* instead of a glass globe, with force sufficient to shock 150 of the French king's guards at one stroke, which terrified them beyond description.

Among

Among the poetry the following inscription for a monument to be erected to Dr. Warton, by a subscription of the Wykehamists, is prominent among several Greek, Latin, and English elegies:

“M. S.

Reverendi Colendique Viri

JOSEPHI WARTONI, S. T. P.

Collegii Wintoniensis non ita pridem

Magistri;

Nuperrimè defuncti.

Cujus Ingenii dotes;

Scilicet,

In multiplici doctrinâ et varietate rerum

Eruditionem locupletissimam;

In Scriptis antiquioribus interpretandis

Elegantiam;

In Literis recentioribus illustrandis Judi-
cium exquisitissimum;

In Lyricis Carminibus scribendis Concep-
tionum Vim et Ardorem;

Literati:

Et cujus Morum virtutes;

Nempe,

Facilitatem, suavitatem, humanitatem,
benignitatem;

Amici;

Honore diu prosequuntur;

Moerore diu desiderabunt.”

In the article of *Review* Mr. Milner's History of Winchester comes first. In a short review of it we much approve the following passage: “We appeal only to the ideas of God, and his covenants with man, afforded by the Scriptures, whether such a mode of life [as the monastic] can be necessary to salvation; and, if not necessary, whether profitable, either to the individual adopting it or to the publick. Can God delight in seeing man reject his bounty, or fly from the world to avoid that probation for which he was placed in it? If merit consists in conquering the temptations of the world, what reward can they claim who cowardly desert their post, under the idle plea of making compensation by psalm-singing and the practice of bodily austerities? And does not the monastic spirit appear to prefer the manners of the Baptist to those of our blessed Redeemer?” (p. 129.) After noticing, as a reviewer, Mr. M.'s “religious zeal, if not fury, which too frequently displays itself in the most acrimonious insinuations, unfounded suspicions, and injurious imputations,” the conductor vindicates himself from some charges from the same quarter, and takes leave, he hopes for ever in a controversial view, of “this literary salamander, who lives only in the heat of contention, this

Catholicameleon, who thrives on the breath of controversy, this polemic Proteus, who, in the various shapes of the Historian, Antiquarian, Romancer, Essayist, or Journalist, is still the pertinacious Papist; and, under whatever different appearances he puts on, remains really the same — *alinsque & idem*. It seems to be with declining Popery, with failing infallibility, as it is with other professions, the faith in which falls with their reasonableness,

‘The times have been

That when the brains were out, the man
would die,

And there an end: but now they rise again,
With twenty mortal follies in their head,’—
and for the same purpose,

‘To push us from our seats.’

But perhaps the time for the *ghost* of departed Popery is when the *substance* is no more. We therefore are not surprised to see it now stalk abroad; and, with more desire than expectation to lay it, we conclude, as a consummation devoutly to be wished,

‘Rest, rest, perturbed spirit, rest!’

159. *Letters addressed to a young Man on his first Entrance into Life, and adapted to the peculiar Circumstances of the present Times. By Mrs. West, Author of “A Tale of the Times,” &c.* 3 large Vols. 12mo.

IN our Magazine for May last, p. 443, we announced this publication to our readers, and we are happy in having this opportunity of acknowledging that in the perusal of it we have not been disappointed. The writer is already known to the world as a novelist and poet, and her writings in each of these departments have acquired her considerable celebrity. The present work, as we are informed in a modest and sensible introduction, owes its origin “to the feelings incident to an anxious mother, on the occasion of a beloved son's first removing from the safe shelter of the parental roof. The dangers to which young men are, in this age, particularly exposed, occasioned a diffuse correspondence, in which most of the subjects were discussed that are now enlarged upon, arranged in a more methodical manner, and presented to the world in a form very dissimilar to their original shape.”

This correspondence is indeed diffuse, but it is certainly of high importance, embracing subjects which ought to be generally imprinted upon the minds of men of all ranks and ages,
The

The form in which they are at present given to the publick is intended for the use of "young men in the middle walks of life, and for professed members of the Church of England." This declaration of the author is by no means an apology for inelegance of composition, or for bigoted and uncandid reflections. We have seldom met with a work more exempt from these faults. Mrs. West's mind is capable of making a proper distinction between an amiable, frugal, and industrious simplicity, and vulgarity, buffoonery, and ignorance; between an anti-christian asperity against the opinions of others, and an equally anti-christian indifference with regard to our own faith.

Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of the middle rank of people in a political as well as in a moral view, she labours to restore society to its just equilibrium, and with much sound argument and lively satire she lashes the prevailing mode of copying the vices of our superiors, and neglecting what is really praise-worthy and estimable. To the manners of the present times in this respect, she opposes the wise institutions which our ancestors provided, and the salutary restraints which they employed, for the purpose of preventing youth from bursting through the bounds of moderation, and of confining every order in the state within its just limits. From a review of the conduct of our ancestors in the ages immediately succeeding the Reformation, she glances at the general advantages of historical knowledge, as it may tend to correct the false notions which are promulgated by democratical writers, who take every opportunity of forming invidious, degrading, and (we may say) unjust parallels between the present times and those of less general knowledge. Mrs. West explains her ideas on the illiberality of such comparisons in the following impressive language.

"To accuse a person of ignorance when there was no such thing as learning, betrays our own folly, as much as to sit down contented with superficial knowledge when we might acquire *real*. To censure a long succession of generations for being fierce, barbarous, and rude, when during all that period the nation was convulsed by war and faction, or struggling for those blessings which we peaceably inherit, argues that we have not made the best use of the long tranquillity and security which

we enjoy. We talk of our present blessings; let us be just to the memory of those who acquired them. We boast of our high sense of personal freedom and moral rectitude; we glory in our refinements in science and the arts, our improvements in manufacture, our extensive commerce, and surpassing opulence. Yet let us remember, that these advantages were gradually acquired, and that it is a more difficult task to invent than to improve. The plasterer, who finishes the building, is not a superior artist to the mason who laid the foundation.

"We appear in a late period, heirs to a rich inheritance. Our task is, not to acquire, but to maintain; to preserve, not to erect. The advantages which we possess are so many claims upon us for exertion; and they only really redound to our praise when they are usefully employed. Let us not pique ourselves on that superiority to preceding ages which is surely accidental, and proceeding from causes which we could not direct; but let us rather ask, has a long period of tranquillity, opulence, and diffused information, been properly improved? I do not mean in a political, but in a moral light; and I wish every one to answer for themselves, not for their neighbours. Tranquillity is not given to be wasted in indolence or dissipation. Opulence claims from its possessors more than mere selfish elegance. If we are now ignorant of the duties and principles of the religion which we profess, we cannot accuse our blind guides, or lay the blame on a crafty hierarchy who profit by our credulity. And if we will rest contented with that imitation of knowledge, which has all the defects without the simplicity of ignorance; we see truth in its meridian splendour, while our progenitors worshiped its early dawn." Vol. I. p. 144

In proof that the past generations of our countrymen were not less truly wise than the present, the author proceeds to consider that amazing monument of human wisdom, moderation, forethought, and ratiocination, the foundation of our national church; on whose liturgy and articles she bellows more than a third part of her work. She first considers the duty of publick communion with some body of Christians, and then warns her son against the opposite seats of strict Calvinists and rational Christians; against the one, as condemning all doctrines, which cannot be measured by human capacity, as idle tales, the mere forgeries of easy belief; and against the other, as degrading reason from her acknowledged province of investigating the credibility of

of evidence, and connecting the various parts of our religious system.

Upon those who affect a stricter piety, Mrs. West thus observes:

"Human nature as absolutely requires some relaxation for our intellectual part, as our animal bodies demand repose. They who, arising from the abuse against the use, deny themselves the enjoyment of the elegant gratifications of the imagination, are in great danger of having recourse to the grosser pleasures of appetite, or of falling into that sour misanthropy, which is quite as inimical to the genius of Christianity, as an excess in the diversions which it condemns can be. As for those who have really made such a progress in perfection as to have got above those weaknesses and imperfections of our nature which generally cling to the best of us while in this life, if there really are any who can always be employed in the study of divine truth, or in actions of devotion or benevolence, such people must have imbibed so much of that pure spirit which thinketh no evil, and which is not puffed up, that they will refrain from condemning those, who, far beneath them in spiritual attainments, yet sincere in their desire of doing their duty, do not aim at straitening the strait gate. No breach of communion, therefore, should really subsist between people who have attained a higher degree of goodness, and those who, conscious of infirmity, and of the difficulties which obstruct them from acting as they ought, are fearful of assuming the appearance of extraordinary sanctity, lest they should fall short of the common standard of virtue, and thus set stumbling blocks in their own road. For, it must increase the number of their temptations, if they should affix the idea of guilt to what their master has not prohibited. The pious saint, remembering what the Apostle has said to the Romans *, will only confine criminality to such as, in respect of things in themselves indifferent, practise what they believe to be unlawful, or to those who, by pursuing amusements with culpable avidity, not only transgress positive precepts of the Gospel, but endanger the ruin of their temporal affairs: and, on the other hand, let the conscientious Christian, who sees no guilt in moderate pleasure, respect the scruples of his self-denying neighbour. The latter will do, if that self-denial be accompanied by corresponding degrees of merit in other instances, and if it never breaks out in liberal censures on those who think differently on subjects not absolutely determined by the word of God. Should that merit not exist, and

yet that censoriousness appear, the interests of religion will suffer, and the charges of spiritual pride, the love of distinction, and splenetic hypocrisy, will be retorted by the accused.

"Though my remarks have been chiefly pointed at one of the features which mark the character of Methodists, or (as they now term themselves) Calvinists, they may be extended to all their distinguishing traits. If their pretensions to superior piety are real, they have no motive for forming into a distinct body from us; the Church of England proscribes no degree of holiness, benevolence, or virtue. Why need they attend private assemblies? the prayers of our Liturgy repeated twice a day, with the morning and evening aspirations of the closet, may surely excite the feelings of the most devout. They profess to hold the opinions which are contained in our Articles; it is to be hoped, therefore, that they understand them. Knowledge once acquired is retained in the mind; and when we are thoroughly taught, and our opinions fixed, we only want to be stimulated to practise what we know. Our clergymen are prohibited from preaching doctrines contrary to our Articles; but as, from the nature of man, they have reason to be persuaded that his actions require more restraints than his opinions, I mean, that he is oftener tempted to act wrong than to believe erroneously, they generally in their sermons treat more of Christian graces than of Christian doctrines. They may have another reason for this. The grand scheme of redemption is too extensive to be opened in one discourse; and there is this objection to a series of sermons, that as the auditory necessarily varies, by losing a part the benefit of what is heard is considerably lessened to each individual. Excellent elementary books abound, and are in general circulation; and surely instructions on mysterious points are best fitted for the closet, since it requires repeated perusal, and much reflection, to comprehend the arguments on which they are founded. It may be observed, that the auditors who attend what are called Gospel preachers seldom have clear ideas of the doctrines which those narrators exclusively treat of; from which circumstance it may be far to doubt, whether this be a proper mode of conveying instruction, as those who confine themselves to it do not succeed. It may be answered, that the most illiterate of this species of separatists have a vast deal to say about regeneration, election, sanctification, &c.; but I will not admit that either a volubility of words, a redundancy of undefined epithets, an appeal to inward feelings of which your adversary cannot judge, or a perversion or misapplication of scriptural reasoning

* Chap. xv.

reasoning, implies real knowledge. If they have not obtained this knowledge, let them learn it at home. If they have, let them come to our churches, be taught how believers should act; and in the addresses which our rituals prescribe let them implore the grace of God to enable them so to do. If they are more compassionate to their needy brethren, more anxious to instruct the ignorant, more abstracted from worldly pursuits, more devoted to religious duties, let them throw this mass of excellence into the bosom of the mother church, whose doctrines they profess to hold. Let them not confine the duty of charity to the act of giving, but extend it to candid judgment. Let them not, while instructing the uninformed, betray a want of knowing their own duty to their immediate spiritual pastors, who are by lawful authority appointed to the charge of the congregation to which they absolutely belong. Let them not, while conquering their propensity to worldly enjoyments, imbibe the equally carnal spirit of Pharisaical exultation and self-esteem. And, if they wish to promote the interests of religion, let them remember that it is not done by discord, but by peace; not by traducing the ministerial character, but by assisting the labours of those who cultivate God's vineyard. Let them consider, that affectation, singularity, rigidity, and, above all, the antichristian spirit of turbulence, and resistance to lawful authority, injures the cause which they espouse." Vol. I. p. 322.

The following observations upon the Socinians are so appropriate and so well expressed, that, though we have already extended this article to a more than usual length on account of the high importance of the subject, and the masterly style in which it is executed, we cannot refrain from offering them to our readers.

"But there are other dissenters from our church, still more dangerous than those of whom we have just spoken; who exaggerate the value of the last-mentioned ally of religion till they make it preponderate even against the positive declarations of God. These affirm, that whatever surpasses the limits of human comprehension should be banished from Christianity; and they take such liberties with the Scriptures (under the pretext that they were early corrupted and interpolated), as actually to expunge the texts on which our doctrines are founded. They deny the whole plan of redemption, and of the agency of the Divine Spirit; and by confining their morality to external signs, (words and actions,) they divest Christianity of its full force as a religion of motives. They also deny the eternity of future torments, and believe that the soul sleeps till the re-

urrection. In fine, forgetting the extreme disparity of the human understanding, they erect the reason of every man into a supreme judge; and, without considering how seldom weak people judge rightly even of the opinions or conduct of those of their fellow mortals who happen to be somewhat wiser than themselves, they are so presumptuous as to circumscribe the attributes of the Deity by the narrow bounds of those faint traits of goodness which they discover in man. Whatever they cannot find a prototype for in human conduct, they reject, as inadmissible in a God whom they modify, not by the revelation which he has made of himself, but from the ideas which they chuse to form of what no human mind can properly conceive. They either wholly deny the inspiration of the Old Testament, or they limit it to a very small part; always excluding the divine legation of Moses. Their doctrines countenance that latitudinarianism in point of faith which verges on deistical indifference; and their disavowal of the obligations of obedience to lawful authority is sometimes extended to anarchy and licentiousness.

"In opposing these doctrines, I am aware that I shall often be in danger of confounding the errors of Socinianism with the impiety of Deism. I wish not to charge any individual with such opinions as he rejects. But when we once resolve to measure revelation by reason, and to erase what we cannot comprehend, there is no knowing where we shall stop. Whoever sets off with the leading principle, that they will believe nothing but what they are able to reduce to the level of their own understandings, will always have an excuse for scepticism, till they imbibe such a degree of doubt that they at last fall into the excesses which they reprobated.

"In warning you against that pride of reason which has often fatally misled many sensible people, who, feeling the strength of their own mind in some instances, are apt to believe it invincible and inflexible; I wish to point out the concussions to which such self-confidence ultimately leads; and by the enormity of doubt, to recommend the comforts and advantages of *reasoned but humble faith*." Vol. I. p. 325.

In the second volume we meet with a very judicious review of the Articles of our church; in the course of which, the author confesses her obligations to many eminent divines, amongst whom we recognize the names of Prynne, Hey, Paley, Secker, Scott, and that venerable layman Brvaut. From thence she proceeds to consider religion, as it influences the heart and conduct, and in this respect she entirely agrees with Mrs. More in calling Christianity a religion

POETIC ADDRESS,

*Spoken by Mr. ELLISTON, at the late Fete
given by her Majesty, at Weymouth.*

(To the KING.)

WELCOME, my Liege! my ever-
honour'd Lord!
Oh, were it mine, in action as in word,
My zeal, my loyalty, my dutious love,
To thee, support of all the world, to
prove!
Bless'd be the Pow'r, eternally ador'd,
Who to our pray'rs our King, our shield,
restor'd!
See, every speaking countenance reveals
The lively transport which the bosom
feels;
See, the flush'd cheek, so lately pale with
fear,
Receives the grateful, the ecstatic tear;
The quiv'ring lip, now trembling with de-
light,
Fain would articulate, define aright,
How deep affection's root still stronger
grows, [owes.
Which, to thy worth, progressive firmness
To teach to all mankind what man can be,
Triumphant trials were reserv'd for thee:
Oh! that thy Herculean strength were un-
confined, [mind;
Extended o'er thy body as thy gen'rous
Or that thy health and precious life to
shield, [yield—
Each subject of his own a share might
Had pow'r, as will, a portion to bestow!
I speak but what I feel and what I know.

As o'er the countless riches of the main
Thy conqu'ring Navy rides with proud dis-
dain;
In search of treasures which it values more,
So doth thy noble spirit greatly soar
'bove earthly glories and 'bove earthly
grace; [race;
Though still Friend, Father, of the human

(To the COMPANY and PEOPLE.)

Pour forth your raptures, loudly sweep
the lyre,
With all your spirit, energy, and fire;
The heart's responsive chords shall strike
as loud,
In measures full, exultant, bold, and proud.
Call on the hov'ring shades of Minden's
plain,
On Nelson's heroes, victors on the main,
They'll join, they'll swell the animated
lay— [day,
This day they conquer'd, this all glorious
Auspicious, bless'd, when Brunswick's line
appear'd, [uppear'd:
Check'd fear, mistrust—and fading hope
Long may its virtues save! long, long,
prevail!
Long may we cry, "Oh, Prop of England,
hail!"

ON THE DEATH OF
GENERAL ABERCROMBY.

*Translated from the Latin in the St. James's
Chronicle, July 11.*

A COURIER from th' Egyptian coast
Th' mournful tidings lately bore,
That ABERCROMBY, Britain's boast,
By battle's fate was now no more.
O gallant General! your great soul
With purest patriot ardour burn'd,
Alike the Despot's proud controul,
And Faction's arts, insidious, spurn'd.
Prompt, at your King and Country's call,
Your veteran sword you boldly drew;
No perils could your heart appall—
That heart, to honour always true.
Your memory Virtue shall embalm
In every honest Briton's breast;
And Valour's meed, and Glory's palm,
Your martial merit shall attest.
Hist'ry with wonder shall relate
Your great exploit on Egypt's coast;
When Gaul's fam'd legion felt defeat,
And her unconquer'd standard lost.
The nations with surprise shall hear
That thrice her veterans shrunk dis-
may'd,
And left a trophy for your bier,
Whose brilliancy shall never fade.
Sculpture with History too shall vie,
In marble your renown to raise—
Columns shall lift it to the sky,
And yours surpass e'en Pompey's praise!
And when dire War's alarms shall cease,
And in these favour'd Isles again
The angel form of gentle Peace
Return to fix her smiling reign,
Then with what pride your native land
Shall boast; the boon, so dearly won,
Was conquer'd by the valiant hand
Of her deceas'd illustrious Son!
The seven-month'd Nile, who saw you
bleed,
Shall still bear witness to your fame;
And Egypt long the gallant deed
Around her clastic coast proclaim.
Your brave companions oft shall tell
How you the fatal wound conceal'd;
How your soul triumph'd, when you fell,
To see them masters of the field.
For us remains no more, great Shade!
But now to give you honours due;
By every bard let these be paid,
By every sage, and hero too!
Dromore, Ireland. T. STOTT.

ON THE DEATH OF
SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY.

"Dulce est decorum est pro Patria mori."

WHILST wreaths victorious crown
Britannia's arms, [gore,
And Egypt's sands are dy'd with Gallic
Say,

Say, shall the Muse, whom patriot virtue
warm,
The note of thankfulness forget to pour?
Fain would she sing, in glad triumphant
strain, [day;
Resounding Paeans on this hard-fought
But Fame announces ABERCROMBY slain;
And sorrow chains the sad inhuming lay.
His early youth with emulation glow'd,
His pulse beat high at sacred glory's call;
The streaming banner pointed out the road
To be respected, and lamented fall.
The fatherless Sons of Holland's treach'rous
coast,
The sickly climates of the sultry West,
Hibernia too, in dire rebellion toss'd, [foss'd.
His pow'r have felt, his clemency con-
fess'd by his country's loud approving voice,
On Egypt's shores he met the stroke of
death:
A fate more glorious ne'er was Hero's
choice, [breath.
In Victory's arms he drew his parting
Long shall his name to each succeeding age,
Long shall his virtues, valour, skill, be
known;
Fix'd by the record of th' historic page,
And grateful tribute of the sculptur'd
stone.

RURAL PLEASURE, A SONNET.

WHEN the musical Lark mounts
aloft, [the thorn;
And bright dew-drops, like gems, deck
When the tint of the sunbeam so soft
Is reflected by ruddy-fac'd Morn;
How sweet then the couch of repose
To forsake, as refreshing and strong,
The breeze wafts the scent of the rose
And the woodbine the Vallies along.
But when Sol's flaming chariot ascends
To the lofty pavilion of Noon,
When languid the lily's head bends, [tune,
When each warbler suspends his wild
How sweet, with a book and a friend,
To the grotto or bow'r to retreat,
And in study or converse there spend
The calm hour, unmolested by heat!
And when Eve, in her garment of grey,
Returning, resumes her cool reign;
When the dew-star emits its mild ray,
And shadows swim over the plain;
How sweet now once more to renew
The pleasure we tasted at morn,
Though varied, and vanish'd from view,
The bright sun, lark, and gem on the
stern! HAFIZ.

PROLOGUE. By a Gentleman of Leicester,
On opening the Theatre, as Sydney, Botany
Bay, to be spoken by the celebrated Mr.
BARRINGTON.

FROM distant climes o'er wide-spread
seas we come, [drum,
Though not with much eclat or beat of

True patriots all, for be it understood,
We left our country for our country's goods;
No private views disgrac'd our generous
zeal, weal;
What urg'd our travels was our country's
And none will doubt but that our emigra-
tion
Has prov'd most useful to the British Na-
tion.

But, you inquire, what could our breasts
in flame
With this new passion for theatric fame?
What, in the practice of our former days,
Could shape our talents to exhibit plays?
Your patience, Sirs, some observations
made,
You'll grant us equal to the scenic trade.
He, who to midnight ladders is no stran-
ger,
You'll own will make an admirable Ranger,
To seek Macbeth we have not far to roam;
And sure in Filch I shall be quite at home.
Unrivall'd there, none will dispute my
claim

To high pre-eminence and exalted fame.

As oft on Gadsbill we have ta'en our
stand, [your hand,
When 'twas so dark you could not see
Some true-bred Falstaff we may hope to
start, [his part,
Who, when well bolster'd, well will play
The scene to vary, we shall try in time
To treat you with a little Pantomime.
Here light and easy Columbines are found,
And well-tried Harlequins with us abound;
From duncance vile our precious selves to
keep,
We often had recourse to th' flying leap;
To a black face have sometimes ow'd escape.
And Hounslow Heath has prov'd the worth
of crape.

But how, you ask, can we e'er hope to
soar
Above these scenes, and rise to tragic lore?
Too oft, alas, we've forc'd th' unwilling
tear,
And petrified the heart with real fear.
Macbeth a harvest of applause will reap,
For some of us, I fear, have murder'd sleep;
His Lady too with grace will sleep and
talk,
Our females have been us'd at night to
walk.

Sometimes indeed, so various is our art,
An actor may improve and mend his part;
"Give me a Horse," bawls Richard, like
a drone, [one.
We'll find a man would help himself to
Grant us your favour, put us to the test,
To gain your smiles we'll do our very best;
And, without dread of future Turkey
Lockits,
Thus, in an honest way, still pick your
pockets.

Leicester, June 10.

NAVAL

NAVAL POETRY. No IV.

"Nor let the sons of letter'd pride despise
Germ's whence the vig'rous shoots of valour
rise;
So Attic freedom own'd Harmodius' strain,
So rous'd Tyrtæus' song the Spartan train."

PYE'S NAUCC.

SONNET,

ON SEEING A SHIP ENTERING PORT.

SHE comes majestic with her swelling
sails,
The gallant bark; along her wat'ry way
Homeward she drives before the fav'ring
gales;
Now floating at their length the stream-
And now they ripple with the ruffling
breezes.
Hark to their shouts of joy! the rocks
Thund'ring in echoes to the joyful sound.
Long have they voyag'd o'er the distant
seas;
And what a heart-delight they feel at last,
So many toils, so many dangers past,
To view the wish'd-for port, he only knows
Who on the stormy seas for many a day
Has toils'd, aweary of his ocean way,
And watch'd all anxious every wind that
blows.

THE POOL.

WHERE the crowded ports
With rising masts, an endless prospect yield,
With labours burn, and echo to the shouts
Of hurried sailor, as he hearty waves
His last adieu, and loos'ning every sheet,
Reigns the spreading vessel to the wind.

NAUTICUS.

ON THE LOSS OF THE INVINCIBLE, 74
GUNS, IN YARMOUTH ROADS, MARCH
14, 1801.

A COLLEGE EXERCISE.

'Tis over now, and all is lost!
Ah! what avails it then, that o'er the deep,
Amid Britannia's guardian host, so long
In foremost triumph thou hast led the
way?

Ill-fated vessel! yet not thou alone;
All human grandeur reigns like thee
awhile,
Rides o'er tempestuous seas, and braves
Then sinks in moment ruinous as thine.

For you, ye rescu'd few, whom Provi-
dence
Had will'd to gain the timely-passing bark,
(Alas! too feeble for the bold design,
Else had Humanity's extended arm [too]
Reach'd farther still, and sav'd thy fellows
Ye sad, unwelcome messengers of woe,
Soon as ye land in safety once again,
Go tell no babbling tale to break the heart
Of widows wan and orphans listening by;
But oft as they would press ye to unfold
When last ye saw their sire, and if per-
chance,

By other aid preserv'd, they yet may live!
Be brief, and only say, they're gone! no
more!

Such stubborn Apathy becomes you best.
Oh! melt not at their tears, tho' show'rs
should fall,

Ye must be braver now, more valiant far
Than ever in the battle's fiercest heat

'Twas needed. Spite of pray'rs, be hearts
of stone,

Lest haply ye disclose the scene ye saw.
Oh! veriest sight of woe, that eye beheld!
When from the fatal hank ye bore away,
And left the wretched suff'ers to their
fate.

Severe necessity! or else had none [rul'd,
Escap'd, had prudence been by cries o'er-
And pity grasp'd at all; yet hard, methinks,
And cruel was the deed—to combat those
Who farthest struggled, and had earn'd full
well

The life they ask'd—again to plunge them
Needed the treach'rous wave your aid?
they, more.

Belov'd, regretted Rennie perish'd there!
He strove at first, and thought of life awhile,
And struggled hard, and brav'd it with the
rest,

'Till firmest Fortitude, approved most
In passive resignation, dar'd to die.

No more; the victory, dread Ocean, 's
thine!

Yet shalt thou, one day, bring a fit ac-
And from thy deepest entrails shalt disgorge
Thy hoarded treasures, and give up thy
dead.

Just emblem thou, soul-warning prototype,
Of that appointed hour, when all on earth
Shall wait their awful summons from above!
When, ere the dead awake, and judgment
come,

This world shall end in dissolution vast;
When thund'ring Heaven shall bid eternity
Ingulph the yet remaining wreck of things,
And Nature's self be lost and sunk in night,
All hid beneath a surface blank as thine.

Oxford, May 24.

B.

FROM YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

NOX PRIMA.

Vita, Mors, Immortalitas.

SOMNUS, grata quies, Naturæ monia
felle
Surviver instaurans, vulgi pro more citatos
Fert gressus, quæ se monstrat Fortuna sere-
nam;

Evitat miseros, mollis pernicibus alis
Trititiam fugit, & lætis infidit ocellis.

De somno (pro more) brevi, fractaque
quiete,

Evigilo; felices quos irrupta soporis
Sors tenet! at vana est tumulos si somnia
vexant.

Evigilo; vastis veluti servatus ab undis,
Quas malè turbata fangebant somnia mentes,

B.

Er misere illudam, desperantemque forebant
 Collis fluctus clavo (ratione) revulso.
 Jamque licet reddor mihi, sit mutatio poenae
 Sola, gravatque magis, magis atque severa
 severis [que summis
 succedant, breviorque dies luctu est, ipsa-
 Nox tenebris dominans, Phœbeæ luminis
 instar
 Est, sat si forte mei color ipse notetur.

Nox tenebrosa polum, Dea majestate
 verenda

Ilumi tenet, & solio subnixa nigrante,
 Flambea sceptrâ vibrat, sopitoque imperat
 orbi. [tia regnant!

Quam spissæ tenebræ sunt, quam alta silen-
 Non objecta vident oculi, nil percipit auris:
 Omnia Jovinus habet. Vitales reddere mo-
 tus [tur.

Ægra velut, Natura negat, cursuque mora-
 Hos grandis mora, venturæ prænuncia for-
 us! [to

fors cita contingat: Fatum, tu fune remis-
 Autum laxes, quæ perdam haud plura
 supersunt.

Vos, Tenebræ, vos, sacra Silentia, Noctæ
 gemellæ

Antiquâ genitæ, per quas nascentia mentis
 Efformat Ratio sensa, efformataque firmat
 Proposito (hæc est majestatis vera columna
 humanæ) ferre auxilium: persolvere grates
 Fas erit in tumulto; vobis ea regia sedes,
 forma ubi funettis hæc victima concidet
 aris.

Sed quas invoco? &c.

THE BRITISH SOLDIERS' SONG AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BRIGHT is the morn, the solar ray
 Gilds our encampment far and wide,
 And others in th' important day,
 While you fleet braves the British tide.

CHORUS.

To arms, to arms, the drums repeat,
 Too long they chide our tardy feet.
 Oppose your foes with Briton's fire;
 Our country's rights our hearts inspire.

Laf on the shore the troops advance,
 I feel, I feel my bosom glow
 To meet th' invading sons of France,
 And make their blood in torrents flow.

CHORUS. To arms, &c.

Heroic glory fills my soul
 The crown of victory to wreath,
 Sound Britain's fame from pole to pole,
 And my last hour in triumph breathe.

CHORUS. To arms, &c.

JAMES L. MOORE (Cl.)

Master of the Grammar-school, Hertford.

FLORA'S COMPLAINT TO THE FROST.

RELENTLESS foe! why from thy
 Northern throne, — [frozen shore,
 Where stern thou sit'st by Lapland's

Whose wretched sons their wintry woes
 bemoan,

For ever prison'd in thy regions hoar;

Why dost thou thus usurp the Western
 skies, [mains?

And spread thy fury o'er these fair do-
 Why bid around thy biting gales arise,

The fell destroyers of my blooming
 trains?

With sad regret and streaming eyes I trace
 Each tender plant that drops its fainting
 head;

I view with many a sigh the vacant vase,
 Where once its charms a verdant fav'rite
 spread;

Charms, that with guardian hand some
 gentle fair [tend;

Intent each morn and eve was wont to
 The feeble stem the train'd with soft'ring
 care, [friend.

And fondly watch'd each vegetable
 To deck it oft she call'd her pencil's aid;

And, pleas'd to exercise her tasteful
 hand,

With gay device the mimic urn pourtray'd,
 And rang'd her fav'rites on the painted
 stand.

Is 't not enough that soft MIMOSA dies,
 Too true an emblem of the feeling
 mind,

That only blooms beneath congenial skies,
 And, shrinking, trembles at the touch
 unkind?

But, cruel Frost, must too the ALOR's stem,
 The boasted growth of many a changeful
 year,

Whose leaves are cluster'd with the pearly
 gem, [verer?

Be grasp'd remorseless in thy hand se-
 Not the sweet odour of the rose or pine

Could from thy fatal touch GERANIUM
 save!

Nor might the blooming MYRTLE, plant
 divine! [brave!

Th' unsparring vengeance of thy breezes
 Pride of the green-house, AMARYLLIS

gay, [item;

No more unfolds her crimson-petal'd
 No more CAMELLIA cheers the wintry
 day [red.

With her bright flow'rs of deepest-tinted
 No more shall TURN-SOLE shed its fra-

grant-scent, [hour!

Or CISTUS bloom, the beauty of an
 Nor CYCLAMEN, with eye still downward
 bent, [flow'!

The snow-drop's sister, hang its modest
 No more my ERICA's, a beauteous band,

High o'er the blooming ranks erect shall
 rile,

Translucent corals to the gaze expand,
 Or shew their clustering bells of peach-
 hu'd dyes!

Sh!

Ah! spoiler dire! could not the Muse's
pray'r

From one fair plant avert thy fatal doom,
Nor win thee clasp the DITANY to spare,
Its woolly leaves, its flow'rs of purple
bloom?

And e'en the LAUREL, doom'd from an-
cient time

To bind the hero's and the poet's brows,
The bright reward of long and deed sub-
lime, [avows.

Amid the rest thy barbarous pow'r
Yet, spite of all thy rage, in BRITAIN'S
land,

Still will I fix my first, my fav'rite seat;
For Science here waves high her magic
wand, [treat.

And Taste and Genius find a blest re-
Here not the learn'd alone with studious
care [trace,

The various wonders of my kingdom
But, nobly emulous, the BRITISH FAIR
Amid the fons of science claim a place.

As through these happy valleys pleas'd I
rove, [cruel doom,

Though changeful months inflict their
view with rapture in the English grove
Plants that shall flourish in eternal
bloom.

Unfading here see VALOUR'S LAUREL
grove, [brave;

Long as the Briton owns the name of
Long as his barks delight to seek the foe;
Long as a NELSON triumphs on the
wave.

Here Sensibility, with genuine grace,
The young Muses of the moral tribe,
Beats in the bosoms of the female race,
And bids the soul refin'd delight imbibe.
But, ah! sweet maids, whom this soft charm
attends,

Alike on Fortitude your cares bestow;
With prudent art unite the gentle friends,
And each to each its chiefest charm shall
owe.

See the tall Iris* its bright head uprear;
And while the golden flow'rs thus crest
its brow

Full oft are gemm'd with an unnotic'd tear,
Its firm erected stem disdains to bow.

Thus my fair vot'ries, who with pleasing
care [thou,

Give to my verdant tribes the studious
While with keen eye they trace their beau-
ties rare,

Shall read a virtue in the silent flow'r.

Leicester. SUSANNA WATTS.

To Dr. THORNTON, on his beautiful Representa-
tion of the Agave, or American Aloe.

NURS'D by a length of rolling years,
Her stately form Agave rears;
Protracting still with wise delay
The glory follow'd by decay,

* Iris Uvula.

'Till, urg'd by Time's restless date,
Nobly she braves her destin'd fate;
And, conscious of th' approaching doom,
Butt' forth impatient into bloom:
While, rich from all the curving stems,
Profusely shoot the golden gems—
Then, fading 'midst admiring eyes,
The vegetable martyr dies:
But flow'ring thus at thy command,
Unchang'd her finish'd form shall stand;
And, glorying in perennial bloom,
Shall smile through ages yet to come.

GEORGE SHAW, M.D.

*Translation of a Latin Poem, in p. 647, of
SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL'S Birthday.*

MARK'D by the Swallow's glad return-
ing flight,

Thy natal morn returns to cheer our fight.
Fly every grief be every wish fulfill'd!
And this blest day may cloudless lustre gild!
For thee may Love untading wreaths pre-
pare, [care.

And Hymen crown thee with affluous
Yet what wouldst thou of good to change
unknown?

Thick in our path are latent evils strewn.
Pray'st thou for wealth? or honour's loftier
meed? [need?

Or that thy years may man's full age ex-
The countless stores that Croesus proud dis-
play'd

Nearly to cruel death their lord betray'd,
Who Sardan's warning voice believ'd too late,
That bade him trust not wealth's precarious
state.

Nor safe in Rome could conqu'ring Cæsar
dwell,

But by the sword of his own Brutus fell.
And such the ills that wait life's restless
tide,

That scarce can happiness with age reside.
Uncertain all the rest; Time as he flies
Steals in his silent course a thousand joys.
Bring wine, for swift the smiling moments
pass,

Nor mingle water in the sparkling glass;
With wine let's celebrate the day, and
haste [to ste,

A brimming cup to fill, which ere ye
Ere in the wonted with accordant join,
"Oft may this day return, and cloudless
shine!"

No wine, alas! will cheer the tomb's cold
night;

Be mine these joys and evening's latest light.
And ye, your father's sweetest hope, pro-
long

The festive hour, and raise the choral song.
'Tis past e'en now I for, see! Sol's orient
ray [come day.

Through the clos'd windows shades unwell-
Now let our revels cease, your wine forego,
And let the choral strain no longer flow.
If it be eurs again with social glass
To hail this day, thus gaily may it pass.

August 21.

E. B.

PRO.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1801.

H. OF LORDS.

May 18.

Lord Hobart rose to move the thanks of the House to Gen. Hutchinson, and those other great and honourable commanders in Egypt, both by sea and land, whose bravery, perseverance, and intrepidity, have contributed so largely to the honour and glory of the nation; which was unanimously agreed to.

In the Commons the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* introduced his motion for a vote of thanks to the army in Egypt, by comparing the battle of Alexandria and that of Quah-c, and also the fate of the brave Generals Wolfe and Abercromby, with each other; to the latter of whom he considered Gen. Hutchinson a worthy successor. He then read a panegyric upon Gen. Abercromby, put into his hands a little before he came down to the House; after which he stated, that it was the intention of his Majesty, that the standard taken from Bonaparte's invincible legion should remain suspended over the monument to be raised to General Abercromby's memory.—Mr. *Addington* then read a letter from an officer present at the three actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st, stating, that the conquerors of Italy fled before them; that the nation would be proud of the valor displayed by the troops, and set particular value on the standard obtained at the price of much blood. All victories, however, he admitted, were with a view to peace; and that none should induce us to demand unreasonable terms; to accept any other would be to say, that the blood shed should be shed in vain. He concluded with moving his first motion, viz.—“That a monument should be erected in St. Paul's cathedral to Sir Ralph Abercromby; who, being wounded early in the engagement, remained on the field, animating his troops by his example, &c. until victory was secured, on the 21st of March, 1801.”

Sir *James Pulteney* seconded the motion in a short speech, in which he dwelt particularly on the great difficulty of the enterprise.

Mr. *Jones* (of Denbigh) spoke also in praise of the army; but said, that the death of Abercromby, and every drop of blood shed, was attributable to the breach of the Convention of El-Arisch.

The motion was then put, and carried unanimously.

Thanks were also voted to Gen. J. H. Hutchinson, second in command; Generals Coote, Cavan, Craddock, the other principal officers, and the army in general.

A letter from Sir Hyde Parker was read, returning thanks for the late vote of thanks to him, and the officers and sailors under his command.

CONT. MAG. August, 1801,

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, his Majesty's message, recommending a subsidy to the Queen of Portugal, was read, and referred to it.

Lord *Hawkebury* said, the present subsidy stood on very different grounds from all previous subsidies. On the general question he should only observe, that the only war in which we ever were unsuccessful, with regard to British objects, viz. the American war, was that in which we had no subsidies: this, however, was not the view in which he wished to consider it. All the subsidies granted heretofore in the present war were for offensive operations; but this was only for the defence of an old ally, to whom we are bound by engagement, and threatened to be over-run from its persisting in its friendship for this country. It must be for the advantage of the united kingdoms that Portugal should not make a separate peace; but, at the same time, he admitted that his Majesty had absolved Portugal from her obligations, and left her to make such separate terms as she should think proper; nevertheless he conceived the present measure to be a prudent one, as it would enable her to negotiate more advantageously.

After some observations from Mr. *Grey*, Mr. *Pitt*, and Mr. *Jones*, the resolution was put, and carried without a division.

May 19.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day for the third reading of the bill to prevent doubts respecting the eligibility of persons in holy orders to seats in the House of Commons.

Mr. *Jolliffe* opposed the motion, and shortly stated his reasons.

Sir *Francis Burdett* moved an amendment, that, in place of the word ‘now’, the bill be read this day three months.

The question was put upon the amendment, which was negatived without a division.

Upon the question that the bill be now read a third time;

Mr. *Tooke* said, that the bill would require many amendments. Upon the point of indelibility he would ask, if a clergyman in the reign of Edward had been a Protestant, in that of Mary he was of course a Papist; then in that of Elizabeth a Protestant; what became of the indelibility? Not a tittle of authority had been produced in support of the bill, unless mysterious assertions were so. He should wish to have heard some learning, but he had not. The arguments had been so vague in support of the bill, that no man could assign any parliamentary reason for its passing. Mr. *Tooke* then delivered some very keen language upon the seat he held: he said, he was unfettered with any conditions; and,

as the representative of Old Sarum, there was not a more independent man in the House. After a strain of fine eloquence, he proceeded to move his amendments; when the gallery was ordered to be cleared, and strangers were excluded the remainder of the evening. The bill passed, and was ordered to the Lords.

The report of the Committee of Supply, for a subsidy of 300,000*l.* to the Queen of Portugal, for the defence of that country against invasion, was received, and the resolution agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

May 20.

Lord Hobart moved an Address, assuring his Majesty of their Lordships readiness to concur with his Majesty's Message respecting the defence of Portugal; which, after some observations from Lord Holland, the Earls of Maira, Suffolk, Darnley, and Westmorland, and the Marquis of Townshend, was carried.

In the Commons the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down a Message, stating, "that his Majesty, having taken into his Royal consideration the signal merits of Sir Ralph Abercromby, during a long life spent in the service of his country, had thought proper to confer upon his widow, Lady Abercromby, the title of Baroness Abercromby, of Aboukir; and, as his Majesty was anxious that her Ladyship should have an annuity of 2000*l.* per annum, which should descend to the two next male heirs of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, recommended to his faithful Commons to make provision accordingly."

Mr. Addington moved, that the consideration of the Message be referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow. Ordered.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the necessity he had been under of abandoning the duties upon printed linen goods and pepper; the former, in compliance with the suggestion of the whole body of the manufacturers of printed linens in this kingdom, and the latter upon the representation of the East India Company. To make good this deficiency of 232,000*l.* in the revenue, he should propose an Additional duty on probates of *£*.

wills, where the property left amounts to 600*l.* or upwards, increasing gradually as far as a property of 100,000*l.* — 120,000

Additional duty on deeds of 2*s.* in addition to 3*s.* imposed in the present session — 62,000

Additional duty on ale licences of 10*s.* 6*d.* each — — 32,000

6*d.* per pack additional on cards, *£*. and 2*s.* 6*d.* per pair on dice, with some regulations to prevent evasion of those duties — 20,000

£. 234,000

Which was 2000*l.* more than the estimates of the duties abandoned.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

May 21.

Twenty-four public bills, and 24 private ones, received the Royal Assent by Commission.

In the Commons the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the annual sum of 2000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to settle an annuity upon the Baroness Abercromby, and the two next heirs of the late Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, who shall inherit the title. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the report ordered to be received.

H. OF LORDS.

May 22.

Lord Hobart moved a grant of 2000*l.* to Lady Abercromby, and the two next male heirs of the family during their natural lives in succession, which was agreed to.

The Lord Chancellor, in the Committee on Addison's Divorce bill, proposed two clauses for the benefit of the unfortunate and derelict children, which were agreed to.

Lord Carrington moved the commitment of the General Inclosure bill; which was opposed by the Lord Chancellor, and in part approved of by the Duke of Bedford. Ordered.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. Fawcett brought up the bills for the new taxes on probates of wills, cards, dice, &c. which were read the first time.

H. OF LORDS.

May 27.

The Earl of Suffolk moved for leave to withdraw a petition which he presented on the 22d inst. from James Heron, a private in the Guards, complaining of ill-treatment while prisoner in Cold Bath Fields prison.

The Lord Chancellor said, he felt it incumbent on him, much as he respected the noble Earl, whose motive he believed was good, to resist his motion, and move himself that the petition should be rejected. This was a duty he owed to the administration of justice, and to the respectable magistrates, who were all, from the highest to the lowest, libelled most grossly and flagitiously in that petition. His Lordship then pointed out the whole of the proceedings that were taken against the petitioner, who

who in 1793 had been arrested by an order from the Secretary of State, and committed to prison, under information upon oath, on a charge of seducing his Majesty's soldiers from their allegiance. He then reviewed the conduct of Mr. Ford, and also of Mr. Kirby, the keeper of Newgate, and Mr. Aris, the keeper of Cold Bath Fields prison. It would be but justice, then, in their Lordships, to mark such a petition with a total rejection; which he accordingly moved.

After a few words from the Earl of Suffolk, the petition was rejected.

In the Commons the same day, the Attorney General moved to bring in "a bill to indemnify such persons as had, since Feb. 1, 1793, been instrumental in apprehending and detaining, or causing to be detained in prison, in Great Britain, any persons on suspicions of high treason, or otherwise."

After some observations from Mr. Tierney, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Addington, and Mr. T. Jones, the motion was agreed to.

The second Report of the Secret Committee having been read, Mr. Abbott moved to bring in a bill for farther continuing, for a time to be limited, the two acts for suspending the Habeas Corpus act, and for allowing martial law in Ireland; which was opposed by Mr. Whitbread, Mr. O'Hara, Sir F. Burdett Jones, and Sir J. Parnell,

and supported by Messrs. H. Brown, *Esq.*, Ogle, Alexander, and Col. Coote. The question was then carried without a division.

May 28.

The bill to indemnify such persons as were concerned in detaining in custody those who had been taken up on charges of high treason, was read a first time.

Mr. Robson moved for an account of all subsidies paid during the war. Ordered.

H. OF LORDS.

June 1.

The Earl of Suffolk alluded to the mischief the circulation of such immense sums of country bank notes was likely to draw on this country, if some means were not taken to check it. He stated, that, on lately receiving some rents, one part was paid in specie, one part in Bank of England notes, and 16 parts in bills of country bankers. He suggested a restriction, confining the issue to notes not exceeding five pounds: such a law had existed, but expired, or was repealed; he wished for its renewal.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. Robson moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the distribution of the sum of 2,500,000*l.* granted to defray the army extraordinaries for 1800, with the dates of each payment. Ordered.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Drawing-room, July 21. The following despatches have been received at Lord Hawkesbury's office, from the Earl of Elgin and Major Holloway.

Imperial Ottoman Camp of the Grand Vizier, Benatbaifer, May 20.

My Lord, I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 21st of May from Szilich, which places his Highness the Grand Vizier left the 7th, and the following day arrived at Belbes, where the advanced corps of his army had been encamped for some time before. On the 15th instant his Highness received intelligence that the enemy had, early that morning, marched a considerable force from Cairo, on the road towards Belbes, where his Highness was then encamped. In the evening a farther confirmation of this intelligence was brought, when the enemy was in full march. The Vizier, after dark, ordered Tahir Pacha, with 3000 cavalry, and 3 light field-pieces, to advance to meet them, and, if a favourable opportunity offered during the obscurity of the night, to attack; if not, to impede their progress as much as possible. About 10 at night they met, 3 leagues from camp, when each halted, and lay on their arms during the night, and until 3 in the morning, at which time Tahir Pacha commenced an attack: he was soon

after reinforced by 1500 cavalry. It was now found the enemy had come forward with about 14 pieces of artillery, 600 cavalry, and 4000 infantry. His Highness therefore ordered Méméhmed Pacha to move forward with 5000 men, cavalry, and Albanian infantry, and nine light field-pieces: the enemy had 8-pounders in the field. His Highness afterwards advanced himself, and took the command, which was attended with the happiest effect. The enemy moved into a wood of date trees, where they were attacked by the cavalry and infantry, with great spirit, for three hours, when the enemy retired from the wood, taking position on the plain, their left to the wood, and forming a hollow square on the right. The Albanian infantry advanced to the edge of the wood, and in this situation galled them considerably; and, upon the Turkish cavalry threatening their right, they changed position, and attempted to gain the heights, in which they were prevented by a rapid movement of cavalry, who gained the summit. In this manoeuvre they were annoyed by two guns, which were advanced by his Highness on the occasion. At this time the French commenced a decided retreat, and were driven beyond El Hanka, a distance not less than seven miles from the place of the first

first operations. The Grand Vizier, who had commanded his troops with great gallantry and prompt decision, then gave orders for them not to pursue any farther. The loss on either side, for the time they were engaged, was small. The Turks had about 30 killed, and 80 wounded. The French, I think, had about 50 killed, and one prisoner: the number of their wounded could not be ascertained, as they took them off the field. The Turkish force engaged on this occasion did not at any time exceed 9000. Whilst I was congratulating his Highness in the field of battle on the success of the day, we received additional satisfaction by the arrival of the intelligence of the capture of Fort Lesbie, at Damietta, and two smaller forts depending on it, by a detachment from the Vizier's army. I had the honour of acquainting your Lordship, in my letter of the 2d of May, that his Highness intended sending a force against Damietta. This intention he carried into effect on the 6th, by ordering Ibrahim Pacha, with 2500 men, and five pieces of artillery, to march immediately for that purpose: and it appears by Abraham Pacha's report to the Vizier, that every arrangement had been made for the attack of Fort Lesbie on the morning of the 14th inst. when it was discovered that the fort was evacuated, and the garrison had retired. I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that, during the action of the 16th inst. myself and Major Hope, of the Royal Artillery, were in the field with the Grand Vizier; Capt. Lacey, of the Royal Engineers, with Méhémed Pacha, and Capt. Leake, of the Royal Artillery, with Tahir Pacha, to render every assistance in our power. The combined forces under Major-Gen. Hutchinson and the Captain Pacha, are about five hours distance in the Delta, but are expected here in a day or two. I received a letter from the General this morning, who informs me he has taken a convoy of 550 camels, and 600 French prisoners.

CHARLES HOLLOWAY,
Major-Commandant, &c.

My Lord, *Constantinople, June 21.*

I have the most sincere satisfaction in forwarding to your Lordship the inclosed dispatch from Lieut.-Col. Holloway. The modest and unassuming manner in which this deserving officer has mentioned himself, and the British under his orders, imposes upon me the obligation of stating to your Lordship what I had learnt by their private communications to me from Jaffa and Gaza; that, as soon as the determination was formed for the Vizier to advance into Egypt, Lieut.-Col. Holloway proposed that distribution of the Turkish army, and that order of march, which have effectually ensured this unlooked-for success over the French. The advanced guard was composed of a select body of cavalry under Ta-

hir Pacha, and of Albanian infantry, under Méhémed Pacha; the first, accompanied by Capt. Leake; the second, by Capt. Lacey; each receiving their orders from Colonel Holloway, who remained near the person of the Vizier. It is by this well-combined disposition, by the endeavours which were strenuously exercised to prevail upon this corps to disembarass themselves of their superfluous attendants, and, by giving confidence to the Turks in their own means, that Col. Holloway has been enabled to bring these troops to keep in check, during many hours, a French army of superior force—to counteract its plans—to attack it—to seize every advantage of its positions and of ground, and, after manœuvring with science during seven hours, to repulse it with loss, and gain a complete victory. In the account which the Vizier has sent of this action to the Porte, his Highness speaks in the highest terms of the service done by the artillery, which Major Hope is well known to be so very capable of directing.

ELGIN.

Dowling Street, July 21. The following dispatch has been this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, from Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. commanding his Majesty's forces in Egypt.

Head-quarters, Camp, near Alkham, June 1.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the French abandoned the position of El Aft on the 9th of May, which we occupied the same evening, and, on the 9th, we advanced to Rahmanich, where the French were posted with upwards of 3000 infantry, and 800 cavalry. We at first imagined that they might have endeavoured to have maintained that position, but our corps on the Eastern bank of the Nile, having got into their rear, took the fort of Rahmanich in reverse; which probably induced the enemy to retire in the night between the 9th and 10th, leaving a garrison in the fort, which surrendered in the morning, amounting to 110 men, commanded by a Chef de Brigade: we also took the same day about 50 cavalry and 3 officers, coming from Alexandria. As the enemy retired towards Cairo, it became necessary to follow them, in order to cover the army of the Grand Vizier, and to secure a junction with the expected reinforcement from India. Nothing happened of any importance until the 14th, when we fell in with a valuable convoy of gorses on the Nile. They had come from Cairo down the canal of Menouff, which joins the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the river. From this circumstance they knew nothing of the retreat of Gen. La Grange from Rahmanich. About 150 prisoners fell into our hands, and several heavy guns, some of them intended for the defence of Alex-

Alex-

Alexandria. The convoy in itself was very valuable, and is a great loss to the enemy. We found on-board all kinds of clothing, wine, spirits, &c. and about 5000l. in money. On the 17th, when encamped at Alkam, we were informed by the Arabs that a considerable body of French, coming from Alexandria, were advancing towards the Nile, near the spot where the boats of the Captain Pacha then were. The cavalry were immediately ordered out, with two pieces of cannon, under the command of Brigadier-gen. Doyle, supported by his brigade of infantry. Col. Cavalier, who commanded the French convoy, as soon as he perceived the boats of the Captain Pacha, suspected that our army must be near, and therefore retired into the desert, where we followed him. The cavalry came up with him, after a march of about three hours. A flag of truce was sent in to them by Major Wilton, of the Hompesch, requesting them to surrender, on condition that their private property should be respected, and that they should be sent to France by the first convenient opportunity: with these terms they complied, and laid down their arms. They amounted, in all, to about 600 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, together with a considerable portion of the dromedary corps, one 4-pounder, and 550 camels. The prisoners taken are all Frenchmen, and of the best troops they had in Egypt. On the 17th of May the enemy retired from the fort of Lisbet, on the Damietta branch, and formed a junction with about 200 men which they had at Burlos: this fort they also evacuated, and embarked in five small vessels; four of which have been taken, and carried into Aboukir-hay; the fifth endeavoured to escape towards Cyprus, but, as a Turkish frigate was left in chase of her; so that it is more than probable she has shared the same fate. The garrisons of the two forts consisted of about 700 men; so that we have taken, in all, from the 9th to the 20th, near 1600 men; which makes a considerable diminution of the enemy's force in this country. The French made a most extraordinary rapid march from Rahmanich to Gizah, where they arrived on the 13th, and immediately crossed the river to Boulac. On the 15th, they marched to attack the Grand Vizier's army. His Highness anticipated their intention, and made a forward movement with a considerable body of cavalry on the night between the 15th and 16th. The armies remained for some hours in presence of each other, when the Ottoman troops attacked at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and, after an action of seven hours, the French retired, having lost between 3 and 400 men killed and wounded. They were nearly the same people who had retreated from Rahmanich, and were

about 4000 or 4,500 men. I congratulate your Lordship upon the event of this very important action. I have also much pleasure in informing you, that the Mamelukes, under the orders of Osman Bey (successor of Murad Bey), have joined us, to the amount of about 1500 cavalry, inferior, certainly, to none in the world. I am sanguine enough to hope that the most serious good effects will arise from this junction, as they have a most intimate knowledge of the country, and the greatest influence amongst the inhabitants. I enclose you the capitulation of the fort of Rahmanich, and also a return of the killed and wounded on the 9th of May; which I rejoice has been so very inconsiderable.

I am, &c. J. H. HUTCHINSON.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation of the fort of Rahmanich, May 10, by which it is agreed, that the garrison shall be sent back to France, and shall not serve against the King of England, nor his allies, until exchanged.]

Total of the killed and wounded.

1 drummer, 4 rank and file, 10 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

26th Light Dragoons, Capt. King; Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel Thompson, and Capt. Adye; 79th Foot, Capt. Macdonald.
(Signed) JOHN ABERCROMBY,
Deputy Adj.-Gen.

P. S. A letter has just reached me from Lieut.-Col. Murray, dated Cossire, May 14, informing me of his arrival with the first division of the Bombay detachment of troops; and that he was in daily expectation of Gen. Baird, with the remainder.

Admiralty-office, July 28. Letter from the Hon. Wm. Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to B. Nepean, Esq. dated off Ushant, the 23d inst.

Sir, I inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Capt. Brisbane, of his Majesty's ship the Doris, who commands the frigates employed in watching the enemy's fleet at the entrance of Brest harbour, in which important service he has shewn a great deal of zeal and enterprise. This daring exploit appears to me to stand as high in point of credit to his Majesty's arms, and glory to those brave officers and men who have so nobly achieved it, as any of the kind ever performed.

W. CORNWALLIS.

Sir, *Doris, off St. Matthew's, July 22.*

I have the honour to inform you, that a most daring and gallant enterprise was last night undertaken by the boats of his Majesty's ships Doris, Beaulieu, and Uranie, entirely manned by volunteers, under the direction of Lieut. Lofack, of the Ville de Paris, whose gallantry on the oc-

750 *Interesting Intelligence from the London Gazette.* [Aug.

casion is better felt than expressed, who succeeded in boarding and carrying the French National ship *La Chevette*, mounting 20 guns, manned and completely prepared with 350 men, under the batteries in the Bay of Cameret, and in the presence of the combined fleets of France and Spain. Any comments of mine would fall far short of the merit due to those gallant officers, seamen, and marines, employed upon this service; it is but justice to subjoin their names and qualities*, who have so nobly added an additional lustre to his Majesty's arms. I have most sincerely to regret the loss of the killed and wounded; but when compared with that of the enemy, it is comparatively small. I cannot conclude without returning my warmest thanks to Capts. Poynta and Gage, for their judicious arrangements of their boats. I beg to mention that Capt. Jervis, of the *Robert*, very handsomely sent his barge and gunnace on this service; likewise Lieut. Spencer, who placed his Majesty's hired cutter *Telemachus* in the Goulet, and prevented any assistance, by boats, the enemy might have attempted. C. BRISBANE.

List of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the boats of his Majesty's ships Doris, Beaulieu, Uranie, and Robust.

Doris, Lieut. Burke, dangerously wounded; Mr. Crofton, Midshipman, and 16 seamen, wounded.—*Beaulieu*, Lieut. Sinclair, of Marines, 6 seamen, and 2 marines, killed. Mr. Philips, Master's Mate; Mr. Byrne, and Mr. Finoris, Midshipmen; with 13 seamen, and 2 marines, wounded.—*Uranie*, one seaman, killed. Lieut. Neville and 10 seamen, wounded, a dangerously (since dead); 7 marines, wounded; 1 missing, supposed to be drowned in the boat that sunk.—*Robust*, Mr. Warren, Midshipman, killed; and three seamen, wounded.—Total, 11 killed, 57 wounded, and 1 missing.

List of the Killed and Wounded on board La Chevette.

First Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Midshipmen, 1 Lieutenant of the troops, with 85 seamen and troops, killed.—One Lieutenant, 4 Midshipmen, with 57 seamen and troops, wounded. C. BRISBANE.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 1. Letter from Rear-Adm. Sir J. Saumarez, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated on-board his Majesty's ship *Cæsar*, at Gibraltar, July 6.

Sir, I have to request you will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the

* *Ville de Paris*, Lieut. Losack.—*Doris*, Lieut. Ross, Crofton, Clarke, and Burke; Lieut. Rose, of the marines.—*Beaulieu*, Lieut. Maxwell; acting Lieut. Pasley; Lieut. Sinclair, of the marines.—*Uranie*, Lieut. Neville; and several Midshipmen from the different ships.

Admiralty, that, conformably to my letter of yesterday's date, I stood through the Straights, with his Majesty's Squadron under my orders, with the intention of attacking three French line of battle ships and a frigate, that I had received information of being at anchor off Algeziras. On opening Caharet Point, I found the ships lay at considerable distance from the enemy's batteries, and, having a leading wind up to them, afforded every reasonable hope of success in the attack. I had previously directed Captain Hood, in the *Venerable*, from his experience and knowledge of the anchorage, to lead the Squadron; which he executed with his accustomed gallantry; and, although it was not intended he should anchor, he found himself under the necessity so to do, from the wind's failing (a circumstance so much to be apprehended in this country), and to which circumstance I have to regret the want of success in this well-intended enterprize. Capt. Stirling anchored opposite to the inner ship of the enemy, and brought the *Pompeo* to action in the most spirited and gallant manner; which was also followed by the Commanders of every ship in the Squadron. Captains Darty and Ferris, owing to light winds, were prevented for a considerable time from coming into action: at length, the *Hannibal* getting a breeze, Capt. Ferris had the most favourable prospect of being alongside one of the enemy's ships, when the *Hannibal* unfortunately took the ground; and, I am extremely concerned to acquaint their Lordships, that, after having made every possible effort with this ship and the *Audacious*, to cover her from the enemy, I was under the necessity to make sail, being at the time only three cables length from one of the enemy's batteries. My thanks are particularly due to all the Captains, officers, and men under my orders; and, although their endeavors have not been crowned with success, I trust, the thousands of spectators from his Majesty's garrison, and also the surrounding coast, will do justice to their valor and intrepidity; which was not to be checked by the fire from the numerous batteries, however formidable, that surround Algeziras. I feel it incumbent upon me to state to their Lordships the great merits of Capt. Brenton, of the *Cæsar*, whose cool judgment and intrepid conduct, I will venture to pronounce, were never surpassed. I also beg leave to recommend to their Lordships' notice my flag Lieutenant, Mr. Philip Dumaresq, who has served with me from the commencement of this war, and is a most deserving officer. Mr. Lamborne, and the other Lieutenants, are also entitled to great praise; as well as Capt. Maxwell, of the *Marines*, and the officers of his corps stationed on-board the *Cæsar*. The enemy's ships consisted of two of 84 guns, and one of

of 74, with a large frigate: two of the former are aground, and the whole are rendered totally unserviceable. I cannot close this letter without rendering the most ample justice to the great bravery of Capt. Ferris: the loss in his ship must have been very considerable both in officers and men; but I have the satisfaction to be informed, that his Majesty has not lost so valuable an officer.

I am, &c. JAMES SAUMAREZ.

The Hon. Capt. Dundas, of his Majesty's palace the Calpe, made his vessel as useful as possible, and kept up a spirited fire on one of the enemy's batteries. I have also to express my approbation of Lieut. Janvern, Commander of the gunboats; who, having joined me with intelligence, served as volunteer on board the *Cesar*.

List of the killed and wounded on-board his Majesty's ships under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, Bart. in the attack of the French Squadron and Spanish batteries in Algeiras-bay, July 6.

Cesar, William Grave, 6 seamen, 2 marines, killed; George-Wm. Forster, boatswain, 17 seamen, 1 boy, 6 marines, wounded; Richard Best, master's mate, 7 seamen, missing. Total 42.—*Pompee*, Mr. Roxburgh, master, Mr. Steward, midshipman, 20 seamen, 3 marines, killed; Richard Cheesman, Arthur Stapleton, and Thomas Innes, Lieutenants; Mr. Curry, and Mr. Hillier, master's mates; J. Hibberd, midshipman; 53 seamen, 10 marines, wounded. Total 84.—*Spencer*, R. Spencer, volunteer (1st class), 5 seamen, killed; Joseph Chatterton, midshipman, 23 seamen, 3 marines, wounded. Total 33.—*Venerable*, W. Gibbons, midshipman, 7 seamen, killed; Silvester Austin, Martin Collins, midshipmen; 20 seamen, 3 marines, wounded. Total 33.—*Hannibal*, J. D. Williams, first Lieutenant of Marines; David Lindsey, Captain's Clerk; 68 seamen, 5 marines, killed; Lieut. J. Turner; J. Wood, Master; A. Dudgeon, Midshipman; George Dunford, Lieutenant of Marines; 44 seamen, 14 marines, wounded; 6 seamen, missing. Total 143.—*Audacious*, 8 seamen, killed; J. W. Day, Lieutenant of Marines; 25 seamen, 6 marines, wounded. Total 40.

Total, 375 killed, wounded, and missing.

(Signed) J. SAUMAREZ.

Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, dated on-board his Majesty's ship Cesar, Gibraltar Male, July 10, to E. Nepean, Esq.

Sir, I herewith inclose the copy of a letter from Capt. Ferris, of his Majesty's late ship *Hannibal*, which I request you will please to lay before their Lordships; and I have only to express my deep regret that his well-meant endeavours to bring his ship to close action should have occasioned so severe a loss.

J. SAUMAREZ.

Sir,

Algeiras, July 7.

I have little more to tell you of the late of his Majesty's ship *Hannibal* than yourself must have observed; only, that, from the number of batteries and ships, gunboats, &c. we had to encounter, our guns soon got knocked up; and I found it was impossible to do any thing, either for the preservation of the ship, or for the good of the service, our boats, sails, rigging, and springs, being all shot away; and, having so many killed and wounded, which will appear by the annexed list, I thought it prudent to strike, and thereby preserve the lives of the brave men that remained. Had I been successful in the view before me, previous to the ship taking the ground, my praises of the conduct of my officers and ship's company could not have exceeded their merits; but I have, notwithstanding, the satisfaction to say, that every order was observed, and carried into execution, with that promptitude and alacrity becoming British officers and seamen.

I am, &c.

S. PEARCE.

Rear-Adm Sir J. Saumarez, &c.

Admiralty-office, August 1. Copy of an Inclosure from Rear-Adm. Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Martinique, June 6.

His Majesty's ship L'Heureux, Barbadoes, May 31.

Sir, Cruizing, according to your orders, for the protection of our commerce, and the annoyance of the enemy, his Majesty's ship under my command captured on the morning of the 28th instant, 80 leagues to windward of this island, after a chase of 16 hours, and a running fight, which she maintained for three hours, in hopes to escape, the French national schooner *L'Egypte*, of 16 guns, and 100 men. She is copper-bottomed, and said to be the fastest sailing vessel out of Guadaloupe, from which island she had sailed 13 days, and had not made a capture.

I am, &c. LOTUS OTWAY BLAND.

Rear-Admiral Duckworth.

Admiralty-office, August 3. Lieut. Philip Dumaresq, of his Majesty's ship *Cesar*, arrived last night with the following dispatches from Rear-Adm. Sir James Saumarez, Bart.

Cesar, off Cape Trafalgar, July 13.

Sir, It has pleased the Almighty to crown the exertions of this Squadron with the most decisive success over the enemies of their country. The three French line-of-battle ships, disabled in the action of the 6th inst. off Algeiras, were on the 8th reinforced by a Squadron of five Spanish line-of-battle ships, under the command of Don Juan Joaquin De Moreno, and a French ship of 74 guns, wearing a broad pendant, besides three frigates, and an incredible

credible number of gun-boats and other vessels, and got under sail yesterday morning, together with his Majesty's late ship Hannibal, which they had succeeded in getting off the shoal on which she struck. I almost despaired of having a sufficient force in readiness to oppose to such numbers; but, through the great exertions of Capt. Brenton, and the officers and men belonging to the Cæsar, the ship was in readiness to warp out of the Mole yesterday morning, and got under weigh immediately after with all the Squadron, except the Pompée, which ship had not had time to get in her masts. Confiding in the zeal and intrepidity of the officers and men I had the happiness to serve with, I determined, if possible, to obstruct the passage of this very powerful force to Cadiz. Late in the evening I observed the enemy's ships to have cleared Cabareta Point, and at eight I bore up with the Squadron to stand after them. His Majesty's ship Superb being stationed a-head of the Cæsar, I directed Capt. Keats to make sail and attack the sternmost ships in the enemy's rear, using his endeavours to keep in shore of them. At eleven the Superb opened her fire close to the enemy's ships; and on the Cæsar's coming up, and preparing to engage a three-decker that had hauled her wind, she was perceived to have taken fire; and the flames having communicated to a ship to leeward of her, both were soon in a blaze, and presented a most awful sight. No possibility existing of offering the least assistance in so distressing a situation, the Cæsar passed to close with the ship engaged by the Superb; but by the cool and determined fire kept upon her, which must ever reflect the highest credit on that ship, the enemy's ship was completely silenced, and soon after hauled down her colours. The Venerable and Spencer having at this time come up, I bore up after the enemy, who were carrying a press of sail, standing out of the Streights, and lost sight of them during the night. It blew excessively hard till day-light, and in the morning the only ships in company were the Venerable and Thames a-head of the Cæsar, and one of the French ships at some distance from them, standing towards the shoals of Conil, besides the Spencer a-stern coming up. All the ships immediately made sail with a fresh breeze; but as we approached, the wind suddenly failing, the Venerable was alone able to bring her to action, which Capt. Hood did in the most gallant manner, and had nearly silenced the French ship, when his main-mast (which had been before wounded) was unfortunately shot away; and it coming nearly calm, the enemy's ship was enabled to get off without any possibility of following her. The highest praise is due to Capt. Hood, and the officers and men

of the Venerable, for their spirit and gallantry in the action, which entitled them to better success. The French ship was an 84, with additional guns on the gunwale. This action was so near the shore, that the Venerable struck on one of the shoals; but was soon after got off, and taken in tow by the Thames, but with the loss of all her masts. The enemy's ships are now in sight to the Westward, standing in for Cadiz. The Superb and Audacious, with the captured ship, are also in sight, with the Carlotta Portuguese frigate, commanded by Capt. Crawford Duncan, who very handsomely came out with the Squadron, and has been of the greatest assistance to Capt. Keats, in staying by the enemy's ship captured by the Superb. I am proceeding with the Squadron for Rother-Bay, and shall proceed, the moment the ships are refitted, to resume my station. No praises that I can bestow are adequate to the merits of the officers and ships companies of all the Squadron, particularly for their unremitting exertions in refitting the ships at Gibraltar, to which, in a great degree, is to be ascribed the success of the Squadron against the enemy. Although the Spencer and Audacious had not the good fortune to partake of this action, I have no doubt of their exertion, had they come up in time to close with the enemy's ships. My thanks are also due to Capt. Holles of the Thames, and to the Hon. Capt. Dundas of the Calpe, whose assistance was particularly useful to Capt. Keats in securing the enemy's ship, and enabling the Superb to stand after the Squadron, in case of having been enabled to renew the action.

I herewith enclose the names of the enemy's ships. J. SAUMAREZ.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

List of the Spanish Squadron that arrived at Cadiz from Ferrol, on the 25th of April, under the command of Don Joaquín De Moreno (Lieutenant-General), as Vice-Admiral, and proceeded to Algéiras Bay, the 9th of July.

Real Carlos, of 112 guns, Capt. Don J. Esquerre. San Hermenegildo, of 112 guns, Capt. Don J. Empiran. San Fernando, of 94 guns, Capt. Don J. Malina. Argonaut, of 80 guns, Capt. Don J. Herrera. San Augustin, of 74 guns, Capt. Don R. Jopete. San Antonio, of 74 guns, under French colours, taken by the Superb. Wanton, French lugger, of 12 guns. The Admirals ship, the Real Carlos, and the San Hermenegildo, were the two ships that took fire and blew up.

J. SAUMAREZ.

Cæsar, off Trafalgar, July 14.

Sir, I herewith inclose, for their Lordships' further information, the statement I have received from Capt. Keats, to whom the greatest praise is due for his gallant conduct on the service alluded to. Capt. Hood's

Hood's merits are held in too high estimation to receive additional lustre from any praises I can bestow; but I only do justice to my own feelings when I observe, that in no instance have I known superior bravery to that displayed by him on this occasion.

J. SAUMAREZ.

Essex Nepean, Esq.

Superb, off Cape Trafalgar, July 13.

Sir, Pursuant to your directions to state the particulars of the Superb's services last night, I have the honour to inform you, that in consequence of your directions to make sail on to add engage the sternmost of the enemy's ships, at half past eleven I found myself abreast of a Spanish three-decked ship (the Real Carlos, as appears by report of some survivors), which having brought in one with two other ships nearly abreast, I opened my fire upon it not more than three cables' length; this evidently produced a good effect, as well in this ship as the others abreast of her, which soon began firing on each other, and at times on the Superb. In about a quarter of an hour, I perceived the ship I was engaging, and which had lost her foretop-mast, to be on fire, upon which we instantly ceased to molest her, and I proceeded on to the ship next at hand, which proved to be the San Antonio, of 74 guns, and 730 men, commanded by the Chef de Division Le Roy, under French colours, wearing a broad pendant, and manned nearly equally with French and Spanish seamen, and which, after some action (the Chef being wounded) struck her colours. I learn from the very few survivors of the ships that caught fire and blew up, (which, in an open boat, reached the Superb at the time she was taking possession of the San Antonio,) that in the confusion of the action the Hermenegildo, (a first rate also,) mistaking the Real Carlos for an enemy, ran on board her, and shared her melancholy fate. Services of this nature cannot well be expected to be performed without some loss, but though we have to lament that Lieutenant E. Waller and 14 seamen and marines have been wounded, most of them severely, still there is reason to rejoice that it is the extent of our loss. I received able and active assistance from Mr. Samuel Jackson, the first Lieutenant, and it is my duty to represent to you, that the officers of all descriptions, seamen, and marines, conducted themselves with the greatest readiness and gallantry.

R. G. KEATS.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. &c.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 4. A letter from Adm. Cornwallis introduces the following:

Immortalité, at Sea, July 31.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that at one o'clock in the morning of the

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27th inst. in lat. 43 deg. 34 min. N. and long. 11 deg. 42 min. W. I had the good fortune to fall in with, and at half-past 7 to capture, a remarkably fine and singularly constructed French privateer, with four masts, named L'Invention, carrying 24 guns on a flush deck, and 210 men. She is quite new, had only 1 ft Bourdeaux nine days before on her first cruise, and had taken nothing. She is a beautiful vessel, on a plan entirely peculiar to herself, designed by her Commander, Mr. Thibaut, and of extraordinary dimensions, being 147 feet long, and 27 wide: each mast is rigged in the usual manner, and she appears to me to answer perfectly well. During the chase, at day-light, his Majesty's ship Arethusa was seen at a distance, who joined in the pursuit, and, from her situation, greatly assisted me in capturing her.

I am, &c.

H. HUTHAM.

Letter from Lord Cochrane to Capt Dixon, of his Majesty's ship the Generous.

Speedy, off Barcelona, May 6, Castelle Ferro, N. four miles.

Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you, that the sloop I have the honour to command, after a mutual chase and warm action, has captured a Spanish xebec frigate, of 32 guns, and 22 long 12 pounders, eight mules, and two heavy carronades, named the Gamo, commanded by Don Francisco de Torris, manned by 319 naval officers, seamen, supernumeraries, and marines. The great disparity of force rendering it necessary to adopt some measure that might prove decisive, I resolved to board; and, with Lieut. Parker, the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, the boatswain, and crew, boarded; when, by the impetuosity of the attack, we forced them instantly to strike their colours. I have to lament, in boarding, the loss of one man only; the severe wounds received by Lieut. Parker, both from musketry and the sword; one wound received by the boatswain, and one seaman. I must be permitted to say, there could not be greater regularity, nor more cool determined conduct shewn by men, than by the crew of the Speedy. Lieut. Parker, whom I beg leave to recommend to their Lordships' notice, as well as the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, deserve all the approbation that can be bestowed. The exertions and good conduct of the boatswain, carpenter, and petty officers, I acknowledge with pleasure, as well as the skill and attention of Mr. Guthrie, the surgeon.

I am, &c.

COCHRANE.

List of Killed, Wounded, &c.

SPEEDY's force at the commencement of the action, 54 officers, men, and boys; 3 killed, and 8 wounded; 14 four-pounders (guns).—GAMO's force at the commencement of the action, 274 officers, seamen, boys, and supernumeraries; 45

ma-

marines. Total 319. Don Francisco de Torris, the boatswain, and 13 men, killed; 41 wounded. 32 guns.

Letter from Captain Thomas Rogers, to Lord Keith.

Mercury, off the Tremite Islands, in the Adriatic, June 23.

My Lord, I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship with the capture of a notorious French pirate this afternoon, by the boats of the Mercury and El Corso; he had taken refuge in the morning, when chased by the Corso, among the rocks in the Tremite Islands, inhabited by a few Renegadoes only; and upon the Mercury's appearance landed the greatest part of his crew, who posted themselves with a four-pounder and musketry upon a hill, to defend the vessel, close to which she lay aground with hawsers fast to the shore; notwithstanding this advantageous position, the boats, under the command of Lieut. Mather, of the Mercury, rowed in with great intrepidity, exposed to a small fire of grape and musketry from the vessel and

the hill, while the Mercury and Corso awed the enemy by firing what guns could be brought to bear upon him; and we had the satisfaction to see our people very gallantly board the vessel, and land at the same time to drive the banditti from the hill, in which they fortunately succeeded, without the loss of a man; and Lieut. Wilson, with the party of marines, maintained the position, while the seamen hove the vessel off the rocks, and brought her out, with several prisoners taken upon the hill. She is a Tartan, called *Le Tigre*, fitted out at Sinigalia, but last from Ancona, mounts eight 6 and 12-pounders, and had a crew of 60 French and Italians: the plunder found on-board this vessel is sufficient evidence of her character, consisting of bales of cotton, and other goods taken from vessels of different nations.

I am &c. T. ROGERS.

[This Gazette also announces the capture of the *Coriveille*, a small vessel, of one brass gun, by the *Corso*, Capt. Ricketts.]

Admiral Lord Keith, &c.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, August, 1801.

Although the official documents have not yet been made public in this country, the papers received from Germany, by way of Hamburgh, have repeatedly assured us of the formal accession of SWEDEN, DENMARK, AND PRUSSIA, to the Maritime Convention signed at Petersburg on the 17th of June between the Ministers of Great Britain and Russia.

It is confidently said, that Lord Carysfort (the English Minister) and the regency of

HANOVER

have presented fresh memorials to the Court of

BERLIN,

requiring the evacuation of that Electorate, and its restitution to its legitimate Sovereign; but that this renewed application had produced no effect; and that the Hanoverian government had found itself obliged to enter into new contracts for the subsistence of the Prussian troops. The Russian Minister at Berlin is said to have been applied to by Lord Carysfort to second his remonstrance, but to have declined interfering, alleging, that he had received no instructions from Petersburg on the subject.

In consequence of the death of the late Elector of

COLOGNE,

the troops of Prussia are reported to have taken possession of his territory in Westphalia.

The invasion of the

UPPER PALATINATE

by the Austrian forces, as mentioned last month, is affirmed by the foreign journals

to have been occasioned merely by a difference between the Emperor and the Elector of Bavaria respecting the superiority of a fief called Schoenfu, belonging to a Baron of Bacenglaw, and situated in the Upper Palatinate. This property, it seems, is a fief of Bohemia, but subject to the territorial superiority of Bavaria. It was lately occupied by an Austrian detachment of 60 men, which was taken by the Electoral General Count de Vierrugg; and, to revenge this pretended outrage, the Austrians made the attack in question. The affair is said to have been amicably adjusted; but no public document has informed us in what manner; neither do we learn that the Imperial troops have quitted the spot.

The district of the

BRISGAW

is at present in a peculiar state of interregnum, and the people literally without a government; for this territory was renounced by the House of Austria in the Treaty of Luneville; the Duke of Modena persists in refusing to accept it as an indemnification for his States in Italy; and the Provincial Authorities have declined even the provisional administration.

The dominions wrested by French tyranny from the Grand Duke of

TUSCANY

have been formally taken possession of by Bonaparte's protégé, the Infant Duke of Parma, under the title of Lewis the First, King of Etruria, who received, by Deputy, on the 5th instant the oaths of the Tuscan people at Florence; and on the 13th, with his consort, entered that city in state.

PORTO

PORTO FERRAJO,

which has been so long blockaded by the French, and whose little garrison has made so noble a defence, with the English column hoisted, has recently been relieved by the arrival of the Squadron under Sir John Barlow Warren. Sir John, it seems, having sailed in search of the French Admiral Guébriant as far as Cerigo, between the Morea and Candia, without having been able to meet with him, returned from the fruitless pursuit, and arrived about the beginning of this month, with seven sail of the line, off Leghorn; where leaving a sufficient force to cover the place from an attack by sea, he sailed again, and, as is supposed, to attempt the blockade either of Marseilles or Toulon.

A Proclamation was made on the 20th ult. at Lisbon, of Peace between

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

having been ratified and confirmed on the 25th of that month. Of the terms on which it has been made, we yet know no more than we mentioned last month, no publication of the articles of the Treaty having been hitherto made. Their Catholic Majesties, it is certain, have taken formal possession in person of the Portuguese province of Olivença, which, of course, must have been ceded as one of the conditions of the Peace. The Ratification of the Treaty by the First Consul of France (which was long withheld) has been at length obtained, on the condition of French garrisons being admitted in the ports and fortresses of Portugal.

The temporary tone of triumph of the French and Spaniards, on occasion of their capture, in the bay of

ALGESIRAS,

of our ship Hannibal, of 74 guns, was speedily changed, by the vigour, promptitude, and bravery of Sir James Saumarez and his gallant seamen, into a brig-gard outcry of having "*covered themselves with glory*;" the plain English of which is, that of the combined Spanish and French squadrons, after sustaining an immense loss, a remnant has been fortunate enough, by an ignominious flight, to gain shelter in the harbour of Cadiz: the details of this important affair are so well narrated in the London Gazette, in another part of our Magazine*, that we shall here only state briefly, that, after the engagement of the 6th of June (in which the Hannibal was lost, by taking the ground between the French ships and the Spanish batteries) Sir James Saumarez made for Gibraltar to repair his damage. On the 8th, the three disabled French ships of the line received a powerful reinforcement from the Spanish fleet; so that, with the Hannibal (which they got off, and manned), they counted 20 sail of the line (two of 112 guns), four

or five frigates, and an incredible number of gun-boats and smaller vessels. With this large force the French Admiral, concluding that the British Squadron could not be sufficiently repaired to follow him, took courage, and set sail for Cadiz. Sir James Saumarez, however, who had timely intelligence, dashed after them, with only five of his ships, half-repaired, and came up with them at 11 at night; when his headmost ships engaged the rear of the enemy, under the command of the French Admiral, who, notwithstanding his superior numbers, continued running away. At the commencement of the action, one of the 112's caught fire; and the other first-rate (mistaking her for an English ship in that helpless condition) bravely attacked her; but, pressing upon her with inhuman eagerness, shared her fate; both ships blew up, and, shocking to relate, not more than 30 or 40, out of 2000 souls, were saved alive. A 74 (the St. An'onne) struck to the British ship Superb; and the rest of the Squadron, favoured by calms, and the shallowness of the water, but still more by the darkness of the night, escaped, and were seen next morning standing-in for Cadiz. Of the enemy's force in this affair, six ships of the line, some frigates, and numerous gun-boats, were fresh and untouched, not having been before engaged; on the contrary, of the five half-repaired ships of our Admiral, three only were able to get into action; yet, after flying from such vast odds, and, as plainly appears from our official dispatches, giving no assistance to his Spanish allies in the engagement, the French Admiral Linois writes to his Government, that the English had left him master of the field, and he "entered Cadiz in triumph amid the acclamations of the people!!!"

To the above, we have to add the mention of two actions equally bold and brilliant, though on a smaller scale.

The first of these was, an enterprize in which the boats of four of our ships, manned by volunteers, and headed by Lieut. Losack, of the Ville de Paris, attacked, boarded, and cut out, La Chevrete French corvette, of 20 guns, and 350 men, lying under the batteries in

CAMARET BAY,

near Brett, ready to sail with naval stores for Guadaloupe. The action lasted two hours and a half (the enemy being powerfully assisted from the shore); when, after a dreadful carnage on-board the French ship, our intrepid tars towed out their prize, and brought her off in presence of the combined fleets of France and Spain, under a renewed fire from the batteries.

The second action to which we allude was fought off

BARCELONA,

between the Speedy Sloop, Lord Cochrane,

of 14 four-pounders and 54 men, with a Spanish frigate of 32 guns and 319 men, which she boarded and captured, after a loss to the enemy, in killed and wounded, of 54; the exact number of the whole crew by which the attack was made. The loss on our part was 3 killed, and 8 wounded.

We noticed in our last RETROSPECT the extensive naval preparations that were making in every part of

FRANCE, FLANDERS, and HOLLAND.

These have since so much increased, and been so vauntingly announced as intended for the immediate invasion of this country, that our Government has thought it necessary to show the enemy how little distressed England is to wait to be attacked; and Lord Nelson has received instructions (to what extent we do not affect to know, but) such as will prove to our foes, that, instead of being calculated, either by force or skill, to invade our little island, they have not the power to defend the very armaments destined for that purpose, while lying within their own Harbours.

On the 4th instant Lord Nelson, with a little squadron of bombs and gun-vessels, attacked the flotilla of gun-boats, &c. in the harbour of

BOULOGNE;

of 24 of which he sunk 5, drove 6 others on shore, and returned to the Downs with only one officer wounded; and him not dangerously. In the morning of the 16th, his Lordship made a second attack; but, after fighting most gallantly, and overcoming almost insuperable obstacles in boarding the enemy's vessels, our tars experienced the mortifying disappointment of not being

able to bring them off; for, had the French had ingeniously chained their vessels each to the other, and the whole to the shore! In this dilemma, a dreadful fire of musquetry from the land compelled our sailors to retreat to their boats, and sail back for the Downs, leaving the BRAVE FRIGATE to reject again under their "cote of glory." Our loss on this fruitless occasion, we lament to say, amounted, in killed and wounded, to 172, including 18 officers.

By way of supplement to this affair, Capt. Jonas R. de, of the Jamaica frigate, has had the good fortune of meeting with a squadron of French gun boats off St. Valéry, which he attacked in the evening of the 21st, though they were close in with the shore, and covered by the enemy's artillery. Three of them he sunk, and captured the same number; but one of the latter also sunk before he reached the Downs.

We have reserved to the last of this Monthly Review of Public Affairs, the most interesting and important intelligence of the

SURRENDER OF CAIRO;

which, it seems the general opinion, must be immediately followed by that of Alexandria, and, consequently, the entire EVACUATION OF EGYPT by the French Army of the East. It appears, that, on the 21st of June, the allied armies, commanded by Gen. Hutchinson, the Grand Vizier, and the Capitan Pacha, had advanced within cannon-shot of Cairo, and made the necessary dispositions for attacking the place. On the next day, the French Commander sent out a flag of truce, informing Gen. Hutch-

* We say this, because, after receiving one handsome drubbing, it appears that they had wit enough to secure them.

† The following was issued by our noble Admiral, in General Orders, after their return, to console his gallant tars under their unlooked-for disappointment:

(COPY.)

"Medusa, Downs, Aug. 18.

"Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson has the greatest satisfaction in sending to the Captains, officers, and men, under his command, that were employed on the late attempt on the enemy's flotilla off Boulogne, an extract of a letter which he has received from the First Lord of the Admiralty, not only approving of their zeal and persevering courage, but bestowing the highest praise on them. The Vice-Admiral begs to assure them, that the enemy will not have long reason to boast of their security; for he trusts, ere long, to assist them in person in a way which will completely annihilate the whole of them. Lord Nelson is convinced, that, if it had been possible for men to have brought the enemy's flotilla out, the men that were employed to do so would have accomplished it. The moment the enemy have the audacity to cast off the chains which fix their vessels to the ground, that moment Lord Nelson is well persuaded they will be conducted by his brave followers to a British port, or sent to the bottom.

(Signed)

"NELSON AND BRONTA."

(COPY.)

Extract of a Letter from Earl St. Vincent, to Lord Viscount Nelson, dated the 17th inst.

"It is not given to us to command success. Your Lordship, and the gallant officers and men under your orders, most certainly deserve it; and I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the zeal and persevering courage with which this gallant enterprise was followed up; lamenting most sincerely the loss sustained in it. The manner in which the enemy's flotilla was made fast to the ground, and to each other, could not have been foreseen; the highest praise is due to your Lordship, and all under your command; who were actors in this gallant attempt."

in son,

June 27. This morning, during the march of two troops of the royal reg. of Horse-guards from Kettering to Northampton, as one of the baggage waggon, heavily laden with military chests, &c. was coming down an hill near *Wellingborough*, it was unfortunately overturned, whereby several women were precipitated to the ground, one of whom was killed on the spot, and two others were dreadfully bruised.

June 28. A man died at *Buxford*, in Suffolk, of the hydrophobia; he was bit by a mad dog about four years ago, and in each spring since evinced symptoms of derangement for a short time. About a week ago, he was attacked with violent pains, cold chilly fits, vomiting of blood, and a disposition to bite every thing near him.

June 25. An alarming fire, supposed to have been occasioned by a live coal falling from the iron pan in which the plumbers were melting their lead, broke out in the roof of the West end of *Norwich* cathedral, and in about an hour's time destroyed great part of the wood work towards the Western extremity of the nave. The lead pouring down in streams, and the falling of burning spars and beams, presented the most alarming obstacles to ascending the lofty parapets: the lead was, however, cut away; and, by breaking the connection of the timbers, by large gaps, the flames were at length happily extinguished.

June 30. This morning two of the York Hussars were shot on *Rinconbe Down*, near Weymouth, pursuant to the sentence of a Court Martial, for desertion, and cutting a boat out of the harbour with intent to go into France, but by mistake they landed at *Guxney*, and were secured. All the regiments both in camp and barracks were drawn up, viz. the Greys, the Rifle Corps, and the Stafford, Berks, and North Devon Militia. They came on the ground in a mourning coach, attended by two Priests: after marching along the front of the line they returned to the centre, where they spent about 20 minutes in prayer, and were then shot at by a guard of 24 men: they dropped instantly, and expired without a groan. They appeared sensible of their awful situation, and very penitent. The men then wheeled in sections, and were relieved by the bodies in slow time.

July 1. In the course of last week an uncommon number of accidents happened in the neighbourhood of *Farringdon*, *Porkshire*. A young man was thrown from a gig, and dislocated his knee. An elderly lady and her son were thrown from a gig; the lady was killed on the spot, and her son most severely wounded. On the same day another lady, hearing of the misfortune, caused herself to be tied in her gig, to prevent a similar accident; but the horse taking fright, and rearing very much, the shafts were broken, and one of the pieces

coming with great violence against the lady's neck, she was so much hurt that her recovery is doubtful. A young man, on visit to his friends, was drowned in fishing; a farmer's daughter at *Gospy* dropped suddenly down dead. A labourer, going to *Stellingford* on horseback, with two or three scythes, the horse took fright, and one of his legs was so severely cut, that it is thought an amputation will be necessary.

July 12. Mr. M. a merchant in the city, stopped in a one-horse chaise at the door of the principal inn at *Epsom*, for the purpose of giving water to the horse. In the chaise that gentlemen left his wife (a beautiful young lady, to whom he had been married but the day before), for the purpose of finding the hostler. The horse suddenly took fright at the yelping of a dog, and ran furiously about 100 yards, when the chaise was stopped by a post, and the concussion threw the lady several feet above the vehicle. In the fall she pitched on her head, and fractured her skull. Medical assistance was immediately procured; but the unfortunate sufferer died in a quarter of an hour after the accident.

July 16. Last week a private belonging to the 10th Dragoons was unhappily killed, in consequence of his having been dismounted at a review on *Epping Forest*. His horse dragged him in the stirrup a great distance, before he could be stopped.

July 27. This night, as a bricklayer and his boy were clearing out an oven which had lately been erected at a house in *Belgrave-gate*, near *Leicester*, it fell in upon them, and occasioned their death before they could be extricated. The man has left a wife and three children.

Gossip, the estate of the late Sir Herbert Markworth, was lately sold for 60,000*l.* to George Jobalton, Esq. of *Hanover-square*.

ROYAL EXCURSION TO WEYMOUTH.

June 28. This evening their Majesties and the Princesses paid a visit to Mr. Ad-dington, at his residence at *Wimbledon*. Mr. Dundas was of the party.

June 29. This morning, at 6, their Majesties and the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, set off from *Kew-palace* to Mr. Rose's house, at *Cuffnells*, *Hants*. The King and Queen rode in their travelling chaise, and the Princesses in coaches and six. His Royal Highness Prince Adolphus accompanied the Royal Family on horseback.

July 3. The embarkation of their Majesties and the Royal Family for *Weymouth* exhibited one of the most beautiful scenes that can be imagined. The royal yachts were anchored in the bay opposite to Mr. Rose's cottage; the frigates intended for the convey, without them. Their Majesties arrived at the cottage, from *Cuffnells*, about 9 o'clock, and were received in the pal-

padding, in which it stands, by the Christ-Church volunteers, commanded by Colonel Walcott, and the yeomanry cavalry by Mr. G. Rose; in the whole between 3 and 400; and a detachment of the 'Scotch Greys, quartered in the neighbourhood. After breakfasting at the cottage, their Majesties and the royal family embarked from the beach, where the troops were again drawn up; the cliff behind them covered with people. As soon as the boats put off from the shore, the troops fired a triple volley; then the yachts and frigates saluted, and the whole was closed by a fire of the artillery all along the line on the Western extremity of the Isle of Wight. The weather was uncommonly fine. Their Majesties did not arrive at Weymouth till after 12 o'clock at night, when their Majesties and the five Princesses landed. The wind blowing a smart breeze from the Westward, they were not expected that night; the troops were all dismissed, and only a few stragglers, owing to the late-ness of the hour, remained to welcome them. Their Majesties walked from the place of landing to Gloucester-lodge, in apparent good spirits.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*** We gladly take the first opportunity of contradicting a paragraph in *some* copies of our last Magazine, p 662 (which we *desisted* in time to remove it from a considerable part of our impression) respecting small Bank Notes. The article was too implicitly copied from a very respectable and loyal provincial paper; the printer of which has since apologized, by stating, "that he was grossly imposed on, the whole being a scandalous fabrication, calculated for the purposes of depreciating the circulation of the Bank of England paper;" a motive so detestable that we could not possibly suspect it. On the contrary, we solemnly believed that the wishes of the Bank would be materially forwarded by extending the circulation of the notice.

Monday, June 29.

This day, after listing 56 days, including 12,393 articles, and an Appendix of 270 more, closed the sale of the library of the late John Strange, Esq. LL. D. F. R. and F. A. S. and formerly his British Majesty's Resident at Venice, who died March 19, 1799; "a worthy and ingenious man; and no less a distinguished patron of literature and ingenuity; whose love of the fine arts was intense, and whose thirst after general knowledge unbounded."—"In each day several rare articles occurred; but, those respecting Philosophy, and the sciences, Physics and Natural History (particularly in the favourite study of the indefatigable collector, that of the *Mineral Kingdom*), Agriculture, Medicine, and the polite arts (the two last of which were copious in the

extreme), will probably give much satisfaction to the professed naturalist, expert physician, and common artist and connoisseur." Such is the opinion of that excellent judge, who so long had the "handling" of this rich fund of literature, and arranging it, previous to its sale. When we contemplate the multitude of books (we had almost said of libraries) annually brought to the hammer in London, and among them very little of the plan or of Continental libraries is included, and what we are still taught to expect, it is almost matter of surprize that Mr. S.'s library should raise the sum of 4265l. among the number of buyers reduced now to so small a compass, compared with those who attended such distributions 40 years ago.

Thursday, July 2.

In the King's Bench.

Delatre v. Copley.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is an engraver, against the defendant, who is a painter, to recover the sum of 650l. being the remainder of the sum of 800l. which the defendant undertook to pay to the plaintiff for engraving, upon a smaller or contracted scale, the resemblance of the picture of the "death of Lord Chatham;" which the plaintiff was to do from a larger engraving, executed by Bartolozzi, from a drawing of Cipriani, &c. The plaintiff had executed this piece of engraving, which took him up three years and upwards to perform; and Bartolozzi had 2000 guineas for that of which his was to be the copy.

It appeared, by the evidence of Mr. Bartolozzi, that this piece of engraving was very well executed, considering it was a copy three times removed from the original; that is, a copy of a copy, &c.; and that it was upon a reduced scale, which made it the more difficult to preserve the likenesses of all the figures in the groups of the piece, which are 52 in number; that the plaintiff was a man of very considerable skill in his profession; and, as a proof that such was the opinion of Mr. Bartolozzi, he himself employed him in the engraving a part of the other work, for which he gave him 700 guineas, &c.; that the piece of engraving in question was certainly the best performance of the plaintiff's graver, and such as ought to have satisfied Mr. Copley; but who, Mr. Bartolozzi thought, was never to be satisfied with the performance of any engraver who had to engrave for him in imitation of any of his pictures; and therefore he was dissatisfied with this performance, &c.; copies of it were produced, as well as of Bartolozzi's. Mr. Erskine, in cross-examining the witness, desired him to compare minutely the two prints together. "Do you see, Sir," said he, "in your own, the youngest son of Lord Chatham, in a naval uni-

uniform, bending forward, with a tear in his eye, and a countenance displaying the agony of an affectionate son, on beholding a dying father? and do you not see in the other an assassin, with a scar upon his cheek, exulting over the body of an old man whom he has murdered? In the one, you observe the late minister a thin, fair-complexioned, genteel-looking man; in the other, a fat, round faced, grim-visaged negro. In the one the Archbishop of York appears in his true colours, as a dignified and venerable prelate; in the other, his place is usurped by the drunken parson in Hogarth's *Hart's Progress*. In the one, the Earl of Chatham is supported by his son-in-law, Lord Stanhope, a figure tall, slender, and elegant; and does not the other offer to view a stout sturdy porter of a hawking home an old debauchee who had got mortal drunk?" Mr. Bartolozzi allowed that some of the portraits were not exactly like, but maintained that the piece was well executed upon the whole. Thirteen other witnesses were called on the part of the plaintiff, consisting of engravers, painters, and print-sellers. Mr. Thomas Ryder, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Dickens, Mr. Landseer, Mr. Neale, Mr. Smith, Mr. Artaud, Mr. Tomkins, Mr. Evans, Mr. Cole, Mr. Mulino, and Mr. Baker. The amount of the evidence of all these witnesses was, that the print of the plaintiff's was a very good copy from Mr. Bartolozzi's print, and that 800*l.* was not too large a sum for it. One or two of the witnesses thought he deserved 2 or 300*l.* more for it.

Mr. Erskine, after stating the law on this subject, and observing on the evidence for the plaintiff, called also 14 witnesses, who were engravers or painters. Sir Wm. Beechy, Mr. Co way, Mr. Copley, junior, Mr. President West, Mr. Hopner, Sir Francis Bourgeois, Mr. Holloway, Mr. Josiah Boydell, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Fidler, Mr. Collier, and Mr. Opie. The substance of their evidence was, that, this being an historical composition on a modern subject, all the figures that were introduced (and there were near 60 of them) were portraits. The great circumstance that recommended the original picture was the likenesses of the figures introduced. In proportion as the likenesses were strong, the publick at large admired it; and, in proportion as it was deficient in that, they condemned it. When such a composition went abroad, foreigners not being so much interested in the likenesses of the figures introduced, attended chiefly to the executive power and composition of the artist. The witnesses said, the print of the plaintiff was extremely deficient in the likenesses of the figures; and, from the taste and abilities with which other parts of the print were executed, it was supposed that this defect

proceeded more from want of attention than of skill in the plaintiff; that Mr. Copley could not take and publish the print consistently with a due attention to his own character and reputation; that it was the duty of an engraver, who engaged to copy a print, to copy correctly and accurately the likenesses; and, from the defect of this print in that respect, it could be of no service to the defendant.

The Counsel for the plaintiff in reply contended, that the plaintiff had fully performed his contract. The defendant was acquainted with his abilities from his having assisted Bartolozzi in the first plate, to whom he gave 2000*l.*; and, as he engaged with the plaintiff for 800*l.* it clearly shewed, from the inferior price, that he must have expected an inferior performance; and it had been proved, by those that were acquainted with the plaintiff's works, that this print was the best thing he had ever executed.

Lord Kenyon professed total ignorance upon this subject: the knowledge of the fine arts, he said, doubtless added to the value of human life; but this source of enjoyment had unfortunately never been opened to him. He found himself in a wilderness, and at a loss what path to take to arrive at justice: he found 14 persons (it so happened that an equal number of witnesses had been called on both sides) who all advised him to go one way, and other 14 who insisted upon his going another. The strong man (Hercules), when at a loss whether to follow the advice of Virtue or Pleasure, in his way to the Temple of Fame, had been enabled to make a prudent choice; but his Lordship had no clue whatever to direct his steps. He would not talk upon this subject, lest he should appear a fool and a babler; like the man who discoursed concerning the art of war before Hannibal. It was the province of the jury to decide; and, though from them they could derive no assistance, he doubted not they would determine upon the principles of justice. The jury, after withdrawing for about ten minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 650*l.*

Friday, July 3.

The body of a woman was this evening drawn out of the Serpentine river, by a Newfoundland-dog. A letter was found in the pocket of the deceased, which stated her to be a French emigrant; that she had resided in Wimpole-street, and had suffered various and severe afflictions. The Marquis of Hertford, who, with many others, was drawn to the spot, ordered the body to be taken to the Humane Society Recovery House, near the Magazine; where every means of resuscitation were tried, but without success.

Saturday, July 11.

This afternoon, a poor distressed woman

in Thames-street hired a boat to cross the river to the Bankside, Blackfriars, in pursuit of a wandering husband; failing in finding him, she returned to the boat to look for him near her own home; being again disappointed, she hired another boat to go to Vauxhall, to look for him there; not finding him, she hired a fresh boat to return home, when, in an agony of despair, she threw herself into the river near the Adelphi, where she immediately sunk, before the waterman was aware of her intention, who used every means in his power to recover her without effect.

Sunday, July 12.

A young woman hanged herself to the bed-poster, at the house of Mr. Piton, in Picadilly. She had formerly been a servant in the family, and from her good offices to that family, Mr. and Mrs. P. gave her leave to remain in their house while she was out of place. She was a handsome young woman. No reason can be assigned for the rash act, but she had for some time appeared reserved and low in company with Mr. P.'s servants. She went up stairs, pretending to take a sleep after dinner in her mistress's bed-room, the family then being at their country-house; but not coming down to tea at the usual time, and the door being locked, suspicions arose, and she was discovered, after hanging, it is supposed, nearly two hours.

Saturday, August 1.

The Marquis of Abercorn this day proposed to accompany the Marchioness and Lady C. Hamilton in a phaeton, from the priory, Stanmore, to Harrow. When mounting the coach-box, about 11 in the forenoon, the Marquis observing to the servant that one of the horses appeared somewhat restive, it was changed for another, and his Lordship proceeded. Scarcely, however, had he advanced 200 yards from the priory, when the horses unfortunately took fright, and set off with an alarming rapidity, which continued down hill through the town of Stanmore; and, to add to the calamity, the reins broke. The ladies, apprehensive of the most dangerous consequences, shrieked with such violence, as, for the time, deprived the Marquis of that presence of mind so necessary at such a critical juncture. Endeavouring in vain to stop the horses, and perplexed and agitated for the fate of the Marchioness and his charming daughter, he advised them to sit quiet; and, in rising up to make more room for the young lady who sat in the middle, he was by a sudden jerk thrown out, and both his legs broken. The one fracture was under, and the other above the knee. The Marchioness and Lady Hamilton still kept their seats, notwithstanding the horses ran with uncommon celerity along the road to Edgware. At the turning of a lane, when the horses made a sudden spring for-

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ward, the Marchioness and Lady Hamilton were thrown out; the first into the ditch, the other over the hedge, and were no otherwise hurt, than from the scratches of a few brambles. The Marquis was with great difficulty carried home after his legs had been set in a very judicious manner by Mr. Andrews, surgeon of Stanmore. Mr. Heavyside and other surgeons were afterwards sent for from London, who approved of what had been done; and we have the pleasure to learn the speedy recovery of the Marquis has already superseded all further attendance. The horses proceeded towards the entrance of Canons, when Mr. Deveil, curate of Edgware, passing along the road, and recollecting that horses on full speed are frequently stopped by another horse crossing upon them, attempted by this means to stop them, but, unhappily, the chaise-horses ran against the rails before an adjoining house and stopped, but threw down Mr. D.'s horse, and entangled him and his rider with themselves, from which situation Mr. D. was disengaged by the servants of the house, but not without the dislocation of his knee-pan.

Saturday, August 2.

This day, about 3, a violent whirlwind took place in Dr. Lettsom's garden at Grove-hill. Its violence was so powerful, as to raise up the covers of the melon-frames nearly 30 feet high; the frames and glasses were shivered to pieces: two large bell-glasses shared the same fate. The gardeners near the spot escaped the shower of broken glass, &c. by making the quickest retreat. Col. Ironside, Col. Elliot, and other visitors at Grove-hill, were spectators of this curious phenomenon. The hot and green-houses in the vicinity of the whirlwind suffered no injury.

Thursday, August 6.

A fire broke out this morning, about 4, at Messrs. James's, wholesale grocers and tea-dealers, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street, which entirely consumed the dwelling-house, their extensive warehouses, containing near 200 chests of tea, another dwelling-house, and cotton-warehouse adjoining. This serious conflagration is supposed to be owing to the negligence of some workmen who were repairing the premises.

Sunday, August 13.

A boat, crossing from Limehouse-hole to Deptford, with a gentleman, his wife, and child, was run down by a lighter with such rapidity as to cause it to bulge; and, before assistance could be procured, they were all drowned except the waterman, who kept himself above water till a boat arrived to his relief.

The total number of all the new publications, published in London during the year 1800, was 693. The cost, estimated in boards, amounted to 230l. 5s.

Vol

Vol. LXX. p. 1294, b. The late Mr. Robertson, of Stockwell, had left 70,000*l.* for the formation of a botanical garden. Some circumstances, however, rendering the bequest abortive, the executors made enquiry for the lawful heirs, and discovered them to be a poor man of the name of Bedwell, residing at Clopton, near Woodbridge, and the wife of a 1-houring man, with four children, at Middleton, between whom this large property is now divided. Their mother, it appears, was sister to the deceased. The property is secured for their benefit in trustees by the Court of Chancery.

Vol. LXXI. p. 381. Mr. John Bond, of Hendon, was not one of the magistrates of Bow-street office. Mr. B. of that office is Nicholas, of Sloane-street, a very penetrating and intelligent magistrate, and a very deserving man. He was raised from the lower offices to be clerk, which he held for many years, under Sir John Fielding; and afterwards was placed on the bench, as a reward for his vigilance and knowledge, through the interest of many friends, one of whom was the late Duke of Northumberland.

P. 443. The father of Mr. Taswell was William Taswell, D.D. many years rector of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, in the chancel of which church he was buried.

P. 574, b. Mrs. Read, of Park-lane, was daughter of Sir Benjamin Truman, *knt.* of Brick-lane, Spital-fields, brewer, who died March 27, 1780 (*L.* 155), and the wife of Henry Read, *esq.* of Crow-wood, Wilts, who was then in partnership with her father in the brewery, by whom she had two sons, one of whom was partner with Mr. Hanbury in the same house, the other an officer in the army, and three daughters, one married to Mr. Villaboyse, who is now a widow; a second to — Mears, *esq.*; the third to Sir Nelson Rycroft, *bart.* July 31, 1791 (*LX.* 679), eldest son of the Rev. Sir Richard R. *bart.* D. D. who was of Coker, co. York, so created Dec. 20, 1783, and died July 4, 1786.

P. 575, b. Humphry Jackson, *esq.* was aged 84.

P. 6-8, b. l. 54. for *Rorberham*, r. "the chapelry of *Bransfield* (not a *living*) in the parish of *Ecclefield*, co. York," which he resigned, 1709, to Mr. Newton, who married the eldest daugh. of his brother James.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at *L. Rm.*, the wife of Lieut.-col. Frazer, of the 47th foot, a son.

At *Limerick*, in *Ireland*, the wife of *Jn. Vine*, *esq.* M. D. a son and daughter.

At *Leixlip*, near *Dublin*, Lady Augusta Leish, a son.

At *Edinburgh*, the lady of Sir William Ramsay, *bart.* a son.

At *Cham, Aurie*, in *Scotland*, Mrs. Johnston, of *Straiton*, a son.

In *George-square*, *Edinburgh*, the wife of Henry Veitch, *esq.* of *Ellinck*, a son.

At *Langley-park*, near *Edinburgh*, Mrs. Cruikshank, a daughter.

At *Sion-hill*, near *Thirsk*, the wife of Edward D'Oylly, *esq.* a daughter.

At *Canterbury*, the wife of Lieut.-col. Hugh Baillie, of the 86th foot, a son.

At *Knowsley*, co. *Lancaster*, Lady Stanley, a daughter.

At *Leyland-lodge*, co. *Lancaster*, the wife of Thomas Lang Rigby, *esq.* a son.

At his seat at *Gledlow*, near *Leeds*, the wife of Col. Dixon, of the first *West York* militia, a son.

At *Dorsetshire*, near *Lynn*, *Norfolk*, the wife of Henry Prescott Blencowe, *esq.* a son.

At *Linton*, *Kent*, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Fisher, *jun.* a son.

At *Hampstead*, the wife of the Rev. Samuel White, M. A. rector of *Brightwell*, co. *Oxford*, two daughters.

At *Datchet*, the wife of G. E. Graham, *esq.* a daughter.

At *Thorpe*, *Surrey*, the wife of ——— Brambridge, *esq.* two sons.

At *Wimbledon*, the wife of Mr. Saunders, a poor but industrious baker, a son and daughter, making the number of his children ten.

In *Bedford-square*, the wife of H. Lushington, *esq.* a daughter.

Mrs. N. Stokes, of *Lombard-str.* a son.

July 25. In *Edinburgh*, the lady of Sir James Nasmyth, *bart.* a son.

26. The wife of Citizen Libault, of *Thouars*, in *France*, three sons, all strong and likely to do well. Their parents are 50 years of age, have been 25 years married, and never had any children before.

28. In *Great Russell-street*, the wife of John-Henry Newbolt, *esq.* M. P. a son.

In *Grafton-street*, the wife of Richard-Joseph Sullivan, *esq.* a son.

At *Mortlake*, *Surrey*, the wife of James Hawkins Wintshed, *esq.* rear-admiral of the *Red*, two sons.

30. At *Swinton*, co. *York*, the wife of Lionel Place, *esq.* a son.

In *Duke-street*, *Manchester-square*, the wife of G. Wright, *esq.* a daughter, being her tenth child.

In *Queen-square*, *Bloomsbury*, the wife of Charles Thompson, *esq.* a son.

Aug 1. At his house in the *Crescent*, *Minoros*, the wife of John Cowell, a daughter.

2. In *Seymour-street*, *Portman-square*, Lady Charlotte Stuart, a son.

3. At his house on *Craven-hill*, the lady of Sir Wm. Beechy, of twins.

7. At *Ruthie*, in *Scotland*, Mrs. Grant, of *Kilgraston*, a son.

The wife of Geo. Clarke, *esq.* banker, *Lombard-street*, a daughter.

The wife of Richard Solly, *esq.* of *York-place*, a son.

8. The wife of Cha. Balanquet, *esq.* a son.

9. In

9. In George-street, Hanover-square, the wife of Dr. James, a son.

At her house in Grosvenor-street, the lady who was married at Rome, and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-square, to Prince Augustus-Frederick, a daughter.

At the dowager Duchess of Rutland's, in Sackville-street, Lady Cath. Forester, a son.

The wife of Mr. Perry, undertaker, in Turnagain-lane, Fleet-market, two sons and a daughter, all likely to live.

10. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Joseph Lyons Walrond, esq. a son.

12. At Woodcote-house, Hants, Mrs. Lowth, wife of the Rev. Mr. L. rector of Hinton, a son and heir.

14. At Richmond, the Countess of Glasgow, a daughter.

16. In Weymouth-street, Lady Harriet Gill, a son.

At his seat at Fredville, in Kent, the wife of John Plumptre, esq. a daughter.

18. The wife of Alexander Murray, esq. of Hatton-street, a son.

At Grange, near Wakefield, the seat of Jn. Lister Kaye, Lady Amelia Kaye, a son.

21. On Clapham common, the wife of Tho. Graham, esq. of Gower-street, a dau.

At his seat at Kentwell-hall, Suffolk, the wife of Richard Moore, esq. a daughter.

24. At Rainham, Kent, the wife of Capt. Daniel, R. N. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, James Henry, esq. of St. Anne's, Jamaica, representative in assembly for that parish, to Miss Susannah Hall, daughter of the late Wm. H. esq. of Kingston, in the said island.

At Kirk-Bradden, in the Isle of Mann, Edward Gawn, esq. of Ballagawn, to Miss Moore, of Peel town.

At Shrewsbury, Capt. Story, of the West Middlesex militia, to Miss Louisa Keating.

Rev. Robert Aspland, of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, to Miss Middleton, of St. Martin's-lane.

At Plymouth, Mr. Thomas Twynam, merchant, to Miss Garland, of Stoke.

Rev. William Benson, B. D. of Queen's college, Oxford, rector of South Welton and Hampton Poley, co. Oxford, to Miss Harrison, of Daventry.

At Hatfield, Mr. Carr-Lucas, to Miss Penrose, daughter of James P. esq.

Rev. Morgan Cove, prebendary of Hereford cathedral, to Miss Elizabeth Hopkins, second daughter of the late Wm. H. esq. of the Grove, Blackheath.

At Brompton, near Scarborough, the Rev. Francis Wrangham, vicar of Hunmanby, to Miss Dolly Cayley, second dau. of the late Rev. Digby C. rector of Thorngayby, co. York.

Thomas Grenville, esq. of Leighton-Ruzzard, co. Bedford, to Miss Hornsby, of Graston-street, Fitzroy-square.

At Wellingborough, co. Northampton, the Rev. W. Lockwood Maydwell, of Ged-dington, to Miss Mary-Anne Hodson, you. daugh. of John H. esq. of Wellingborough.

At Durham, Mr. Milson, musician, to Miss Kemble, sister of Stephen K. esq. manager of the theatre there.

Mr. Greenwood Bentley, of Bradford, attorney, to Miss Stockdale, of Marston.

At Bath, the Rev. Duncan Mackay, to Mrs. Spencer, of the South Parade.

Mr. R. Lowe, of Stratford, to the widow of Mr. T. Proctor, surgeon, of Leominster.

Mr. Halliday, an eminent clothier, of Stroud, co. Gloucester, to Miss Jones, of Wrington, co. Somerset.

At Kirk-Ella, G. W. Dowker, esq. of Salton, to Miss Chambers, of Hull.

Mr. Rob. Dent, of Knaresborough, merchant, to Mrs. Wilkinson, of Manchester.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Bowker, of the Prince man of war, to Miss Yates.

Mr. Job Lees, merchant, to Miss Blagborough, both of Halifax.

Jacob Alcock Lowe, esq. of Stourport, near Birmingham, to Miss C. Carlow, late of Bristol.

At Malpas, Tho. Boycott, esq. of Drudge, near Bridgenorth, to Miss Tarleton, eldest daugh. of Tho. T. esq. of Boleworth castle.

At Liverpool, Rd. Gildart, esq. of Norton-hall, co. Stafford, to Miss Steers, sister of Spencer S. esq. of Watree, near Liverpool.

July 28. Lord Aylmer, to Miss Louisa Call, 2d daugh. of the late Sir John C. bart.

At Rotherham, Mr. Thomas Lee, eldest son of Mr. John L. farmer, of Morthen, to Miss Anne Johnson, dau. of the late Mr. Michael J. of Roadsmore, near Whiston.

29. At Woodford, co. Essex, Lieut.-col. Hutchinson, of the 49th foot, to Miss Letitia Vaillant, youngest daughter of Paul V. esq. of Pall Mall.

At Linton, Kent, Col. Rochfort, of the county of Carlow, in Ireland, to Miss Mann, 3rd daughter of Sir Horace M. bart. of Egerton, Kent.

30. At Ilington, Thomas Phillipps, esq. of the City chambers, to Miss Charlotte Arbouin, 4th dau. of the late Matt. A. esq.

Rev. Samuel-Francis Godmond, M. A. of Brightwell, co. Oxford, to Miss Humphreys, of Threadneedle-street.

31. Mr. Morris, apothecary, of Hull, to Miss Holtby, of Bridlington.

Aug. 1. At Southampton, Sir Edmund Carrington, of Ceylon, to Miss Paulina Belli, youngest daughter of John B. esq. of Southampton.

2. George Follett, esq. of Exeter, to Miss Anne Moore Milford, second daugh. of the late S. M. esq. of Exeter, banker.

At Falmouth, R. Mutton, esq. aged 73, to Mrs. Anne Boulton, widow, aged 52.

4. At Plymouth, the Rev. Samuel Woolmer, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Gray, surgeon, of Kingland.

At Norton Canon, co. Hereford, the Rev. Bowen Thickness, of Ross, to Miss Carless, of Eccley's-green,

5. Mr. S. H. Tenth. to Miss Pollard, daughter of George P. esq. of Greenhill, Halifax, co. York.

6. John Campbell, esq. of Edinburgh, W. S. to Miss Sophia Stewart, youngest daughter of the late Duncan S. esq. of Ard-Beal, co. Argyle.

At Bishop's Waltham, Hants, George Skottowe, esq. to Miss Robinson, only daughter of Capt. R. of the royal navy.

7. William Blackett, esq. only son of Sir Edward B. bart. of Mafsen, Northumberland, to Miss Keene, eldest daugh. of Benj. K. esq. of Weston-lodge, co. Cambridge.

8. Mr. George Taylor, banker, Bartholomew-lane, to Miss Gray, of Walworth.

William Harrison, esq. of Tavistock-str. Bedford-square, to Miss Richardson, dau. of Thomas R. esq. of Chelsea.

Joseph Seeley, esq. of Kentish-town, to Miss Howl, of Great Hermitage-street.

Wm. Brien, esq. of Norfolk-str. Strand, to Miss Dalbiac, of Dulwich, Surrey.

11. At Dundee, James Laidlow, esq. C. S. to Miss Jean Pitcairn, second daughter of the late John P. esq. merchant, and provost of Dundee.

12. At Sheffield, John Marmaduke Middleton, esq. of Leeme, co. Derby. only son of the Rev. Mr. John Carver, of Morben, to Miss Athorpe, eldest daughter of Robert A. esq. of Dinnington, co. York.

13. At Tottenham, Mr. James Arbouin, of Cross-street, St. Mary-hill, merchant, to Miss S. Poultney.

15. Bentley Warren, esq. of Uppingham, Rutland, to Miss Jackson, of Bromley, in Kent.

16. Mr. Thomas Parker, of Bridge-str. Westminster, to Miss Mayo, of Oxford-str.

17. John Hawkins, esq. of Sunbury, only son of Sir Christopher H. bart. of Trewehan, co. Cornwall, to Miss S. Athorp, dau. of Col. S. M. P. for Lincoln.

19. Mr. John Bruckner, jun. of South Molton-street, to Miss Hawksworth, only dau. of Sam. H. esq. of James str. Pimlico.

20. At Stracham, the late of Hans Sloane, esq. M. P. Joseph Jekyll, esq. M. P. to Miss Sloane.

At Bury, near Gosport, Hants, J. Stapleton, esq. of the 28th foot, to Miss Baty, eldest daugh. of the late Dr. B. of the Staff.

At Tunbridge, the Rev. John-Pyr Smith, of Holderton, Middlesex, to Miss Hodgson, dau. of the late Tho. H. esq. of Hackney.

22. Charles Dixon, esq. of Savage-gardens to Miss Harriet Wilder, dau. of the Rev. Dr. W. of Purley-hall, Berks.

Rear-admiral Wilson, of Redgrave hall, Suffolk, to Miss Catherine Pollard, dau. of John P. esq. of Ewell, Surrey.

Thos. Day, esq. of the Be mondsey volunteers, to Miss Wells, of Queen st. Southwark.

DEATHS.

1800. **A**T Calcutta, in the E. Indies, Dec. 29. Robert Macfarlane, esq.

1801. Feb. 7. At Madras, soon after his arrival there, Sir William Lee, bart. of Hartwell, Bucks, eldest son of the late Sir William L. and lieutenant-colonel of the 16th (or Gen. Harcourt's) regiment of light dragoons. He is succeeded in his estate and title by his only brother, George, rector of Hartwell and vicar of Stone, Bucks.

April 30. At Bath, Charlotte, the wife of Le-Gendre-Pierce Starkie, of Huntroid, co. Lancaster, esq. She was the youngest daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Preeby, S. T. P. late rector of Brington, in Northamptonshire, and in the commission of the peace for that county and for Hertfordshire. Adorned with every accomplishment, and dignified with every virtue that could arrest the attention and rivet the admiration of her contemporaries, and endear her to all who had the happiness of her acquaintance, she died, in the prime of life and bloom of health, after only six days indisposition from an inflammatory fever, most poignantly lamented, and most extensively and cordially regretted.

June 17. At Edinburgh, Mr. Joseph Grant, eldest son of the late James G. esq. of Carron. His memory will long be kindly and respectfully cherished by a very numerous acquaintance. He laboured under the uncommon personal disadvantages of a decrepitude in his legs and feet, and an entire want, from his birth, of hands and the arms from a very little below the elbow. Yet he was endowed with a shrewd and vigorous understanding, the kindest affections, and great vivacity of spirits. He was educated for the church, first in a domestic course of instruction, afterwards at the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and entered into holy orders as a clergyman of the Church of England. He made, soon after, a voyage to the West Indies, where, if his health could have permitted him to settle, he would have been presented to a very opulent living; but the loss of health compelled him to return to Scotland. He acquired a chaplaincy in the army, of which the duty was done by a deputy; and, in the enjoyment of little more than its small emoluments, spent many of his subsequent years among his Scottish friends. It had become necessary to put the estate of his ancestors to sale; and he saw himself reduced to subsist on a very moderate income. Reading, conversation, music, a critical taste in the fine arts, a power of activity and exercise incredible under such disadvantages, a high relish for all the rational and elegant pleasures of society, employed his time, and made it pass on smoothly, and every year visibly expanded and invigorated his mind. His conversation

conversation was often admirably animated, eloquent, and instructive. Himself the representative of one of the principal branches of the ancient and most respectable family of the Grants, he was much caressed by the worthy Sir James Grant, of Grant, its head, and by its other most distinguished members. During the revolutionary contentions of the last ten years, he wrote and published at Edinburgh, in support of the Constitution, one of the ablest pamphlets which have been by these contentions called forth. When the emoluments of his chaplaincy were reduced by a new regulation to an annuity equal only to half p-y, he had the spirit to think of providing for his support by exertions in another profession. He came to London, studied law, and entered into chamber-practice as a special pleader. He was eminently expert in this branch of the juridical profession. There were an accuracy in his draughts, and a sound discrimination in his opinions, such as are very uncommon among the younger practitioners in this way. But his health began to break. He went down to Scotland, in the harvest of 1800. His friends detained him with them at Edinburgh during the last season. His death, for him, perhaps happily, anticipates the infirmities of old age, which under his personal disadvantages must have been doubly felt. It, however, deprives the world of a man of talents, learning, taste, pleasing conversation, respectable fortitude, unstained virtue, and unfeigned piety.

18. Suddenly, far advanced in years, Mr. Vincent, grocer, of Lynn. He had spent the preceding evening in remarkably good health and spirits with his whole family.

19. Mrs. Greenwood, wife of Mr. Geo. G. of Hull, merchant.

20. Mr. Dalby, of Southwick, near Oundle. Returning from market the preceding evening, he fell from his horse near Worsnop-w-rroo-wall, and dreadfully fractured his skull. He was immediately conveyed to the Coach and Horses in St. Martin's, where chirurgical skill and the terrible operation of trepanning served but to prolong his life till the next morning, when he expired, in his 48th year, leaving a wife and seven children.

21. At the lock-up-house of Mr. Souter, in the Pig-market at Plymouth, Mr. Fudge, of that town. He was taken into custody on the 20th, on a charge of having some of the King's naval stores in his possession knowing them to have been stolen, and put in the lock-up-house, whence he was to have been sent, on the 22d, to Exeter goal, to take his trial at the assizes. He was called at 6 o'clock, and said he would come down directly; but he had not uttered the words than he fell back on the bed and expired with a

groan. His fellow-prisoner got up and alarmed the house; when, on examining the body, it was found that he had cut his throat with a razor, found near his bed, to the very vertebrae of the neck. Several surgeons were called, but it was too late to render him any assistance. He has left a wife with a large family. Verdict, Lunacy.

Aged 65, John Waterhouse, esq. of Wellhead, near Halifax.

23. Mr. J. Turner, sen. merchant, of Gainsborough. He went into a druggist's shop there for a glass of peppermint-water, seated himself, and instantly expired, in his 60th year. He had retired from business, and built a neat mansion near the town, in which he had not resided a year.

27. Mr. John Greenwood, of Colne. For several years he had lived in the open avowal of Atheism; but we are happy to hear that, in his last sickness, he declared himself fully convinced of the horrors of it; and, a few days before his death, he ordered four elegant volumes on atheistical subjects to be brought to him, which he immediately committed to the flames, and died with every mark of a true penitent, professing his firm belief in the Christian religion and the being of a God.

28. Francis Wheatley, esq. R. A.; an artist of talents that might have raised him to the highest distinction in the arts, either in the province of landscape or portrait. From very early life, however, he had been subject to attacks of the gout, which, for a long time, disabled him for a great part of the year, and which, for a considerable time before his death, had wholly deprived him of power to pursue his profession. This infirmity, and the consequences to which it exposed him, prevented him from studying Nature as a landscape; and therefore he was obliged, too often, to have recourse to the evanescent traces of memory. If his works in general are not distinguished for vigour and expression, they are recommended by taste and elegance. He was not so correct, in his representation of rural imagery as a favourite landscape-painter of the present day; but he was not so vulgar in his conceptions, nor so gaudy in his execution, as other living artists, who have contrived to raise their talents into higher reputation. He has left an amiable widow and seven children. Indeed, the abilities and exemplary conduct of Mrs. W. have procured her the esteem and regard of a very numerous acquaintance; among whom we sincerely hope to hear that she has found some zealous and some substantial friends.

July 2. In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. C. Bayley, widow of Mr. Cha. B. formerly of Peterborough.

At Uttoxeter, co. Stafford, aged 18, Mr. John Roe, son of the Rev. G. R. of Bentley, near Ashborn, co. Derby.

At Kew, Mrs. Margaret Ayleworth.

Aged 72, Mr. Richard Hall, of Bourton-on-the-Water, co. Gloucester, formerly of London bridge.

At Ayr, aged 24, Mr. Robert Ballantyne, preacher of the Burgher Seceders, only son of Mr. Alex. B. coppersmith, Edinburgh.

3. After a long illness, Mr. Paul Agutter, of Northampton.

At Warminster, aged 84, Mrs. Wyche, widow of Mr. W. attorney there.

5. Miss Ellis, daughter of the late Mr. James E. land surveyor, of Cold Harbour, Finchley, Middlesex, who died Oct. 29, 1800.

Aged 51, Mr. Swift, gardener to Lord Scarfale.

6. At his seat at Fen park, near Devizes, after a very long illness, James Sutton, esq. brother-in-law to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and formerly, for many years, M. P. for the borough of Devizes.

Mrs. Mary Williams, wife of Mr. Rich. W. of the Strand.

7. In Upper Seymour-street, the infant daughter of Wm. Ashby Latham, esq.

8. In her 26th year, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Wm. P. esq. of Putney.

10. At Bruton, sincerely lamented by a numerous family, aged 59, Mrs. Agnew, wife of Lieut. A.; a sincere Christian, an affectionate wife, and the tender mother of 14 children.

Thomas Stapling, a labourer, employed in a gravel-pit at Whiffendine, co. Rutland. He was completely enveloped by the sudden closing of the earth, and died shortly after his extrication.

11. At Hereford, aged 85, with cheerful resignation and perfect recollection, Mrs. Wathen, mother of Mr. James W. glover, of that city. For the last two years of her life she was totally blind, and for the last two months helpless, but confined to her bed through gradual weakness only the last month. She had fulfilled the duties of a tender wife and affectionate mother, and lived 44 years, in the enjoyment of every domestic comfort, with a dutiful and attentive son, who, on the 16th, attended her remains to the family-vault in the West end of the Bishop's cloister, near the cathedral. Mrs. W. was one of many other instances of persons being born and living in the same house in Hereford upwards of 80 years.

About 7 o'clock this evening, Benjamin Pritchard, many years head cook to the Duke of Marlborough, cut his throat with a clasp-knife, at his Grace's house in Pall Mall. He had left Ston-hill, where the family were, in the morning, pretending to have urgent business in town. On his arrival he conversed with the porter, and wished to go to his own room, saying he was unwell. The porter accompanied him up stairs, and left him in his room; but, on his not returning, the porter went up

again, and found the door locked. He then called some assistance, when they forced the door, and found the unfortunate man on his bed, his face downward, and his throat cut from ear to ear. He had borne the best of characters for many years in the family, where his wife was also undercook; but, for the last two or three years, had shewn several symptoms of mental unhappiness and derangement.

At Clifton, near-Bristol, aged 18, John Wadman, esq. of Imber-house, near Warminster. His death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel while hunting last September.

At Sandquarsh, near Ripley, in Surrey, aged 39, the wife of Mr. Tho. Drewitt.

12. At Celigny, in Switzerland, Monf. Naville, chief magistrate of Geneva before the revolution, and brother-in-law to Monf. Galiffe, then treasurer-general of the same state. The grief which he felt at the subversion of order in his country, and the subsequent loss of its independence, though it could not abate his patriotism, ruined his health, and brought him to the grave in the 52d year of his age.

At Bristol, in an advanced age, Samuel Munckley, esq.

At his house near Bath, in his 41st year, William Barrington Viscount Barrington, son of the late Gen. B. and nephew to the Bishop of Durham. He succeeded his uncle, the second viscount, 1793.

At Bampton, in his 79th year, the Rev. W. Hawkins, M. A. vicar of Whitechurch Canonorum, Dorset, formerly of Pembroke college, and professor of poetry in Oxford university.

In his 26th year, Mr. Barton, son-in-law to the Archdeacon of Wells, surgeon and apothecary, of Chippenham. Removing, with his family, from that town to Upton, on the 10th, he fell from his horse near Duntz farm, and received a violent concussion of the brain. He was immediately conveyed to farmer Maskelyn's in a state of insensibility, where he languished two days, and then expired.

At his house at Lochley's, near Welwyn, Herts, Thomas Le Blanc, esq.

Aged 65, Mr. John Davison, eldest son of the late Mr. Jabez D. formerly a draper at Newmarket.

Mr. John Crisp, master of the Star Inn at Lynn.

Mr. Edward Connell, of the Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster bridge.

At her apartments in King-street, Westminster, Mrs. Gibbons, relict of Thomas G. esq. of the Treasury.

At Shadwell, aged 95, an Italian beggar, of the name of Fisher, who never was known to have an hour's illness previous to his last sickness. He had had 13 wives, but no issue by any of them. The last who is living, is a middle-aged woman

and inconsolable for his loss, because, as our correspondent adds, in his avocations of leaving the streets and begging, he acquired much money.

13. At Northampton, Mrs. Hughes, relict of the late Rev. Wm. H. vicar of All Saints, in that town.

In St. Bartholomew's yard, Exeter, Mrs. Smoothed, an elderly lady.

Found dead in bed, Mr. Henry Gny, a young man, who came in the Mercury coach to the Black Swan inn at York, on his way to Newcastle. He had been some time in a deep decline.

14. Aged 74, William Vivian, M.D. Regius professor of physick in the university of Oxford, to which place he was appointed in 1772, and formerly fellow of Corpus Christi college. He is succeeded by Dr Christopher Pegge, kn.

At Bath, aged 68, Mrs. Dorothea Sutton.

16. Thrown from a jaunting car, near Derry, in Ireland, and killed on the spot, Mr. Armstrong, wife of Capt. A. of the Keshmogh militia.

After two days illness, Mr. Wrather, of Oving cross, woollen-draper, in which illness he succeeded his younger brother, the late Richard Rycroft W. who died, unmarried, a few months ago. He was formerly a wholesale linen-draper in London, and has left a son and two daughters.

17. Mrs. Anderson, mother of the Rev. Mr. A. of Leicester.

At Capt. Andrew Christie, of the royal navy, Capt. Bruce Mitchell, of the *Marquis Wellesley* East Indiaman, Mr. Anderson, chief mate, and Mr. John Bruce, surgeon, of the above ship, were returning to shore from the ship, then lying at Deptford, the wherry got athwart the hawser of a lighter, and immediately upset, by which unfortunate accident Capt. Christie and Mr. John Bruce were drowned.

18. At Kensington, in his 67th year, Walter Hunt, esq.

19. Mr. Francklyn, farmer, of Drinkstone. Returning home from church in the afternoon, he fell down in a fit, and expired in a short time.

At Sherwood-hall, near Mansfield, co. Nottingham, in his 84th year, J. Kelletr, esq. many years lieutenant-colonel of the royal regiment of horse guards blue.

Hon. and Rev. Philip Howard, rector of Handworth, in Yorkshire, and brother to the Earl of Suffolk. The living is in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk.

In Duchefs street, Portland-place, the widow of Col. Bagshaw.

20. At his house at Theobalds, Herts, of a third stroke of apoplexy, aged 53, Sir George-William Prescott, bart. second son of the late George P. esq. who died April 21, 1790. He married, April 23, 1774, the eldest daughter of the late Beeston Long, esq. by whom he had issue two sons, George

Beeston, his successor, and William Willoughby, and one daughter. He was interred on the 29th, in the family-vault in Cheshunt churchyard, with military honours, the troop of volunteer cavalry, which he had first raised, attending the funeral, and the field-pieces firing when the corpse was deposited.

Aged 62, Mr. Cave, an alderman of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Chatham, in his 72d year, John Mawby, esq. late major of the 18th foot.

At Burley park, in the New Forest, Jas. Mowbray, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Southampton. His remains were interred at Ringwood on the 27th, the funeral being attended by most of the principal gentlemen of the neighbourhood, all appearing anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of so worthy and excellent a character.

Very suddenly, while dressing in the morning, suppoled from the breaking of a blood vessel, attended with a fit of apoplexy, deeply lamented by all who knew her, Barbara the wife of Wm. Payne, esq. of Frickley, near Doncaster, and youngest daughter of the late John Arthington, esq. of Leeds, founder of the Old Bank at that place. She was in the 43d year of her age, and 9th month of pregnancy of her 4th child, and has left an affectionate and disconsolate husband, with six sons and four daughters, to lament their irreparable loss.

21. Aged 75, Mrs. Sellon, at Pinner-hill farm, purchased for her by her late husband, curate of Clerkenwell, who died July 18, 1790 (LX. 673).

22. At his lodgings in London, aged about 70, Thomas Fowler, M.D. of York, formerly physician of the Stafford infirmary. He was a graduate of the university of Edinburgh, and published some valuable works on the medicinal effects of tobacco and arsenic.

Rev. David Meyrick, rector of Lutterworth, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Leicester.

After a lingering illness, the Rev. Thomas Picard, vicar of St. Martin's, Coney-streer, York, and one of the vicars-choral of that cathedral.

Aged 49, John Garnham, esq. of Ashfield-lodge, Suffolk, one of the principal burgesses of Thetford.

23. Aged 77, Mr. G. Miran, of Newthorp, formerly of Nottingham.

A son of Mr. Palethorp, gardener, at Newark, about 14 years of age, took an opportunity, in the absence of his friends, to hang himself on a cherry-tree in his father's garden.

At his house in Bath, Harry Daniel Munder, esq.

At Edinburgh, Lieut-gen. Alexander Campbell, of Glendaruel.

24. At his house in Hatton-street, aged 85,

85, Joseph Warner, esq. F.R.S. formerly surgeon of Guy's hospital, and of great eminence in his profession. He was the author of "An Account of the Operation of the Empyema successfully performed," in Phil. Trans 1751, N^o LXVI.; Two singular cases of diseased knee-joints successfully treated, *ibid.* 1756; Experiments concerning the use of Agaric in stopping hæmorrhages, *ibid.* vol. XLVIII.; Remarkable case of aneurism in the principal artery of the thigh, *ibid.* vol. L. part I.; "Cases in Surgery, with Remarks, 1754," 8vo, second edit. 1765 (see our vol. XXIV. p. 389); "Account of the Testicles, their common Covering and Coats, 1774," 8vo (XLIV. 181); "Description of the Human Eye and its adjacent Parts, together with their principal Diseases, and the Methods of relieving them, 1774," 8vo.

In Belvedere, aged 72, Wm. Oliver, esq.

Mrs. Clarke, wife of John C. esq. of Bullwick, co. Northampton.

At Oakingham, Bucks, aged 83, Mr. Thomas Willmot, many years an apothecary in that town.

25. At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, of a consumption, aged 15, Miss Maria West, dau. of Mrs. W. widow of the Rev. William W. late curate of Wadenhoe, co. Northampt.

Lieut.-col. J. S. Brown, of the Leicester-shire militia. Returning from London to join his regiment at Yaxley barracks, he was found dead in the coach at Biggleswade.

Mr. Wilson, of the King's Head inn at Beverley, co. York.

At his mansion on Blackheath, Kent, after a month's indisposition, aged 72, William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, Viscount Lewisham, high steward of the University of Oxford, a governor of the Charter-house, president of the Lock hospital and London dispensary, a vice president of the Foundling and Lying-in hospitals, recorder of Lichfield, LL. D. and F. R. S. He succeeded his father, the first Earl, in 1750; was sworn of the privy-council 1765; and, in August that year, appointed first commissioner of trade and plantations, which he resigned in 1766; in 1772 was appointed secretary of state for the colonies; and, in 1775, keeper of the privy-seal. He married, 1755, Frances-Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl, K. B. and by her had eight sons and one daughter: 1. George Viscount Lewisham; William, died 1785; Charles Gunter, dead; Heneage, dead; Henry, dead; Arthur, a captain in the navy; Edward, a barrister at law; Augustus, rector of Lewisham; and Charlotte, married to Charles Duncombe, esq. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Viscount Lewisham (lately created Baron of Dartmouth), minister for India affairs. The family estate is said to be about 14,000l. a year.

26. Suddenly, Mr. John Lawrie, for-

merly a writer in Edinburgh, and many years the friend and confidant of Dr. Johnson and his biographer, J. Boswell, esq.

On Lambeth terrace, — Prior, esq. formerly of the city of London.

27. At Vienna, aged 46, the Archduke Maximilian, Elector of Cologne. Being much respected, he had considerable influence at the Court of Vienna, and was adverse to the party of Thugut. He was uncle to the present Emperor of Germany, and brother to the two last, and to the late Queen of France. His court was once splendid by the number of the assemblages of French emigrant princes and nobles; but his states were early overrun and ravaged, so that they will never recover the loss. Perhaps his death may facilitate the secularization of the empire, to which his influence was a great impediment. He was prodigiously fat, weighing not less than 4 cwt. On the 29th his remains were interred in the burial-place of the Imperial Family. His personal property is bequeathed to his nephew, Prince Maximilian-Joseph, now 19 years of age, and third son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. It amounts to 10 or 12 millions of florins. The Archduke Charles has a considerable legacy, and succeeds to the grand-mastership of the Teutonic order. The bishoprick of Munster goes, it is said, as an indemnity to the King of Prussia; the electorate of Cologne was also to make part of the indemnities. It is already mentioned that Prince Ferdinand, son to the Archduke Ferdinand, and a major-general in the army, will probably be nominated co-adjutor to the Archduke Charles, whose health is bad, in the mastership of the Teutonic order.

In Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, Thomas Finimore Saunders, esq. formerly of Exeter.

28. Much respected, Mr. Geo. Nairne, of Bucklersbury.

In King's-road, near Bedford-row, Mr. John Gorham, an eminent surveyor and builder, who lived in habits of the strictest economy, though reputed to be worth upwards of 200,000l.

At Bath, the wife of Ralph Bigland, esq. Richmond Herald.

At Marlow, Bucks, aged 32, the Rev. Thomas Langley, M. A. rector of Whistton, co. Northampton, in which he succeeded Mr. George Selwyn, who died Aug. 3, 1800. He was author of "The History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Daborough and Darny of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, 1797," 4to; and was preparing to publish other hundreds. He published also, in 1800, "A Serious Appeal to the Head and Heart of every un-biassed Christian."

At Box, near Bath, in her 74th year, the widow of Mr. George Mellus.

In her 80th year, Mrs. Fromeaulx, relict of James F. esq. of Kingsthorpe, near Northampton.

The remains of Sir John Colleton, bart. late commander of the Swift cutter, on the Guernsey station, who died at the age of 36, were this day interred at Weymouth, carried to the grave by six seamen, and the pall supported by six naval officers. Dying without issue, the title, which was given as a reward for the eminent and signal services of that antient and loyal family to Kings Charles I. and II. descends to James Nassau Colleton, esq. late of the Secretary of State's office.

At Chiswick, in his 43th year, Mr. James Matters. The last year of his life he was afflicted with an inward disorder for which no remedy could be found; about the time of its commencement he succeeded to the bulk of the fortune of his uncle, the late Robert Hawley, esq. of Chiswick, who died July 27, 1800. The most singular circumstance attending the latter part of the life of Mr. M. was, that he had a pre-sentiment of his own dissolution, and actually kept an account of the month, weeks, and days, which he credulously imagined he had to live; saying, he should take his departure on that day twelve-months on which his uncle died. He, however, survived 24 hours longer than he predicted.

Killed on board the Hannibal, in the bay of Algeiras, in his 20th year, James Davis Williams, first lieutenant of marines, son of the Rev. D. Williams of Romsey, Hants. The account of the death of this young and lamented officer is thus given in a letter from the surgeon of the Hannibal to his afflicted father: "Capt. Ferris and myself feelingly condole with you on the present occasion; yet it may be some consolation to you, that he died like a hero. He was the first who was wounded upon the poop; and the same shot killed the captain's clerk, knocked Capt. Ferris down, and killed six marines. Your son's right leg was entirely smashed to pieces, and the left very much shattered, besides being otherwise very much bruised. I amputated his right leg, and otherwise dressed and took every possible care of him till the action was over, which lasted five hours; after which, the ship caught fire in three different places in the cockpit; and I sincerely wish I could throw a veil over the dreadful catastrophe which then followed, as the French and Spanish soldiers and sailors, in extinguishing the fire, trod great numbers of the wounded to death. Your son, however, survived, and, late in the evening, I got him sent to the hospital at Algeiras; but, from the loss of blood, the very dreadful contusions, &c. he was quite exhausted, and died the next

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day. He bore his misfortunes with the greatest courage; and often declared that he did not regard his own wounds, or even death, provided we were but successful. None of us saved any of our cloaths in the general and dreadful confusion; and, although I sent him to the hospital in a cat and matrafs, yet they had taken every thing from him next day. He was buried with decency."

29. At Grampound, aged 64, Mrs. Sarah Moore, widow, mother of the Rev. George M. of that place.

At his apartments in the Admiralty, Mr. Thomas Sandford.

At Dorrington, near Shrewsbury, Benjamin Pryce, esq. of Bath, formerly of the Close, Salisbury.

Mr. Simpson, father of the Messieurs Simpsens, grocers, Broad-street, Bath.

At the Society's school for the orphan clergy, Gildart Septimus Fawcett, youngest son of Mrs. F. of Devonshire-h. Kensington.

In the Minster yard, Peterborough, Mrs. Strong, a widow lady.

In his 56th year, the Rev. Thomas King, D. D. chancellor of Lincoln cathedral, and rector of Bladon cum Woodstock, Oxon. He was of Christ Church; M. A. 1772; B. D. 1783; D. D. 1785.

30. A person of the name of Cliffe, surveying the works of the canal (on which he was employed) at Wollaton lock, near Nottingham, unfortunately fell into that part of it which contains at least two fathoms water, and never rose more, leaving a wife and three small children.

Mrs. Finch, of King-st. Covent-garden.

Miss Mary-Anne Forbes Parnes, youngest daughter of John B. esq. of Walthamstow.

The wife of Capt. Edgell, of the Somersetshire militia.

The wife of the Rev. Charles Egerton, daughter of the late James Leake, esq. alderman of Bath.

At his house at Worlington, Suffolk, in his 76th year, the Right Hon. Sir Grey Cooper, bart. of Gogar, in Scotland, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Suffolk. His death was very sudden. About half after 5 in the morning he rang his bell violently for his valet, whom he desired to saddle a horse, and ride over to the village, about a mile distant, for the doctor; the man set off immediately, and returned with the apothecary in less than half an hour, but he arrived too late, Sir G. had breathed his last. The messenger sent to acquaint his second son, a colonel in the guards, met him coming to spend a few days with his father. His eldest son, a clergyman, at the time in Wales, succeeds to the family-estate of near 9000l. a year.—After passing through the course of general education which is usual for

for an English gentleman, he entered the Temple, studied the common law, and was, in due time, called to the bar. In 1765 he distinguished himself as a zealous votary of the political principles of the Rockingham party. When that party came into administration they were arraigned as the creatures of the Earl of Bute, in a pamphlet, the composition of Mr. Lloyd, the private secretary of the Right Hon. George Grenville, who was the head of the ministry they succeeded. In answer to that pamphlet Sir Grey (then Mr.) Cooper published "A Pair of Spectacles for Short-sighted Politicians," of which the minister and the publick approved. He soon after wrote another tract in their defence, which appeared under the title of "The Merits of the New Administration truly stated." It was esteemed still more able, and not less seasonable, than the former. On account chiefly of these services, he was then appointed secretary to the Treasury. Relinquishing, for this office, the practice of the law, he obtained, at the same time, the grant of a pension for life, to commence from the time when he should retire by dismissal or resignation, from an office which, from its nature, he could not expect to hold permanently. He did not retire with the Ministers to whom he owed his rise. The Duke of Grafton succeeded; and Sir Grey Cooper remained in the Treasury. To Lord North, after the Duke of Grafton's resignation, his services were still acceptable; nor were his political connexions and principles of a nature to urge him to abandon his office. He continued to perform the same duties till the final dissolution of Lord North's Administration in 1782. He was an able speaker in parliament, as well as diligent, faithful, and expert, in the discharge of his functions at the Treasury. On his retreat from publick life, he entered on the enjoyment of his stipulated pension; and has ever since lived in quiet domestic retirement. Sir Grey's talents were considerable; and even the warmest of his political adversaries have not branded his character with any charge of moral dishonour. He was author of the beautiful lines in our vol. LXIV. p. 861.

At Canterbury, suddenly, in his 77th year, Mr. Richard Mapletost, formerly an apothecary at Chertsey, Surrey.

31. At Farnham Royal, near Windsor, in his 43d year, John Williamson, esq. As a writer, his talents were of a superior class, and many of his productions, particularly the "Advice to Officers of the British Army," were attributed to persons of much greater celebrity.

In Queen Anne-street East, the relief of J. Murray, esq. of Micklefield, Herts.

In Bedford-street, Covent-garden, Mrs. W. a widow of William W. esq. of Nuny-King, Northumberland.

Mr. Britton, a respectable tradesman in North Audley-street. Returning to town the preceding evening, his horse took fright at Kensington gravel-pits, and threw him from the chaise, whereby he was so much bruised as to occasion his death the next morning.

At Chelsea, George Pescod, esq.

Lately, in the East Indies, the eldest son of Dr. Dally, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Jamaica, in his 23d year, Mr. Richard Lake, jun.

On-board the Ambuscade frigate, on his passage to Jamaica, Lieut.-col. Mungo Noble, of the 67th foot.

At Jamaica, Capt. Thomas Smith, of the ship Trelawney.

At the same place, Mr. S. Whalley Linwood, second son of Mrs. L. of Leicester.

At Charles-town, in America, of the yellow fever, in his 22d year, Mr. Miles Dodson, son of Capt. Tho. D. of Park-lane.

At Sierra Leone, of an inflammatory fever, terminating in a pleurisy, Mr. Thomas Cooper, one of the Aldermen of Freetown. Since the commencement of that colony no one has died so generally lamented, so universal a mourning was never witnessed. It seemed as if the Nova Scotians were conscious of having lost the man who raised them, by the dignity of his mind, to a level with Europeans, and whom they were fond to acknowledge (when, alas! it was too late) as their faithful adviser and affectionate friend. His remains were followed to the grave by, and his memory embalmed with the tears of, persons of all descriptions. Mr. C's hair and complexion proved him to be of genuine African descent. His countenance was a strong recommendation in his favour, being open, resolute, and intelligent, and it invited confidence and esteem at first sight. His usefulness and fidelity in the several stations which he filled, both civil and commercial, are well known, and can scarcely be appreciated too highly. His skill and diligence as a planter are obvious to the eye of every beholder, by the flourishing state of his plantation, which with only occasional leisure he set on foot, and was yearly improving, principally with a view to excite emulation, and give encouragement to his fellow-colonists in their arduous work of converting the wilderness into a fruitful field. This was Mr. C's favourite mode of life, to which he had destined the savings of his industry, whenever he could be spared from the concerns of the Company, to whom from personal obligation and congeniality of principle he was unalterably attached. In the various duties of civil life as a magistrate and citizen, Mr. C. was distinguished by his zeal and public spirit. His worth in private life is fully evinced by the unaffected grief of his relatives, who, with his widow and the

the publick at large, mourn the loss of their benefactor, counsellor, and friend.

At Elsinour, in Denmark, Mr. Christian Me'ren, merchant there.

At Carlisle, Mr. Lowthian, coach-maker.

In his 10th year, William Other, fifth son of the late Lord Calthorpe.

At Brockworth, near Gloucester, the Rev. John Chester, vicar of that place.

In the High-street, Portsmouth, Mr. Jn. Lake, a very wealthy butcher at Ryde. He was returning from the funeral of his brother, who had left him a very considerable increase of fortune, and riding down the hill into Old Ryde, he fell from his horse, and was never perceived to breathe more. In his pockets were found 1044l. 3s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Suddenly, sincerely regretted, Humphry Lyttelton, esq. deputy town clerk of Worcester, a most respectable solicitor, and one of the coroners for that city and county; a man of the most unblemished reputation and integrity. To a sound understanding was added the best of hearts; and he was endued with that necessary quality, Perception. He was an ornament to his profession; beloved and esteemed by all ranks, but by none more than those brethren with whom he practised. Ever ready to communicate, his advice was eagerly sought, and from all parts disputes were referred to him. Here his integrity and abilities eminently shone forth; and such was the equity of his decisions, that few if any departed dissatisfied with them. It was his province to preside as judge in the Court of Pleas, in that ancient and loyal city; a task of no considerable difficulty. Indeed, the whole civil and criminal department of the city was under his eye; and the corporation as well as the publick have sustained an irreparable loss; none know it better than the noble families of Somers, Plymouth, and Sandys, for whom he was concerned. The Lytteltons took their name from a village so called situated in the upper division of Blackenhurst hundred, in the county of Worcester. In *Domesday* we read, "the church of Evesham holds Lyttelune." The Lytteltons resided at Coslodon, in Upton Snodsbury, before they came to Frankley, which they got in marriage with Emma, daughter and heir of Simon de Frankley, in the reign of Henry III.

Rev. Neville Wells, master of the hospital at Farly, and rector of Grinstead, Wilts. He was of Exeter coll. Oxf.; M. A. 1747.

Mr. Jn. Neale, of Wootton Rivers, Wilts.

At Oakhampton, aged 79, Mr. Henry Lummoore, surgeon.

The wife of the Rev. W. Grant, of Stoke Canon, near Exeter.

At Ross, co. Hereford, the wife of the Rev. Francis Lermoult.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Whittick, of Lamerion, co. Somerset.

At Warminster, the relict of Thomas Smith, esq. of Heyresbury.

The wife of Mr. Turner, master of the mathematical academy Gandy-lane, Exeter.

In London, aged 84, Mr. Barber, who lately kept the hot-houses on Peter-hill, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 93, Mr. Sargent, formerly a silversmith in Fleet-street.

Mrs. Payne, baker, of Peter-street, Westminster. She was a very singular character; her cloathing was in general truly eccentric; her outside habit chiefly consisted of a blanket made in the shape of a morning-gown. She was extremely saving in her diet, almost subsisting on the raspings of her customers' loaves; yet, notwithstanding, she was very charitable to the poor. She persisted in sitting in her shop to the last moment of her existence, and expired under her counter, aged 88.

By shooting herself, Miss Hampesch, daughter of Gen. H. From the testimony of a female servant of Mrs. Richardson, at whose house the General and his daughter resided, in Battersea-fields, it appeared that the deceased was for some time in a desponding way, the cause of which she would not communicate to any one; that, on the day previous to the melancholy catastrophe, she wrote two letters, one to her father, and the other to a friend in Germany. These letters were found on a table in the apartment where the rash act was committed. In the letter to her father she begged, as her dying request, that her heart might be sent to her dear friend in Germany. Several professional gentlemen attended on the jury when the head was opened, and likewise the body, from whence the heart was taken out by the express desire of the General, to be sent according to the tenor of the deceased's letter. The body was conveyed to Newington church-yard for interment, attended by one mourning coach. The deceased was a natural daughter, an only child, beautiful in her person and amiable in her manners. Excessive sensibility to a circumstance of a domestic nature, is the cause assigned for her melancholy fate.

August 1. In Waltham, Mr. Peter Bureau, late of Clement's-lane, merchant.

Mrs. Browne, wife of James B. esq. of Bridge street, Black-friers.

In Kennington-road, Surrey, the wife of W. Haynes, esq. late of Lisbon terrace, Bath.

Near King's Norton, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Jn. Stuart, esq. late an officer in the Warwickshire militia.

In her 18th year, Miss Mary Bigby, dau. of the late Rev. Jeremiah B. of Nottingham.

In his 75th year, Samuel Blount, esq. of Southampton, formerly a supercargo in the service of the E. India Company at China.

2. Mr. Jenkin Wyrhale, only son of Geo. W. esq. of Bucknor-court, co. Gloucester.

At

At Reading, Berks, Mr. Joseph Warry, boot and shoe-maker.

3. Mr. W. Lee, of Knottingley, co. York, many years a local Methodist preacher.

Miss Jane Billm, second daughter of Jn. Billam, M. D. of Cotescue park, co. York, and late of Leeds.

After a few days illness, the Rev. Edward Hughes, rector of Shennington, co. Gloucester, in the gift of the University of Oxford, for the Earl of Lichfield, and vicar of Radway and Ratley, co. Warwick, in the gift of the Crown. He was of Jesus college, Oxford; M. A. 1762.

4. At Dulwich, Surrey, George Giles, esq. wine and brandy merchant in Thames-street, late associate of the Norfolk circuit.

Mr. Rich. Castleman, timber-merchant and auctioneer, of Lymington. Returning, in the evening of July 30, from Lyndhurst, where he had been attending the sale of forest-timber, he alighted at the Rose and Crown at Brockenhurst, but, on re-mounting, his horse, being rather restive, fell back with him, and bruised him in such a manner that he languished till this morning, and then expired, leaving a wife and three infant children.

At Hendon-house, Mrs. Cornwall, relict of John C. esq.

Mr. John Garford, of the oil mills at Poplar, Essex.

5. Aged 47, Robert Rowley, esq. of Friday-street, Cheapside.

At her son's house in Holywell, co. Oxford, aged 87, the widow of Mr. M. ysey, apothecary, of Oxford.

At Liverpool, in his 42d year, Mr. John-George Langguth, merchant.

At Captain Ximenes's, in Best-place, Mrs. Serra, mother of Mrs. X.

Mrs. Waldron, wife of Thomas W. esq. of Fieldhouse, co. Stafford.

Wm. Mayo, esq. of Northampton.

6. At Boston, co. Lincoln, aged 58, William Robinson, gent. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

Aged 56, Mr. J. Smith, formerly an eminent painter at Newark, Notts.

At Bath, the wife of John Butler, esq. of Caerleon, co. Monmouth.

In her 63d year, the relict of Mr. Rob. Duncanson, of York, book-binder.

At his Lordship's house in Dublin, Robert Cunningham, Lord Rossmore, a lord of the privy-council in Ireland. He left the Castle the preceding night at 11 o'clock, at which time he betrayed no symptoms of so sudden a dissolution. His Lordship was descended from a branch of the noble family of the Cunninghams Earls of Glencairne, and entered into the army very young. At the period of his decease he was one of the oldest generals in the army, and held the lucrative office of governor of Kinale fort. He married, in 1754, Elizabeth Murray, sister of the Countess of

Clermont, and second daughter of Colonel Murray, by Mary Lady Blayney [relict of Cadwallader seventh Lord Blayney, and daughter and sole heiress of Sir Alexander Carnes, bart.]; but leaving no issue by her ladyship, the barony devolves, according to the limitation of the patent, to his nephew, the present Lord Rossmore. His Lordship's seats of Rossmore park and Mount Kennedy go with the title; at the latter mansion is the celebrated arbutus tree, which is thus described by a late tourist*: "I paid my respects to the largest and oldest arbutus tree, not only in Ireland, but even superior to any in the mountains of Nice and Provence; it is to be seen in the charming garden of Mount Kennedy; the trunk of the tree is at least 3 feet in diameter; the wind and age have inclined it to one side, and in this situation it has taken root, and thrown out branches of an extraordinary size, so that this tree alone forms a wood of arbutus trees."

7. After a lingering illness, aged 13, Jas. Champney, 3d son of Mr. C. surgeon, York.

At Heavitree, Devon, aged 21, Mr. Jas. Hamilton, son of Wm. H. esq. of Blackheath.

At Mitcham, Surrey, in his 71st year, after a few weeks illness, John Bond, esq. a banker, of London.

Aged 74, William Bowles, esq. of Abingdon, Berks.

At Charlton-house, near Sunbury, Middlesex, the widow of Richard Taylor, esq. daughter of the late Mr. Wood, of Littleton, formerly M. P. for Middlesex.

Robert Martin, esq. of Besthorpe, near Newark, Notts.

At Stanton, near Derby, of a consumption, aged 19, Mr. George Greaves, eldest son of the Rev. George G. and an undergraduate of St. John's, Cambridge.

At Castletown, co. Westmeath, Ireland, Michael Sheridan, esq. M. D.

8. At Exeter, Wenman Nutt, esq. formerly a captain in the army.

At Thames bank, near Great Marlow, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Winford, daughter and heiress of the late Thos. W. esq. of Glasshampton, co. Worcester.

In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, Joshua Wilson, esq. of Mount Prospect, co. Kildare, Ireland, and one of the people called Quakers.

At his apartments in St. Mildred's, Canterbury, by shooting himself, Serjeant-major Stanley, of the 1st or royal dragoons.

At Blandford, Dorset, aged 87, the Rev. John Bisket, near 60 years rector of Donby, co. Lincoln, in the gift of the governors of the Charter-house. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1735; M. A. 1738.

* Latocnayés (a French emigrant), Rambles in Ireland, 1798, patronized by Lord Camden.

10. At Clapham, John Shrimpton, esq.
Aged 25, James-Edward Lewis, esq. a
Lieutenant in the royal navy, and eldest son
of James L. esq. of Powis-place.

In Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, aged 74, Mrs.
Mary Vanderech.

Mr. George Gregory, stone-manufactu-
rer, of Priace's-street, Lambeth. Coming
on shore from one of the Margate hoys,
in passing over the third or fourth vessel to
reach the stairs, and it being very dark, he
unfortunately struck his foot against a ring-
bolt, which threw him between the wharf
and the vessel into the river; and, though he
was shortly after got out, and treated with
the greatest humanity by the captain of a
Holl trader, he had received so violent a
contusion on his head by the fall as caused
his death in a few hours.

At Liverpool, in his 52d year, Mr. Wild,
upwards of 20 years prompter of Covent-
garden theatre. He was a well-informed
man independent of his dramatic know-
ledge, which was rather extensive. As a
prompter he was assiduous, diligent, and
impartial, never improperly absent from
his post, and equally attentive to the highest
and lowest performer. In the earlier part
of his life he tried the profession of an ac-
tor; but not being able to execute his own
conceptions of theatrical merit, he renoun-
ced the sock and buskin, and was content
to assist others in a pursuit for which he
did not deem himself sufficiently qualified,
though Nature had given him a good per-
son and a solid understanding. Some years
ago he was thrown out of a chaise, and had
the misfortune to break one of his legs,
which obliged him to walk lame ever af-
terwards. He has left a wife and several
children, on whom he has bestowed his
property with equal justice. Mr. W. had
often expressed a desire of closing his days
at Liverpool, and had chosen a spot of
ground in which he wished to be buried.
The place, we understand, was in the
church-yard in which Palmer, the late ex-
cellent actor of Drury-lane theatre, was
interred. It is somewhat singular that his
wishes in this respect should have been
gratified; his remains were deposited in
the selected spot, and the ceremony was
attended by a great number of the theatri-
cal corps, as well as by many private
friends, whom his social, intelligent, and
manly qualities had attached. He is suc-
ceeded in his profession by Mr. Glassing-
ton, who has been some time prompter at
the Bath and Bristol theatres.

11. In his 66th year, the Rev. Richard
Vincent, rector of Stoke-D'Aubernon, and
in the commission of the peace for Surrey.

12. At Finedon, co. Northampton, Mr.
Wm. Stanton, formerly of the Bell inn at
Stanford, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Francis Holland, of Market Deep-
ing, one of the coroners for co. Lincoln.

Mr. Bowker, attorney, and coroner for
the soken of Peterborough.

At Loughborough, co. Leicester, in his
75th year, Mr. Robert Wykes, of the An-
chor inn, which he had kept with probity
upwards of 30 years.

13. Mr. Francis Vincent, farmer, of Or-
ston, near Bingham.

At his lodgings in Leeds, Benjamin Lum-
ley, esq. of Stockton, banker.

At Ellon castle, co. Aberdeen, in his
80th year, George Gordon, third Earl of
Aberdeen. He succeeded his father 1745.
He married Catherine, daughter of Mr.
Oswald Hanson, of Wakefield, co. York,
by whom he had two sons, George, mar-
ried, 1782, to Miss Baird, and died, leaving
a son, who succeeds his grandfather; his
other son was William; and four daughters,
Catherine, Anne, Susan, and Mary.

14. At his house in Berners-street, Ri-
chard Fairfield, esq.

At Charing-cross, Mr. Maddison, lot-
tery-office-keeper.

In his 20th year, by a fall from his horse,
James Ibbetson, esq. third son of the late Sir
James I. of Denton park.

At Chew-Magna, near Bath, Mr. Leman,
father of the Messrs. L. of Bristol.

Mr. Thomas Askey, sen. of Handsworth,
near Birmingham.

Aged 76, Mr. David Thompson, of the
Soho manufactory, Birmingham.

15. At West Ham, Essex, Christopher
Barton Metcalf, esq.

The wife of John Elmslie, esq. of Ber-
ners-street, who, on the 4th instant, was
delivered of her 21st child.

At Market-Harborough, co. Leicester,
in his 85th year, much respected, John
Hands, gent.

16. At his father's house, aged 22, Mr.
Robert Burton, of Worcester college, Ox-
ford, third son of the Rev. Dr. B. canon of
Christ Church.

Mrs. Daffron, of Trayford-hall, near
Stitchford, co. Warwick.

17. At Huntingdon, aged 69, the Rev.
George Coulton, M. A. vicar of Ab-Ket-
tleby, co. Leicester, to which he was in-
ducted in March, 1758 (and of which he
had afterwards the patronage, which he
sold to the Rev. A. Bingham, vicar of Cal-
vaton, Notts); and to the perpetual curacy
of Kirby-Beler in 1766, which he held till
his death.

The wife of Mr. Whitaker, of Broad-
court, Long Acre, solicitor.

18. Aged 60, Mr. Robert Low, iron-
monger, of Lincoln, a member of the
common council of that city, and who had
served the office of sheriff in 1775.

At Margate, whither he went for the
recovery of his long-lost health, while con-
veying on shore in a sedan chair, George
Whine, esq. late of Rolls building, Fetter-la.

At his brother's, in Gerard-street, Mr.
Robert

Robert Christie, surgeon of his Majesty's ship l'Unité.

19. At his apartments in the Queen's mews, Windsor, Mr. George Harpin, many years body-coachman to her Majesty.

At Petersham, Surrey, in his 18th year, Charles Thomas Vaughan Blunt, only son of the late Charles Vaughan B. esq.

Much lamented, Mrs. Mason, of Hertford-street, May-fair.

In Plumtree-str. Mr. Charles Heydinger.

After a few hours indisposition, Mrs. Cobbitt, of Catfield, near Bath.

Mr. Kettle, a brass-founder, of New Inn passage. On his return home the preceding evening from having spent the day with a few friends, some words arose between him and Mr. Scott, a neighbouring bookseller, about polticks, which caused him to drink more than usual, indeed to such an excess as to swallow 13 glasses of raw brandy; after which he went to bed, and expired in the morning. He had been married to his second wife only four months.

20. In Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, the wife of Mr. William Mackenzie, one of his Majesty's footmen.

Aged 84, Mr. Carey, dancing-master, and many years master of the Blue Coat charity-school at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Sir William Plomer, knit. alderman of Bessishaw ward, London, to which he was elected Oct. 23, 1772; served the office of Sheriff in 1774, and lord mayor 1781.

Aged 75, the Rev. Robert Worgan, of Andover, Hants.

21. In Norfolk-street, Strand, the Hon. Wm. Bishop, late president of Barbados.

23. At Clapton, aged 67, Wm. Rix, esq. town-clerk of the city of London. He had filled various offices in the city for upwards of 40 years, 26 of which he had discharged the duties of the office of town-clerk with the greatest credit to himself and unimpeachable fidelity to the city.

At Northampton, after a lingering illness and a well-spent life of near 78 years, Mr. James Sutton, alderman of that corporation.

At Littlebourn, in Kent, in his 70th year, Mr. Thomas Holmes, a respectable gentleman-farmer, and lessee (as he and his ancestors have long been on a beneficial lease under the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury) of the great tithes of that parish, and of the manor of Bramling, in the adjoining parish of Ickham.

At Lyme, Dorset, Mr. Baker Broughton, formerly an eminent clothier, of Shepton-Mallet, near Bath.

24. Mr. Cha. Harford, merch. of Bristol.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

July

HAY-MARKET.

1. Ways and Means—The Review.
2. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto.
3. The Prisoner at Large—The Jew and the Doctor—Obi.
4. Lovers' Vows—Obi.
6. The London Hermit—Ditto.
7. The Point of Honour—Ditto.
8. Sighs—Ditto.
9. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto.
10. False and True—Ditto.
11. Lovers' Vows—Ditto.
13. The Road to Ruin—Ditto.
14. The Surrender of Calais—The Review.
15. Ways and Means—Obi.
16. The Heir-at-Law—The Review.
17. The Agreeable Surprise—Fortune's Frolick—Obi.
18. The Surrender of Calais—The Review.
20. The Young Quaker—Obi.
21. Lovers' Vows—The Review.
22. The Road to Ruin—Obi.
23. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto.
24. The Point of Honour—The Gipsy Prince.
25. The Jew and the Doctor—Ditto—The
27. The Liar—Ditto—Obi. [Review.
28. Fortune's Frolick—Ditto—The Review
29. The Deaf Lover—The Fitch of Bacon—
The Corsair; or, The Italian Nuptials.
30. The Gipsy Prince—Village Lawyer—
31. Ditto—Deaf Lover—Ditto. [Ditto.
- Aug. 1. Sighs—The Corsair.
3. The Surrender of Calais—Ditto.
4. The Gipsy Prince—The Review—Ditto.
5. The Heir-at-Law—The Corsair.
6. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto.
7. Lovers' Vows—Ditto.
8. False and True—Ditto.
10. The London Hermit—Ditto.
11. The Italian Monk—Ditto. [to.
12. The Gipsy Prince—The Review—Dit-
13. The Road to Ruin—The Corsair.
14. Abroad and at Home—Ditto.
15. The Iron Chest—Agreeable Surprise.
17. The Surrender of Calais—The Corsair.
18. The Birth-Day—The Gipsy Prince—
The Review.
19. The Young Quaker—The Corsair.
20. Abroad and at Home—The Review.
21. Zimiski—Ditto.
22. The Heir-at-Law—Peeping Tom.
24. The Red-Cross Knight—The Agree-
able Surprise. [Castle of Sorrento.
25. The Spanish Barber—Blue Devils—The
26. The Iron Chest—The Review.
27. Sighs—The Corsair.
28. The Children in the Wood—The Gipsy
Prince—The Review.
29. The Italian Monk—The Corsair.

BILL of MORTALITY, from July 28, to Aug 25, 1801.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	639	Males	583	2 and 5	122
Females	602	Females	533	5 and 10	57
1240		1166		10 and 20	38
				20 and 30	76
				30 and 40	97
				40 and 50	124
				50 and 60	91
				60 and 70	80
				70 and 80	51
				80 and 90	30
				90 and 100	6

Whereof have died under two years old 394

Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d. per pound.

Peck Loaf 6s. 4d.; 6s. 2d.; 5s. 6d.; 4s. 10d.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Aug. 15, 1801. [775]

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	123	1	57	8	47	10	37	9	45	10
Surrey	125	8	56	0	47	6	35	4	4	0
Hertford	111	0	60	9	45	0	34	9	58	4
Bedford	120	9	73	0	80	0	53	0	41	8
Hunting.	107	11	00	0	50	0	25	4	44	8
Northam.	120	0	00	0	67	0	29	8	55	0
Rutland	100	6	00	0	72	0	33	0	58	0
Leicester	114	7	46	8	55	11	31	4	61	7
Notting.	116	10	00	0	60	0	37	6	55	0
Derby	129	4	00	0	00	0	33	6	64	0
Stafford	137	9	00	0	77	4	39	11	71	1
Salop	121	7	87	6	00	0	40	6	00	0
Hereford	130	1	81	0	79	11	43	1	67	2
Worcester	134	6	97	8	69	0	41	6	68	1
Warwick	125	11	00	0	74	0	37	3	62	5
Wiltshire	110	4	00	0	53	6	33	0	63	0
Berks	112	11	00	0	49	9	32	8	51	0
Oxford	123	2	00	0	62	2	33	0	55	0
Bucks	114	8	00	0	57	6	37	0	52	8
Monmouth	115	4	00	0	00	0	38	3	00	0
Brecon	153	9	112	0	96	0	40	0	00	0
Radnor	142	3	00	0	89	3	34	6	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

124 9/76 4/65 10/35 11/56 1

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00 0/00 0/00 0/00 0/00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	107	4	46	6	43	9	31	3	40	3
Kent	112	6	00	0	48	6	32	0	45	3
Suffex	125	0	00	0	00	0	36	0	00	0
Suffolk	111	0	00	0	33	5	31	1	39	3
Cambrid.	104	2	58	0	00	0	22	2	00	0
Norfolk	109	5	72	0	37	3	28	0	00	0
Lincoln	109	3	71	0	71	3	30	0	00	0
York	123	2	35	4	64	2	30	11	53	6
Durham	126	6	59	6	40	8	41	0	00	0
Northum.	125	11	72	0	58	2	38	8	00	0
Cumberl.	143	4	84	4	71	7	47	4	00	0
Westm.	139	5	105	6	83	0	44	11	00	0
Lancast.	127	9	07	0	00	0	39	5	00	0
Chester	103	8	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	131	4	00	0	73	6	38	4	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	120	0	34	0	67	4	36	0	00	0
Merioneth	140	2	00	0	78	0	41	4	00	0
Cardigan	125	5	00	0	82	4	00	0	00	0
Pembrok.	132	10	00	0	83	4	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	140	4	00	0	100	0	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	126	6	00	0	00	0	38	5	00	0
Gloucester	135	9	00	0	92	1	37	11	60	2
Somerset	134	11	00	0	00	0	34	0	00	0
Monm.	156	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	146	1	00	0	75	11	32	10	00	0
Cornwall	130	10	00	0	77	4	27	10	00	0
Dorset	131	6	00	0	00	0	32	0	72	0
Hants	126	9	07	0	55	0	33	5	61	9

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Districts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	132	4	56	0	39	4	27	4	42	3
2	109	3	53	0	33	5	29	9	39	3
3	109	3	72	0	37	3	23	0	50	1
4	114	6	71	0	68	11	29	3	46	2
5	126	3	65	9	53	10	39	10	56	1
6	141	8	89	7	74	5	46	6	56	1
7	129	9	76	4	65	10	39	5	56	1
8	130	5	84	0	72	2	38	6	56	1
Districts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	133	0	76	4	87	0	38	5	56	1
10	137	5	76	4	92	1	36	7	60	2
11	140	0	76	4	76	11	29	1	56	1
12	128	0	76	4	55	0	32	8	66	10
13	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
14	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, Aug. 24.

Fine	75s. to 80s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	House Pollard	21s. 0d. to 00s.
Seconds	70s. to 75s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 22s.	Bran	9s. to 0s. 0d.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	17s. to 18s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 74s. 1d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 5s.
Ditto Bags	4l. 4s. to 5l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	4l. 0s. to 4l. 8s.
Farnham Pockets	4l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.	Essex Bags	4l. 0s. to 4l. 17s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	4l. 0s. 0d. to 6l. 0s. 0d.	Aver.	5l. 0s. 0d.
Straw	2l. 17s. 0d. to 3l. 6s. 0d.	Aver.	3l. 1s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Aug. 19, 1801, is 46s. 11d. 1/2 per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 24. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork	6s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Lamb	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 3s. 4d.

COALS. Newcastle 43s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 39s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1861.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Rd.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1897	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Om- num.	11th per Ct.	Imp. per Ct.	11th Prize.	English Prize.	Irish Lottery. T. & Co.	Eng. Lot. T. & Co.	
28 165½	59	58	78	92	93	17½	5½	198	3pm.	57½	58½	2	6½	90	57	85	—	8	0	15 15
29 166½	58½	58½	78½	92½	93½	18	5½	198½	3	57½	58½	2	6½	90	57½	85	—	8	0	15 15
30 166½	59½	58½	78½	92½	94	18	5½	192½	3	57½	58½	2	6½	90	58	85	—	8	0	15 15
31 166½	59½	58½	78½	92½	94	18	5½	192½	3	57½	58½	2	6½	90	58	85	—	8	0	15 15
1 167	59½	59	79	93	94½	18	5½	193	—	—	58½	2	6½	90	58½	85	—	8	0	15 15
2 Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 167	59½	58½	79½	93½	95½	18½	5½	193½	—	—	—	2	7	90½	58½	85	—	8	0	15 15
4 167	59½	58½	79½	94	95½	18½	5½	193	—	—	—	2	7½	90½	58½	85	—	8	0	15 15
5 167½	59½	59	79½	93½	95	18½	5½	193½	—	—	—	1	7½	91	59	85	—	8	0	15 15
6 167	59½	58½	79½	93½	94½	18½	5½	193½	—	—	—	1	7	91½	58½	85	—	8	0	15 15
7 167½	59½	59½	79½	94	95	18½	5½	193½	—	—	—	1	7	91	58½	85	—	8	0	15 15
8 167	59½	59½	79½	93½	95½	18½	5½	195	—	—	—	1	7½	91	59	85	—	8	0	15 15
9 Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 167	60	59½	79½	94	95½	18½	5½	195	—	—	—	1	7½	91	59	85	—	8	0	15 15
11 167½	60½	59½	79½	94½	95½	18½	5½	195½	—	—	—	1	8½	91	59½	85	—	8	0	15 15
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 168	61½	60	81½	95½	96½	18½	5½	197	—	—	—	1	9	91	59½	85	—	8	0	15 15
14 168½	60½	60½	80½	95½	96½	18½	5½	198	—	—	—	2	9½	91	59½	85	—	8	0	15 15
15 169	61½	60½	81½	96½	97½	18½	5½	197½	—	—	—	1	9½	91	60	85	—	8	0	15 15
16 Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 169½	61½	61	81½	96½	97½	18½	5½	198½	—	—	—	2	10½	91	60½	85	—	8	0	15 15
18 169	61	61½	81½	96½	97½	18½	5½	199	—	—	—	4	10½	91	60½	85	—	8	0	15 15
19 169½	61½	61½	80½	96	97½	18½	5½	197½	—	—	—	4	10½	91	60	85	—	8	0	15 15
20 169	60½	60½	80½	95½	96½	18½	5½	197½	—	—	—	3	10½	91	59½	85	—	8	0	15 15
21 168½	60½	59½	80½	94½	95½	18½	5½	197	—	—	—	3	10½	91	59½	85	—	8	0	15 15
22 169	60½	60	80½	95½	96½	18½	5½	—	—	—	—	3	9½	91	59½	85	—	8	0	15 15
23 Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 169	60½	59½	80½	95½	96	18½	5½	—	—	—	—	3	8½	91	59½	86	—	8	0	15 15
25 169	60½	59½	80½	94½	95½	18½	5½	—	—	—	—	3	8½	91	59	86	—	8	0	15 15
26 169½	60½	59½	80½	95	96	18½	5½	—	—	—	—	1	9	91	59	86	—	8	0	15 15
27 169½	60½	60	80½	95½	96½	18½	5½	—	—	—	—	1	10½	91	59	85	—	8	0	15 15

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Pall-mall.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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 Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 872
 Embellished with a striking Likeness of Mr. JOHN HOLT, of WALTON; a curious LAMP;
 and various other Antiques.—* * * The Views of the Parsonage-House of St. Peter's,
 Sandwich, and Evan Rock (intended for the present Month), are deferred from an un-
 fortunate Accident; but will, in Addition to the usual Plates, be given in our next Number.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London,
 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1801.

778 Meteorological Diaries for September.—Bill of Mortality.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1801.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.							
D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Mean.	Noon.	11 o'cl.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1801.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Mean.	Noon.	11 o'cl.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1801.
Aug.	0	0	0	0			Sept.	0	0	0	0		
27	64	71	64	59	,96	fair	12	57	63	59	29	,88	rain
28	65	74	62		,84	fair	13	60	63	57		,87	rain
29	64	75	68		,78	fair	14	58	62	59		,97	showery
30	66	77	64		,70	fair	15	61	66	57	30	,16	fair
31	64	68	58		,56	rain	16	56	67	59		,24	fair
S. 1	60	69	57		,72	fair	17	60	68	64	29	,81	cloudy
2	59	68	54		,60	showery	18	66	72	60		,52	rain, rain at
3	57	69	57		,65	showery	19	56	68	55		,75	fair [night
4	58	67	60		,51	showery	20	59	64	56		,74	showery
5	64	68	60		,42	showery	21	53	53	54		,72	fair
6	66	69	61		,32	showery	22	53	54	53		,72	rain
7	58	74	55		,63	showery	23	56	64	48		,77	cloudy
8	57	66	60	30	,02	cloudy	24	49	60	54		,90	fair
9	62	69	55		,12	fair	25	47	62	55		,93	fair
10	57	66	57		,08	fair	26	56	62	58		,78	cloudy
11	58	65	56		,01	cloudy							

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk Street, Strand.

Mr URBAN, Liverpool, Sept 17.
I HEREWITH send you an account of the increase and evaporation of water, shewn by my glass-vessels, for the month of August (which vessels are 32 yards from the ground). If it meets your approbation I shall continue it; and also give you an account of the wind and weather in this town. G. J.

AUGUST.—Increase, 1 inch 3-12ths. Evaporation, 2 inches 5-12ths.

SEPTEMBER.—Increase, 3 inches 6-12ths. Evaporation, 1 inch 2-12ths.

Day	Wind		Weather in SEPTEMBER, 1801.
	A.M.	P.M.	
1	W	WNW	windy, fair
2	W		a heavy fall of rain with hail, one clap of thunder
3	NW	NNW	fair, rain from 6 o'clock P.M. and after
4	ENE		rain all day
5	NE		fair, rain from 5 o'clock P.M. and after
6	E		fair
7	N		cloudy, showery
8	E	ENE	cloudy, rain
9	E	ESE	cloudy, rain, very warm in the evening
10	E		fair
11	E by S		fair
12	E	SE	fair, rain in the evening
13	SSE		cloudy
14	SE		fair
15	ESE		fair

BILL of MORTALITY, from Aug. 25, to Sept. 22, 1801.

Christened.		Buried.		Age	
Males	644	Males	628		
Females	575	Females	584	2 and 5	142
Whereof have died under two years old 417				5 and 10	52
				10 and 20	49
Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d. 1/2 per pound.				20 and 30	77
				30 and 40	119
Peck Loaf 4s. 2d.; 4s. 1d.; 4s. 2d.; 4s. 6d.				40 and 50	115
				50 and 60	92
				60 and 70	72
				70 and 80	51
				80 and 90	22
				90 and 100	4
				100	3

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 12.

* * * * * FIDELIS has suc-
 * * * * * ceeded in his obli-
 * * * * * ging endeavour (p.
 * * * * * 601,) to gratify me
 * * * * * on the subject of
 * * * * * Bees, and I request

him to accept my thanks. I per-
 fectly concur with him in every
 thing he says relating to them, as
 I do also with his visitors in pro-
 nouncing his bee-house a very well-
 contrived one; yet, I think, a co-
 vering of neat thatch would keep
 his bees warmer and drier than
 one of board or tile. "An Old
 Reader" (p. 739) of Mr. Urban's
 Magazine wishes to be informed of
 the dimensions of Fidelis's bee-
 house; but, if this enquirer is about
 forming one for himself, he may
 like to be apprized that the makers
 of bee-hives are lately got into a
 way of making them smaller than
 they used to do, and of a new
 form. The hives were formerly
 shaped like a bell or a cupola, but
 now they make the circular wall of
 them perfectly erect to a certain
 height, and then form the roof
 slanting towards an obtuse point in
 the middle. Whether this shape
 has any advantage over the former,
 I have not had experience to know;
 but I can predict that the new me-
 thod of compacting the straw wisps
 that form the hives together with
 straws can never prove so durable
 as when it was done with split
 bramble-stalks, and, besides, this
 practice takes up a greater quantity
 of straw, which is now very dear,
 whilst bramble-stems cost nothing.
 However, any bee-master, who has
 a poor neighbour ingenious and in-
 dustrious enough to do them may,
 have his hives made to his own li-
 king, and get the thanks of his
 workmen into the bargain for em-

ploying him. In the garden of an
 inn at Ringwood in New Forest
 stands a very solid brick-wall that
 appears to have been built prior to
 the year 1700, but still remaining
 in sound condition. In the main
 brick-work of this wall are two
 rows (one above the other in the
 higher part of the wall) of arched
 cavities, evidently designed for con-
 taining bee-hives, and at present
 used for that purpose. The faces
 of these arched recesses are neatly
 finished with bricks adapted to the
 purpose like the arches under small
 brick-bridges, and the sloping man-
 ner in which the capping of the
 wall is finished (in the common
 style of the century before last)
 flings off the rain from the arches.
 The number of these hive-recepta-
 cles is eight, and they are (so thick
 is the wall) rather more than deep
 enough to admit the hives, which
 are of the old form and size. I
 think though, whether bees are
 housed in the body of a wall as
 I have described, or in a lean-to
 affixed to a wall as Fidelis has de-
 scribed, that no fruit-trees should
 be planted near them, because the
 fruit attracts the wasps towards the
 bees. I hope Fidelis will fulfil his
 promise in giving us an account of
 the manner in which he has obser-
 ved the tom-tit to prey on bees, as
 it is difficult to imagine how a bird
 with so small and weak a bill can
 accomplish its intent. The Indian
 bee-eater delineated by Edwards,
 and the European bee-eater (*Me-
 rops*) represented by Albin, have
 very long and strong bills, and the
 latter is a largish bird. I also
 wish Fidelis to assist me in con-
 jecturing how the wild honey-
 bees escape being killed by cold
 and hunger in sharp winters;
 for I have known them to exist
 many

many years together in high hollow trees and inaccessible parts of old buildings.

Amongst the variety of bounties that Providence has been pleased to shower on us this year, in abundance and super-abundance, is fine honey. Most of my hives have sent forth swarms, casts, and several smarts each; and those people who have taken their hives up have found them plenteously stored; in-
somuch, that it is generally acknowledged, that so favourable a summer for bees as the last has not occurred for several years before.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Ramsgate. Sept. 4.*
THE following letter, from Brigadier-general Stuart to the mother of Col. Dutens, does him so much honour, as well as to the late gallant officer who is the subject of it, that I think your readers will not be displeased to see it take up a column of your interesting Magazine; and, to add to the credit of Brigadier-gen. Stuart, I will only say, that, having no acquaintance with Col. Dutens's family, nothing could have induced him to write this letter but an innate goodness of heart, as honourable to him as his style is to his good sense and principles. L D.

"Madam, *Camp near Alexandria, March 28th, 1801.*

"It is with extreme concern that I charge myself with the painful office of conveying to you the melancholy tidings of the death of your son, Col. Dutens, who was killed by the instantaneous effect of a shot in the action of the 21st.

"A consideration of the gallantry with which he led the regiment* at whose head he fell, and which was animated by his example, can hardly be expected to afford to your poignant feelings a consolation for his loss; and yet the reflection, that he closed a short career with distinguished honour, and in circumstances that must record him

in the grateful memory of his country, will surely combine, with the more effectual arguments of Religion, to soften your distress, and to reconcile you to the decree of an all-wise and almighty God.

"I have the honour to be, with very sympathizing sentiments, Madam, your most devoted, obedient servant,

(Signed) J. STUART."

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 6.

IN confirmation and explanation of the letter from a highwayman, p. 687, I am glad it is in my power to communicate to you what I know of this curious and singular anecdote.

I was intimately acquainted with the lady to whom the letter in question was written. One day, about the beginning of June, 1772, happening to call on her, she related to me that, two days before, she had been to dine out of town, with her daughter, in her own coach; and that, in coming back, she had been stopped on Blackheath by a genteel young man on horseback, who, presenting a pistol, asked them for their money. His hand shook so much, that she begged he would withdraw his pistol for fear of accident; which he did immediately, saying, he was excessively sorry for what he did, that it was the first attempt of the kind, but that the most urgent necessity absolutely forced him to use this desperate means of raising some money, to extricate himself out of the most melancholy embarrassment. The good lady, as she was looking out for all the money she had about her, and desiring her daughter to do the same, represented to him the danger he ran in taking such a step, and spoke to him in the kindest manner, adding, she was sorry he had not met with her when she was going to the place she came from, as she had then forty guineas more, which might have answered his end. She gave him all the money they had, and offered him her gold watch and gold snuff-box, but he declined to take them, saying,

* The regiment of Minorca, making part of the foreign brigade, so much praised by General Hutchinson.

ing, money only was what he wanted, and that immediately. She went on repeating her friendly admonitions, with which he seemed so much affected that he could not speak, but pressed her hand in a way so convey his sense of her goodness, and so took leave of her. I took a copy of the letter, read it to several persons, amongst others to the late Earl of Bute, who told me, that, if that young man could prove to be as interesting as the sentiments in his letter shewed him, he would give 500l. to relieve him. I communicated the same to the late Earl of Exeter, who said he would give the same sum to answer so good a purpose.

I was directed to advertise for the gentleman who spoke on such a day, at such an hour, on Blackheath, with two ladies in such a coach, and that something was meant to be done for his advantage, Whether he ever saw the advertisements, or whether he mistrusted them, I cannot tell; but I never heard any thing of him. L. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Camberwell, Sept. 26.*
MYSELF and family have been in the habit of keeping silk-worms for many years, but never till this year met with the following circumstance, *viz.* having many of the eggs hatched within a month after they were laid. The worms have gone through the usual process of changing their skin, and are now some spinning, and others advanced to the chrysalis. It is to be observed, no art whatever was used to bring the eggs forward, as such an event was not to be expected. Part of the eggs laid on the same paper remain as usual unhatched. No doubt but that the moth will come forth and lay her eggs as in the spring of the year. As I am induced to look upon this as a phenomenon, I transmit it to the inspection of your numerous correspondents, if you think proper to let it appear, in your most interesting and agreeable Magazine.
 Yours, &c. S. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Sept. 18.*
THE names of a Clive, a Cornwallis, and a Wellesley, will flourish in the annals of India as long as military exploits shall extort admiration, and systems of sound policy shall attract reverence. The achievements, however, of the most successful war must come to an end; for that war must have some object, and the full attainment of such object generally conveys with it the war's completion. It is not thus, Sir, with the operations of civil policy. The more prosperous the plans of an enlightened statesman prove, the more his energies are awakened; his views enlarge with his means.

So has it fared with the Marquis of Wellesley: and, whilst the present age hails with just applause the vigorous operations of his armies, and the conquest of the kingdom of Mysore, a grateful posterity shall bless with enthusiasm and veneration the Christian flow of genuine benevolence which founded an University in Calcutta. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Sidney Coll. Camb. Sept. 19.*
THE appointment of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan to the office of Vice-Provost of the University in Calcutta is another proof, if proofs were wanting, that virtue will not go unrewarded in India under the Marquis of Wellesley's active administration.

Mr. Buchanan, Sir, (for, I believe, his extreme modesty declines the title of Doctor), has risen by his own merit from the humble situation of a lawyer's clerk to the high station he so very honourably fills. He quitted the desk of Messrs. Dawes, in Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, and entered himself a student in Queen's college, Cambridge, about the year 1789. He took his B.A. degree with credit at the usual time; and, upon his subsequent ordination, was warmly recommended by the Bishop of London—whose praise is infinitely more

more than patronage—to the vacant chaplaincy of Fort William in Calcutta. The East-India Company's Directors appointed Mr. B. immediately. His meek deportment, and exemplary discharge of all clerical duties, became irresistible advocates with the Marquis of Wellesley, upon the foundation of an University, and he was promoted to his present office.

I am assured, Mr. Urban, the chaplaincy of Fort William is 1200l. and the salary of Vice-Provost of the University is 3000l. Let our worthy young clergy follow Mr. B.'s example. I remain, Sir,
Yours truly, AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 7.

HAVING observed the unmeaning, if not profane, manner in which the organists of our churches and chapels generally perform their duty, I trouble you with a few lines, to suggest a regulation which would be attended, I think, with good consequences; I mean, that *set pieces of church-musick should be printed by authority of parliament*. Were this the case, the organ might assist to lift our minds up to God instead of bringing to them the recollection of ballads and country-dances. D.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.

THE bitter spirit that pervades Plain Truth's Letter, p. 718, may induce a supposition that pews are not the only contents of our churches that are obnoxious to its writer.

It appears an invidious representation, calculated to excite discontent and enmity in the indigent classes of society, and a disguised mode of disseminating revolutionary principles.

Are we to infer, from what is there said, that meeting-houses have no such abominations as pews? Would it not have been more satisfactory, if this writer had deduced the claim of the parishioners at large to the *uninclosed* area of the

church, and clearly established their right to it? as at present we have only his *ipse dixit* for this agrarian kind of pretension.

Pews, he says, are an odious disfigurement of all buildings where they are suffered to appear. Some buildings of singularly fine construction may be injured in their general effect by the addition of pews, if that is to be attended to; but nine-tenths of our village-churches would look more like barns than they do if not intersected, and their chasms filled up, by pews.

Benches, he says, are used in those country-churches where pride has not yet shut them out. Pride, then, must have almost generally prevailed; for the person who makes these strictures has visited more churches in this kingdom than most individuals, and really cannot recollect one without pews. If there are such, the proportion cannot be as one to a hundred.

In most parishes galleries are provided for such male inhabitants as have no other sitting; in many there are some common pews for females: but there doubtless ought to be, in every parish-church, pews sufficient for the whole of the parishioners.

The insidious statement of the rich in their butches, and their honest neighbours in the avenues and passages, is surely a gross exaggeration. It is not the rich only that occupy the butches, but much the greater part of the congregation in most churches. Plain Truth, as he is pleased to entitle himself, cannot be ignorant of this.

Would this writer be satisfied with levelling our pews? Let us remember that, in a neighbouring country, the aspirers to power gulled the populace with the lure of equality, and had no sooner got the ascendancy than they exceeded all their predecessors in tyranny.

Mixt not the incongruous mixture of the grave and the giddy, the pious and the inanimate, the robust

robust and the decrepid, the cleanly and the filthy, the chaste and the dissolute, tend to interrupt and impede attention to prayer and religious meditation rather than promote it?

A pew is a recess somewhat similar to the closet, where the prostrate suppliant may quietly address himself to God, acknowledge and solicit his blessings and protection, and pour forth his soul when over-whelmed with grief? Here he may revolve in his mind his mortality, and contemplate those dearest connexions, who have preceded him in their departure from this world, and whom he must ere long follow. The prying eye of curiosity, and the giggle of levity, are here excluded. Surely no place can be too sequestered for real piety.

With respect to health too, time and experience have taught our ancestors, that pews are a necessary shelter from cold air and eddies of winds, so hurtful to the invalid; and their construction is favourable to the ease and support of the aged and infirm. The use of them has long been established, and let us not quit them at the call of modern innovators.

Let then Plain Truth remain attached to, or seated on, his bench, in the area of the church, his pride is *carried* left in the porch, and not to be called for as he goes back, performing his religious duties in a crowd: but let him not dictate to others who may find seclusion and serenity indispensable with their devotion, and their reverence and adoration of the Supreme Being.

Yours, &c.

D. L. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 7.

A CATALOGUE of Lord Beſborough's gems was published by Laurence Natter, London, 1761, 4to, with seven engravings, three of which were intended to make part of a larger work under the title of "Museum Britannicum;" but the little encouragement he met with in this country made him drop the design. *

Mr. URBAN,

IT appears, from Dr. Farmer's "Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare," that the story of Peele's letter, p. 503, was not true. Left, however, any of your readers should believe the pretended letter to be genuine, I have extracted what Dr. Farmer says about it *.

"We had lately, in a periodical pamphlet called *The Theatrical Review*, a very curious letter, under the name of George Peele, to one Master Henrie Marle, relative to a dispute between Shakspeare and Alleyn, which was compromised by Ben Jonson. (Here Dr. F. gives the letter.) "This is pretended to be printed from the original MS. dated 1600; which agrees well enough with Wood's Clarendon: but, unluckily, Peele was dead at least two years before. 'As Anacreon died by the Pot,' says Meres, 'so George Peele by the pox.'" *Wit's Treasury* 1598, p. 296.

Yours, &c.

CAUTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Spital-squ. Sept. 19.*

MORE than half a century the Gentleman's Magazine has been devoted to Science and Philanthropy; it has, therefore, tended in an essential degree to the happiness and improvement of mankind.

From the best motives, I trouble you with a remarkable instance of Resuscitation, as well as an interesting and important circumstance, which attended the unfortunate event of apparent death. To the immortal honour of the Rev. Mr. BUCKLE, *the life of a young gentleman* has been almost miraculously preserved.—It is my earnest hope that *Mr. Buckle's happy presence of mind*, and his steady judicious conduct, may be seriously regarded by your numerous readers; as even *this summer* it has unfortunately too often occurred, that when companions and friends have gone to bathe or swim, on one of them, from cramp, &c. sinking, the other humanely endeavouring to rescue

* "Essay upon the Learning of Shakspeare," p. 77, ed. 1789.

his companion from the watery grave, both have unfortunately perished.

Permit me, Sir, to hope that the present memorable instance of Philanthropy at such an alarming period will be copied from your valuable page into every periodical and daily publication; as it has been my constant object, in every possible manner, for by far the greater part of my life, to be anxious, deeply anxious, to save and restore the lives of my fellow-creatures.

Salus populi suprema lex.

LORD HENNIKER has favoured me with a very kind and humane letter, as a recommendation of the Rev. Mr. BUCKLE to the honorary regard of the *Royal Humane Society*; and I am confident, from the unremitting philanthropy of the Court of Directors of that valuable life-saving Institution, the most respectful attention will be paid to his Lordship's request.

W. HAWES.

The Rev. Mr. BUCKLE to LORD HENNIKER.

"My Lord, *Wrentham, Sept. 12.*

"In compliance with your kind request, I give you the account of an event which will never be erased from my mind. On the 25th of August, I went down to the sea to bathe with Mr. I. P. who could swim very little. I swam out some distance, and, on turning to reach the shore, was much surprized to see that my companion had ventured much farther than he had ever been. I advised him to get back again; but, having been carried out imperceptibly by the tide, when he strove against it he found himself very unequal to the task. I saw his danger, and swam towards him. After a short struggling, he went down. I waited his rising: and, as soon as he could speak, he called out, "*for God's sake, assist me!*" I felt perfectly confident, my Lord, that it would be certain death to each had I done so; as, the moment he had caught hold of me, all my power of befriending him would have been taken from me, and we should both have sunk! I therefore swam from him, and ran ashore, in the hope of seeing some one; but, that

chance failing me, I swam towards him again, and saw him sink once more. When he arose, the agony depicted on his countenance was beyond all description. I then firmly determined to keep my situation, and watch his sinking the third time, as I was very certain, he could not then endanger my life, and it was the only period I should have a chance of saving him. Very soon I had to try the experiment. I swam to him as fast as possible, and caught him by the arm when I could only see the top of his head. The moment I attempted to pull him along, the tide turned him on his back with his eyes fixed. Fortunately I had but a little way to swim with him (as a billow, just before I caught him, had thrown him much nearer me), or I could not possibly have rescued him. When I felt the ground, I was obliged to drag him out of the sea without any signs of life. The distress of my mind was inconceivable, as I had the dreadful apprehension I should never restore him, having no one to assist me, and no means proper at hand.

"I immediately rubbed him, having seated him on the beach. I was happy to find that, after employing friction for some time, he began to groan; by a continuance of the process, he slowly revived; and at last I raised him on his feet. It required great exertion to get him to the bathing-house, which was some way off. I then dressed him, and by degrees got him to a farm-house, where I continued the same means, and had him put between blankets, giving him spirits and water. I left him, to inform his friends of his situation, and in a few hours conveyed him home in my chaise.

"This, my Lord, is an accurate account. I could not possibly compress the circumstances in a smaller compass. Permit me to assure your Lordship, I shall ever feel myself most highly flattered from your interesting yourself in my behalf. Should Dr. HAWES think me deserving of an honorary compliment, I shall be extremely gratified by his attention. If not, I shall always experience the most heart-felt satisfaction in having restored to his friends a young man who is truly amiable, and deserving of every blessing he can receive. Believe me to be, with due respect, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant.

"W. BUCKLE."
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, July 11.
I SEND you a drawing (*Plate I.*)
 of the old parsonage-house of St.
 Peter's, at Sandwich, in the county of
 Kent, 1766 (a preparatory introduction
 to which you have printed in p. 418);
 and with it the verses there promised*.
 Yours, &c. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, July 20.
BEING on a tour this summer
 through a part of Cleveland, I
 was induced to visit, among other cu-
 riosities in that district, a singular mo-
 nument, situate upon the summit of a
 hill, about four miles South-east from
 the market-town of Stokesley, and
 called by the neighbouring people the
Wain-stones, supposed by some to be a
 Danish monument.

It consists of a rude collection of
 stones, many of them of an immense
 size, and all in their natural position
 except one, which stands erect, and
 seems probably to have been so placed
 by the hands of man. Upon one of
 these stones, which is now laid flat
 upon the ground, but which like the
 former stood erect till about 50 years
 ago, when it was wantonly thrown
 down, there is the inscription, *fig. 2.*
 The letters are four inches in length,
 and about half an inch deep.

Perhaps some of your ingenious cor-
 respondents may be able to decypher
 the inscription, and throw a light on
 the etymology of the name, which
 may lead to a conjecture at the pro-
 bable meaning of this curious monu-
 ment.
 J. G.

Mr. URBAN, Notts, July 25.
THE little inclosed sketch (*fig. 3.*)
 was taken about three years ago,
 and it was at that time an exact resem-
 blance of the perforated rock near the
 village of Eyam, in which the pious
 and worthy Mr. Mompeyson, the rector,
 punctually performed the sacred
 duties of his office to the distressed in-
 habitants during the time of the plague
 in that village. The picturesque situ-
 ation of this rock is so elegantly and
 accurately described by your ingenious
 correspondent Miss Seward†, that I
 shall not attempt a further description
 of the drawing.
 H. R.

To the Gentlemen who have undertaken
 the Orphan-cause of the poor destitute
 Gates and Walls of York against the
 barbarous Persecutions of their legal
 Guardians.

THE spirited, patriotic, and disin-
 terested exertions which you have
 made in defence of those walls which
 have so frequently defended your an-
 cestors, claim the gratitude of your
 countrymen, and the thanks of every
 Antiquary in the world; and I heartily
 wish that your names and labours may
 be transmitted to posterity in materials
 more durable than stone.

I have with incredible pains and ex-
 pence unravelled a plot which threat-
 ened all your proceedings with insen-
 sible annihilation; and, as I have at
 length brought the discovery to ma-
 turity, I think it proper no longer to
 defer laying before you the following
 narrative.

As I was taking my evening walk,
 not long ago, in the outskirts of the
 town, and casting a melancholy look
 upon the walls as we look upon the
 countenance of a friend whom we sus-
 pect to be in a consumption, and
 whose loss we are likely soon to la-
 ment, a person caught my attention
 who was standing close by one of the
 angles, his mouth in contact with the
 wall. After a short jirk with his head,
 he left his position, and passed hastily
 by me with a smiling countenance,
 and crunching something in his mouth
 which sounded like nuts. I went up
 to the place which he had left, and
 found a cavity in the stone resembling
 the schoolboy's bite of an apple; the
 marks of the teeth were visible, with
 the distinct appearances of their inter-
 vals and projections. My surprize was
 greatly increased the next day, when I
 had an opportunity at church of obser-
 ving the upper-jaw of the same gentle-
 man as he was yawning during ser-
 mon, that his teeth were formed and
 arranged in a manner exactly corre-
 spondent to the hollow in the stone,
 which I had very minutely observed.

You will easily imagine that I fre-
 quently ruminated upon these occur-
 rences; but as I was not so completely
 converted to the principles of the new
 philosophy as to give credit and belief
 to every pretension of supernatural
 power, to all their diabolical sleights
 and wonders at the first suggestion, I
 suspended my conjectures, or at least
 buried

* See our Poetical Department, p. 836.

† See Miss Seward's letter in the *Gen.*
Mag. vol. LXXI. p. 300.

buried them in silence, trusting that some future opportunity would discover the mystery; which at length happened.

A shower of rain, not many days afterwards, had obliged me to take shelter in the porch at the sign of the Hole in the Wall, when an extraordinary noise reached my ears from one of the rooms in the house; it was as if several persons were chewing together egg-shells or uncracked lobster-claws; but it more strongly recalled to my mind the crunching of the gentleman whom I had met on a former evening. This awakened my curiosity to such a degree, that without ceremony I opened the door of the room whence the noise issued, and discovered at the farther end of it a company of about 12 or 13 sitting round a table, at the upper end of which was a person, whose face was not absolutely unknown to me, standing up as if he was discussing the merits of the dish which he was about to carve. I immediately recognized the rest of the company to be very respectable members of the Corporation. The subject of their repast, which at first I had mistaken for the remnant of a large venison pasty, proved upon farther inspection to be the corner of an old wall.

I will not prolong my story by describing the very extraordinary sensations of surprize and alarm which this sight occasioned, nor fatigue you with enumerating the various labours and costs with which I traced up the discovery of this tremendous mystery. I will confine myself to the result of my enquiries.

Not many years ago, it must be fresh in the remembrance of you all, a person, who, according to the ingenious description of the day, was caught breakfasting upon the point of a rock by some of our cruizers off the coast of Norway, was brought to London, and exhibited under the denomination of the Stone-eater. As there is no city in the world so ready to give encouragement to ingenuity of every description, his success was considerable; and he might have continued to this time exciting the wonder and envy of the city at his digestive powers if an unfortunate accident had not stopped his career. One day, as he was standing at the door of a barber's shop, he was so unlucky as to mistake the new-shaven glossy poll of an opulent citizen for one of those round stone balls which fre-

quently terminate the upper end of a gate-post, with something of a similar utility. He had made so deep a rent in the pericranium of the poor gentleman, that he found himself obliged not only to quit the town, but to have it published in the papers that he was dead, in order to avoid the prosecutions of the family. He had subsisted himself amongst old ruins ever since, till he was allured to York by an advertisement, announcing the intentions of the Corporation to apply to parliament for liberty to demolish their gates and walls.

He arrived at York just at the moment when your glorious resistance had checked, for a time at least, the progress of that nefarious purpose, and when they were in the utmost state of despair, having applied in vain for assistance to an old gentleman on whose friendship they had every reason in the world to rely, and who was formerly very much distinguished for his capricious removal of walls, buildings, and churches; but he had been for some time too much occupied with business on the Continent to attend to their inferior claims.

He, therefore, found no difficulty in obtaining his own terms, and an agreement was drawn up, which is now deposited in the hands of the town-clerk, by which it was settled, that he was not only to devour a great portion of the walls himself, but to instruct them in the same reconvalescing art. By which means it was hoped the object in dispute might wholly disappear, as is not unfrequently the case, before the contention itself was terminated.

I cannot find that he experienced any considerable difficulty in the undertaking, as the jaws he had to deal with were in a state of surprizing agility and strength from frequent practice. His first experiments were gentle, beginning with the rotten corners of the walls, from a very natural supposition, that the favouritism of the market would obviate any little objection arising from the novelty of the man-cation. He proceeded to the dry mouldering parts, which, when highly peppered with Roman brickdust, were swallowed with facility. In short, his success has been so great, that there are several of them at this time able to digest large square pieces of lime-stone out of the wall with much less uneasiness than they have frequently suffered after

after a supper at the mansion-house; and there can be no doubt that, in a very short time, the Roman grit-stone will yield equally to their increasing powers of voracity and digestion; in so much, that the Body are at present in the greatest hilarity with the expectation, that shortly there shall not remain one Roman stone upon another, and every remnant be destroyed which might recall to remembrance that York was ever the residence of that unaldermanlike nation.

I have spared no trouble in investigating every particular of this extraordinary business, and been curious to enquire whether such uncommon reports were not attended with peculiar disorders; and have been informed that, in one or two instances, the limestone, meeting with more acidity than usual, had created a degree of fermentation in the bowels that for some time was thought to be dangerous; that others had felt symptoms not unlike those accompanying the gravel, together with eruptions upon the skin, but that by timely application of the metallic tractors, with copious draughts of the cordial balm of Gilead, the anti-impetiginous, the anti-bilious elixir, the ethereal anodyne essence, the mephitic gas, and soda waters, with a sufficient quantity of Leake's justly famous patent pills, and other infallible medicines, they had quickly recovered.

I had no sooner made this discovery complete than I thought it right to withhold it from you no longer, in order that you might be convinced that, notwithstanding your apparent success, your labour in the service which you have so nobly espoused is by no means finished, and to explain to you the reason of what must have appeared very unaccountable, I mean the great increase in the number of breaches, and the great enlargement of those which were there before, much beyond what time and neglect could have occasioned.

As to myself, I shall keep a very suspicious watch over the enemy, and not suffer my industry to slacken in the support of a cause which every man of feeling, every man of spirit, whoever regards the welfare, the respectability, the name, and glory of his native country, must reverence and honour. I am, Gentlemen, with the highest respect, your very sincere well-wisher,

TICHOPTHYLAX.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 25.

IS it correctly said, pp. 682, 3, that "portraits of Sir Thomas White are rare?" There is a portrait of him in the mayor's council-room at Chester, I believe; another at Coventry; another at Leicester; and in several other corporate towns; to which, I have been informed, he was a benefactor. These portraits, "of doubtful originality" perhaps, exhibit him in appearance under the age of 60; but the paintings of him at Oxford (for which his sister, I know not how truly, is said to have sat after his decease in the lord-mayor's robes) are of a person who seems above threescore and ten. The inscription under his portrait in the Picture-gallery at Oxford says, he died Feb. 11, 1565, aged 72. Gutch's Annals, vol. II. p. 955.

Two correspondents (pp. 402, 617) have offered some remarks on the subject of ghosts. I shall not attempt to decide upon a question of which, I think, Dr. Johnson has remarked, that at the end of almost 6000 years it is still undetermined. Nor will I enquire how far, with due deference to Scriptural examples, the appearance of Samuel at Endor, and of Moses and Elias at the transfiguration, might be urged on the occasion. The parable of the rich man and Lazarus seems to imply, that although one of them had passed an *irremediable* gulph, so that those who die impenitent cannot return to tell the "secrets of their prison-house;" yet the other was debarred by no such necessity, and consequently they who rest in peace may revisit earth if they should be so disposed. The question then being about a possible fact, it must be determined, if it ever is determined, as all other facts are, by competent testimony. I have been told, on good authority, that the famous account of Mrs. Veal's apparition was entirely the fabrication of the ingenious De Foe; and, no doubt, most of the common and less plausible stories of ghosts are equally fabulous. But now and then one meets with relations of this sort (and some such, I think, have been given in your Magazine), which, to adopt Lord Clarendon's expression, seem to rest "upon a better foundation of credit." To Monaco's solution (p. 402) of the story reported by the noble Historian, I confess myself extremely unwilling to subscribe; because, in order to get rid of a phy-

a physical improbability, it introduces what is much worse, moral guilt, a positive *lye*; in which, on this supposition, two persons must have concurred, and yet neither of them ever confessed the forgery, and disabused the world. The force of imagination is another escape for ignorance equally unsatisfactory. If a man doubts (as at times he may) whether he was asleep or not, he may doubt whether he dreamt or not; but if he knows (and it is surely no presumptuous degree of knowledge) that he is awake, let him torture his imagination as much as he pleases to "call up spirits from the vasty deep," and he will find that he possesses no such power. Whether Lord Herbert of Cherbury deluded himself, or wished to delude others, is scarcely worth enquiry. A person tinctured with infidelity never deserves credit in any doubtful matter upon his own asseveration; and, I believe, his lordship alledged no witnesses but himself of the fancied approbation of Heaven. It is thought by some, that every report of a ghost carries its own refutation with it, if the supposed appearance produced no permanently good effect on the person who saw it. Those who argue thus do not, I presume, consider, that the same objection might be urged against half the miracles recorded in Scripture. In the case of Jeroboam, for instance, and in others without number, the miracles performed made no lasting impression on those for whose immediate benefit they were intended, though they might upon others, and certainly answered, and still answer, many wise and weighty purposes. The appearance of ghosts (supposing they do sometimes appear), if it does not reform those most concerned, may yet awaken others, and help to keep alive the notion, that there are, as the Scripture teaches, though some in this age deny, both angels and spirits. At any rate, it is not philosophical to deny a fact because we are not able to assign the reason of it, or explain the manner in which it was done. On the whole, Mr. Urban, as already hinted, I do not mean to affirm or to deny the reality of the hypothesis of ghosts, but only to shew, what I think is easily shewn, that some of the arguments advanced on the subject have at least (though in a sense different from the poet's) as "*questionable a shape*" as the ghosts themselves.

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 25.

A TRANSLATION of the elegant and classical letter which was found among the papers of the late ingenious Mr. Henderson, and inserted in your Miscellany, vol. LXIX. p. 752, having been requested by Agricola, I waited with impatience until some ingenious correspondent should offer it to the publick through the medium of your monthly Magazine.

Some time has now elapsed, Mr. Urban, since this request was made, and no correspondent has yet favoured you with a translation. That a letter of such excellence and entertainment should not have met with admirers is, in my opinion, surprizing. The conclusion is remarkably elegant, and certainly merits the attention of all lovers of pure and classical Latinity. I have undertaken the task; and if the following attempt, imperfect as it is, and which fails, I confess, in doing justice to the original, should meet with your approbation, I hope you will insert it both for the satisfaction of Agricola and of the publick.

J. S. D.

"To the very learned and eminent Lawyer,
J. URI.

"A report has reached me, that you have relinquished your theological studies, and have enrolled yourself in the list of those who are styled lawyers, and for that reason have begun to apply yourself to the study of the law in the Temple at London. At first I gave no credit to this report; but when you did not appear at the time prescribed by the University all my doubts vanished. Although your own good sense can sufficiently inform you, and at the same time you can with facility distinguish,

'*Quid distent sera lupinis,*' HOR.

yet, induced by the friendship which I entertain for you, permit me to state to you in three words the difference which, in my opinion, exists between the Divine and the Lawyer. The former, by the mandate of God, searches the Holy Scriptures, and meditates both day and night on the law of the Lord: on this account the most beneficial effects proceed from his tongue. But what, O Lawyers, is your employment? Seduced by a love of money, you are continually employed in the study of human laws and of the Pandects of Justinian; for which reason your tongue, unless it is bound by silver chains, is the cause of the most pernicious consequences. Divines heap up for themselves treasures in heaven, where neither rust nor moth doth corrupt; you heap up for yourselves riches on earth, which are liable to the casualties of fortune, and which perish on the

the approach of death. Divines, in explaining the functions of God, are guided by the impulse of a divine spirit; but in your suits you are governed either by the stars, by the hidden affections of the body, or by some genius. Divines are useful in many respects, and in this in particular, because they gain many souls to Christ; but you are useless, excepting that you return an answer to unjust and importunate clamours. Divines pass their lives in serenity of mind, tranquillity of soul, and simplicity of heart; but you spend your whole lives in law-suits, and lacerate one another like dogs. Divines, because they bear the Scriptures in their breast, and prefer truth to falsehood, and things eternal to things temporal, will shine hereafter like the stars; but you, because you bear the Scriptures on your back, and prefer falsehood to truth, and things temporal to things eternal, in blackness shall resemble the coal. But you will perhaps remind me of the old proverb,

*‘Dat Justinianus honores;
Pontificat Moses cum sacco per civitatem.’*
But if Divines are in this world exposed to scorn, wretchedness, and dishonour, and beg through the city, what, let me ask, will it derogate from their happiness and honour; since, as the Scripture bears witness, they are highly honoured in the presence of the Lord, and crowned with greater honour in the celestial glory hereafter. Whereas the wealth, honours, and dignities, of Lawyers are generally unjust, vain, and transitory, and end, like themselves, with the most unpropitious omens.

“But do not be cast down: what I have hitherto said has been in jest; I now write on serious business.

“An excellent young man, and an intimate friend of mine, courted a girl of great property, and who lives not far from Oxford; and although she had promised, under her own hand, to marry him in a few weeks, yet now, having changed her mind, she has refused to comply. My friend is much enraged, and is resolved to prosecute her. As soon, therefore, as I was informed of this, I obtained a promise from him that you should plead his cause. Come, therefore, immediately to Oxford, and undertake it. You may expect a handsome reward; there are both sufficient

evidence and witnesses. In the mean time, it is my fervent prayer, that both on yourself, your best of fathers, and all those who are my friends, this year may dawn with the fairest prospect of happiness, may brighten as it advances, and at its expiration may shine forth in full splendour. Farewell.

“Oxford, Dec. 28th, 1784.

“P. S. Messrs. Kettr, Dornford†, Headley‡, Bonwell§, Agutter||, and May, with whom I have frequently dined, anxiously wish for your arrival.”*

Mr. URBAN, Guernsey, Aug. 12.

MAY it not be doubted whether an Architect has, in his XXXIst and XXXVth Numbers on architectonic innovations, done all that justice to the writings of the late Sir C. Wren that a name so eminent deserves from the scientific Englishman? For, should it be admitted that the Gothic mode of building is entitled to his unqualified assertions in its favour, “the pride of human art,” “the excellence of all earthly scientific labours;” and, assured as I am of the many defects of every other when compared with the scientific productions in the Arts among our ancestors, I shall not dispute the suitableness of these expressions of affection towards his deservedly-favourite study; I must yet be allowed to say, that, had a due regard been paid to the difference there is between stigmatizing the architecture called Gothic, and giving it that name for no other purpose than as a “term of reproach, a barbarous appellation, an invidious designation, a vulgar epithet, an ignorant by-word, a low nickname,” the charge would never have appeared at all, or, if it had, the complainings of an Architect would have been directed towards some other earlier writers. There has, indeed, of late been a kind of merit assumed from treating the memory of Sir C. Wren with a degree of obloquy. Whether this began with the Author of the “Anecdotes of Painting,” I do not undertake to determine. I have

* Fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, author of that excellent and highly-esteemed work, “History the Interpreter of Prophecy.” He preached the Bampton lectures in 1790; for an account of which see vol. LXI. p. 939.

† Author of some law tracts. He died July 1, 1797. See vol. LXVII. p. 800.

‡ Late scholar of Trinity college, Oxford; author of “Poems and other Pieces,” 1786, and editor of “Select Beauties of ancient English Poetry, with Remarks,” 1788. He died Nov. 1, 1788. See vol. LVIII. p. 1033.

§ Late Fellow of Trinity college. He died Sept. 6, 1796. See vol. LXVI. p. 757; and vol. LXVII. p. 3. In Bowles’s Poems there are two copies of verses to his much-lamented memory.

|| Of Magdalen college, Oxford; now chaplain to the Asylum.

met with more than one instance in the course of my architectonic researches; and the last of these, an assertion of Mr. Murphy, in the 9th and 10th pages of his "Bathala," seems founded in mistake, "that the claim of Sir C. Wren to the first rank in his profession depends, perhaps, more on his knowledge of these curves (*viz.* the ellipsis, parabola, and hyperbola) than upon all his other attainments in architecture," &c. As their use was unnecessary, so it is unlikely they were employed either in the exterior of the cupola of St. Paul's, or in the spire of St. Dunstan's in the East, instanced by Mr. Murphy. The eye is a poor judge of curves of a precise nature; or are such mentioned, as applied by him to building, in the Parentalia? Educated under all the prejudices arising from what was named Roman architecture, and deluded by the not over-well understood Vitruvian technicals, Order, Disposition, Eurythmia, Decorum, Distribution; the magnificence of a chain of learned commentators, with the loud plaudits of all Europe; understanding besides but too little of the Gothic; what has fallen from Sir C. Wren in its reproach is nothing that should excite our wonder, or be deemed so highly reprehensible. He spoke the language of his day; he learned it in Italy, in France, at home, every where; and his authority, but little as a writer, might, from his high professional repute, have tended to fix deeper this public opinion. And here seems the whole charge which can justly be brought against the eminent architect of St. Paul's; an edifice which, as a design, equals any thing of its day, and as a machine has its great excellencies! although in both these the surveyor, as he modestly styles himself, might in the leading features have caught a glance from existing models; and one of them, besides, the work of a Gothic artist. And now, whether the term Gothic was ever applied to stigmatize our English architecture, or what is more the Western architecture of the middle ages, may reasonably be questioned; for, if this name was bestowed because it was deemed somehow connected with the Gothic settlers in the empire, it will be evident, however in these our classic times it may have been fixed as a stigma on other occasions, on this it never was reproachful. And the truth seems to be,

that, on the revival of the Roman orders, a term of distinction being requisite, likely from the time of Pope Martin V. 1418, we have to blame the evidence of History itself that the word *Gothic* was destined for the purpose. Hear Vasari, Scamozzio, and the rest, all affirming, and they are well enough supported, that the Barbarians came upon their Italy like a vast ocean, destroying and changing every thing that a new mode of building in consequence arose by their descendants, called Gothic; that it was heavy, dull and massive, and afterwards changed to the light, the airy, and overcharged with sculptures and imagery, was more fit to be erected with cards than marbles, and was inconceivably supported. By which are sufficiently to be understood the species of the early and late architecture of the Western Christian during the middle ages. All this Wren learned from Italians, and repeats in his account of Salisbury cathedral (*Parentalia*, p. 308, &c. &c.), although his own faith may be fairly questioned as to this article. From Italy, however, he was not the first importer of the term. This an Architect will acknowledge, when he finds in Sir Henry Wotton's "Elements of Architecture," which appeared 1624, "arches in the third and fourth point always concurring in an acute angle ought to be copied from judicious eyes, and left to their first inventors, the *Goths* and *Lombards*, among the reliques of the barbarous age." Besides, in 1664, the same term, with more extensive application, is found again in Evelyn's translation of Freart's "Parallel of Architecture," and in subsequent editions of that work; whereas Wren's Memorial of Westminster-abbey was but presented in MS. to the Bishop of Rochester 1713, and was not published for some time after by Widmore, and then with his other papers, in the *Parentalia*, 1750: and thus it becomes rather puzzling to find out how the literary productions of Sir C. Wren contained in that offensive collection to the honour of the Wrens, should first have degraded our own English architecture by nicknaming it Gothic. Truly patriotic is an Architect in affirming this fine species of building, so truly adapted to every religious and civil purpose, to be the sole produce of his native soil. Swinburne tells us the cathedral at Burgos, in Spain, is

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the kind employed in that grand edifice, York minister. The cathedral at Milan is also a miracle of art. The twice double-ailed cathedral at Paris has justly its admirers; as has also the Sainte Chapelle, so like our St. Stephen's, Westminster; while the cathedral at Rheims is a *chef-d'œuvre*, where the palm may be disputed with ourselves. I have viewed with the same delight the abbey-church of St. Bertin and the cathedral of St. Omer's as I have those at Westminster and Canterbury. But how, agreeable with the analogy of an Architect, shall I apply his term Norman architecture to the manner of all their edifices, distant as they are, and, except at home, in countries where the Rollas and the Tancreds, the Williams and the Boespounds, never drew a sword, or had dominion? Will he not readily perceive that term is more adapted to denote a species than a genus? I dare not re-echo *Gothic* to his affrighted ears, although, taken as generic of the ancestors of modern Europe, it may be admitted to signify whatever was commonly in use, with but little difference, among all those portions from the same common stock.—Let me now conclude in the peace of an Architect; let me assure him, for 18 years I have had my eye with pleasure on the progress of his labours, and have, and yet hope to have, many obligations to his efforts in delineating the remains of that Architecture so gloriously pursued by the happy genius and ample intelligence of the Normanno-English nation during the middle ages.

QUESTIONS TO AN ARCHITECT.

I. It is known that palaces in Italy were, in the 9th and 10th centuries, built with windows of the pointed arch; and I have somewhere been informed, that Charles the Great, looking out of one of these windows of a palace he had near the sea, perceiving a fleet of Danish pirates, or Normans, passing at no great distance, exclaimed, "If they dare thus insult our coasts during my life, what may not be expected when I am no more?" Now, an Architect, assuring us the pointed arch is the grand characteristick of architecture during the Norman æra, the question is, in what manner of building does he deem the said palace of Charlemagne?

II. If Gothic is a term of reproach, why is not also Norman, denoting a

barbarian Danish brood with no inheritance of original art, who, possessing but their ships and arms, made themselves settlements in some of the finest countries in Europe; where if they became the especial patrons of architecture, was it of any other kind than that in use among the already civilized inhabitants of those countries?

INDAGATOR WINTONIENSIS.

An Account of a singular Attention paid, in many of the Welsh Villages, to the Memory of their departed Friends.

(From "A Tour to Milford Haven, in the Year 1791. By Mrs. Morgan.")

"THE other custom to which I allude is of a very antient date likewise, but of a much more simple and harmless nature; I mean strewing the graves with flowers. Upon going into the church-yard, your senses are on a sudden surprized and regaled with the scent of the most delicious new-blown flowers and aromatic herbs. When you look around you to discover from whence this profusion of sweets proceeds, you see several fresh graves strewn all over with these primitive and rural tokens of respect and regard. This tribute is always paid by some near and dear relation of the deceased, who rises very early on Sunday morning, and, unobserved, distributes these frail yet certain marks of an unfeigned affection. A twelvemonth after this relation or friend is dead, they continue this pious office. According to Spenser, it was an act of religion, and a necessary duty incumbent upon the living to take

' Charge of them now, being dead,
In seemly sort their corse to engrave,
And deck with dainty flowers their brydall
bed : [and brave
That to their heavenly spouse both sweet
They may appear when he their souls
shall save.'

"The church-yard is never without fresh-strewn graves, owing to their contributing their attentions for so long a time. The paths too are thus primitively and profusely adorned. The contemplation of this custom gave me the most agreeable ideas, and reminded me of many a poetical description of times, when to compliment a friend or a mistress with a wreath of flowers or a nosegay was esteemed as great a mark of attachment as it would be, in these degenerate days, to present them with
a set

a set of jewels, or a birth-day suit."—
See Brand's *Observations on Popular Antiquities*, p. 42. W. D.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 1.
W have several traditional stories of the good fortune or benefactions of *pedlars* commemorated in the windows or other parts of our parochial churches. One of the most famous is at Swaffham, where the North aisle of the church is said to have been built by John Chapman, churchwarden in 1462: a rebus of his name having been carved in wood on part of his seat, representing him busied in his shop, and the initials J. C. conjoined near it, and the figure of a woman in two places looking over a shop-door, as also a pedlar with a pack on his shoulders, and below him what is commonly called a *dog*, but by Mr. Blomefield, III. 507, from the muzzle and chain, supposed a *beaver*, as painted in a window of the North aisle; these circumstances laid together have suggested an idea that he was a pedlar, which Mr. B. conceives very contrary to the habit in which he and she are represented in the uppermost window of this aisle. He, therefore, pronounced it a mere rebus of the name of Chapman.

I cannot however help suspecting, that this same benefactor was a *chapman* by occupation as well as name, and that he took pains to perpetuate the memory of a fortunate hit in trade, whereby he was enabled to be such a benefactor to his parish-church. As to Mr. B.'s objection, that, "had he been a *pedlar*, it would have been more commendable to have had a portraiture suitable to his calling, as is the picture of the pedlar who was a benefactor to the church of St. Mary Lambeth, in Surrey, and so have been represented on the glass as the *pedlar* is on his seat," it is of little weight. *Chapman* and *pedlar* were synonymous terms in that period of our commerce. Our laws consider a *pedlar* as a *pretty chapman*; but the inferiority of the commerce does not prevent a person's acquiring wealth by it. Though now obliged to take out a licence to vend their wares, they were not under such restrictions before the Revolution.

In further proof of the respectability of such a character it may be observed, that in the South window of the chancel at *Mitcham*, in the same county of

Norfolk, there is or was painted a man and wife and children praying to the Virgin Mary; "over their heads *Peddar*, before them two horses travelling with packs on their backs, and under them *Thomas Brown*;" whence it may be inferred that this man by such occupation attained an ability to present such a window, if not to repair or rebuild the whole or part of the chancel. (Blomefield, V. 1043.)

Peddar's, or *Pedlar's way*, is a name given to a bank or raised road in some part of England; but the precise spot I cannot at present call to mind.

Yours, &c.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 4.
BE pleased to insert the following corrections to the account in your last Obituary, p. 768, of the death of the late Earl of Dartmouth.

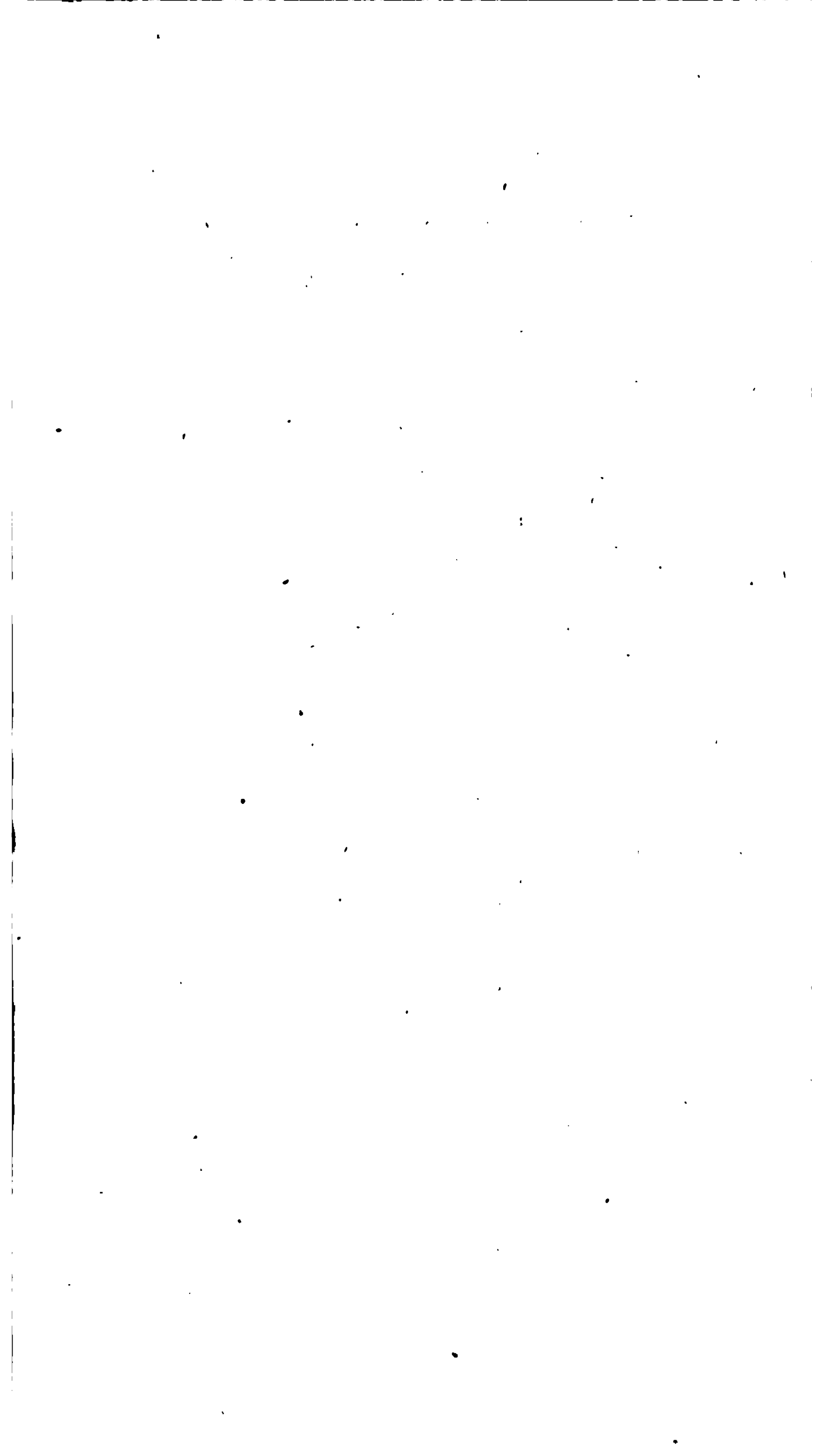
His lordship was not so old as he is there represented, having only completed his *seventieth* year a short time before he died.

Of his sons, William, who was groom of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales, died Oct. 19, 1784; Charles Gounter, who was a lieutenant-colonel in the army, died Oct. 11, 1785; and Heneage, a student of Christchurch, Oxford, died Sept. 2, 1782.

Henry is still alive: he was lately a barrister at law, but is now under-secretary at the Irish office, London. Edward is a prebendary of Canterbury and vicar of Lewisham; and Augustus-George is rector of Wotton, in Hampshire.

By making the abovenamed corrections you will oblige one who has been long acquainted with every branch of the noble family which has so lately been deprived of the most respectable head of it, and your sincere friend and
CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 5.
I AM surprized your *Old Correspondent*, p. 692, does not recollect the account of Charles Rogers, esq. the translator of Dante, in your vol. LIV. p. 159, with an elegant portrait of him. His translation of Dante was literal, not now to be met with at the booksellers; but his grand work was "A Collection of Prints in Imitation of Drawings; to which are annexed Lives of their Authors, with critical and explanatory Notes. Printed by J. Nichols,



Gent. May Sep. 1802. 191.

M^r. John Holt.

Fig. —



Fig. 3.



Fig. 2.

Nichols, 1778." It formed two volumes of imperial folio, and had the honour to be placed in several royal libraries. Though I had not the pleasure of personally knowing him, I have heard much of the amiableness of his character.

Permit me now to add a little to your correspondent Secunder's remarks on the *hyperbole* in conversation, p. 705, which I was much pleased with; and shall be happy if he occasions a reform in our language, which certainly ought to be kept at a just standard, and not, like our habits, regulated only by the caprice of a few *dashing fashionalles*, so that a plain country female is as much at a loss for language as dress; for the one as well as the other has no medium. Secunder has omitted the *capital* title, which embraces every thing from *head* to *foot*; for I have actually heard of *capital shoes* from those who have received a classic education. I smiled one day at my butcher recommending a *capital* head (of a calf) to me, as he little knew how appropriate the term was. Nor should I be surprized to hear of an *immense* house having a *capital* cellar. *Dashing* may be indulged to pretty matters and milles, with *kicking up rows*, or *dust*, with such like *funny* expressions, as a substitute for true humour; though, I would just hint to them, it borders very near on the vulgar cant.

Pleasant men and women are a late race of beings. I cannot yet help affixing the idea of easy and trifling to the term; but, as in strictness every thing pleasing must be pleasant, I begin to think it of the same meaning as *agreeable* used to be. However, I can never be reconciled to a *pleasant* preacher; nor could I ever like a *fine* sermon, or a *fine* man in the pulpit. I wish whatever is serious to have a serious epithet. I wish too *style* was confined to writing and speaking: I do not like dressing or living in *style*. I will only add one more instance out of true style, which, to my surprize, I have met with in one of our most elegant present writers—a *great many*. It was, no doubt, a slip of the pen, but it must be in consequence of inattention in common speech. I hope I shall be pardoned for intruding on the department of your sex, criticism; and am your very old correspondent, EUSEBIA.

GENT. MAG. September, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Paradise Row, Aug. 28.*

I HAVE the pleasure to send you a very striking likeness of your late excellent correspondent, Mr. JOHN HOLT, of Walton (*see Plate II.*); whose character you have already delineated with strict fidelity. The drawing is by a respectable young gentleman, Mr. W. Rogers, who was his pupil, and by whom an excellent etching of it has since been given to his friends. The original plate would be at your service, but is of a size too large for the Magazine. Mr. Holt's MSS. and materials for the "*History of Liverpool*" are bequeathed to his friend Mr. Matthew Gregson, of that town; with a request that, if they are sold, ten pounds or guineas of the money arising from the sale may be given to the Liverpool Infirmary.

Yours, &c.

J. N.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. IV.
(Continued from p. 704.)

VITRUVIUS immediately proceeds to give minute directions for the formation of the epistyle, the profile whereof, as seen *fig. 1*, resembles little steps, called in the epistyle the first, second, and third *facias*; and the like form, taken from the two upper *facias*, expressed by *superioribus membris* in the above last-cited passage, is exhibited on the dados of the stylobates; but, confined to the dado only, and not permitted to run on like the *facias* of the epistyle, they necessarily fall into the form of raised pannels one on the other, and thus resembling little steps were named by our master *scamilli*, a diminutive of *scamnum*, a step or foot-stool; and, since the upper step or pannel was of course less than that it projects from, they are truly *impares*, i. e. unlike in size. Thus is developed to demonstration the whole mystery of the celebrated *scamilli impares* of Vitruvius; which have both the desired effect of taking away the trench-like appearance as seen in the fore-shortened side of the continued stylobate, *fig. 2*, and are also a very becoming ornament to the dado, or die, which is too plain without them. And as some readers, Mr. Urban, may probably wish to have the devices of the ingenious and learned authors mentioned in the beginning of this letter, in the next Number the opinions of Philander, Bertanius, Barbaro, Perrault, Scamozzi,

mozzi, and the very learned Bernardinus Baldus, shall be faithfully given, with short verbal refutations to each.

PHILO-TECHNON.

P. S. 1, 2, 3, in *fig. 1*, the *facias* of the epistyle, shewing the resemblance they bear to the *scamilli* or pannels on the dado of the stylobate, and are gaged-work.

S S S S shew the *scamilli impares*.

D D, the naked of the dado, or die, of stylobate in front and side.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. V.

MR. URBAN, *Portsea, Aug. 6,*

PURSUANT to engagement, herein are described the various designs of the most celebrated commentators of Vitruvius, explanatory of the *scamilli impares*. And first, Philander's: this author suggests three devices, one or other of which he thought might probably be the meaning of our master. First, a swell on the die of the stylobate, in imitation of the entasis, or swell, which Vitruvius orders in the shaft of a column. But this is quite inadmissible, for it neither is assimilated to any thing in the epistyle, as required by our master, nor can *impares* be applied to it. His second device is the introduction of swathes one on the other through the middle of the die; resembling, by their edges under the cornice and above the base of stylobate, the *facias* on the epistyle, of which they are a very close imitation; yet this device lies open to one objection, which is, that it leaves too great a part of the naked of the die under the cornice and above the base, producing two continued uninterrupted planes hedged in, as it were, by the rising of the swathes along the middles of the dies, and thus not sufficiently removing the trench-like appearance. His third invention, which he declares himself in favour of, was to make the whole profile of the entire stylobate return and stand inwards at the parts between the stylobates, and thus the eye, amused by this outstanding of the entire stylobates, would lose the idea of a trench: and most certainly it would; but then this effect is not produced by the *scamilli impares* which Philander himself says are *gradilli*, i. e. little steps, which in this device are quite out of the question: nor is this breaking-in and standing-out of the whole profile an addition to the middle of the stylobate, or

to the middle of any thing. Again: what becomes, in this case, of the correspondence with the epistyle in their upper members as required by the document of Vitruvius? When Philander came to this passage, perceiving, no doubt, that the doctrine here was incompatible with this device, he passed over it without a word of explanation.

Bertanus laboured hard to explain the *scamilli impares*, but by some strange insaturation mistook the meaning of Vitruvius so completely, as to run away with a notion, that the addition by the *scamilli* was intended to procure and not to obviate the trench-like appearance; and for this purpose he assumed the swathes of Philander's second device, and continued them through the whole dado, adding to the middle of the upper swathe little beads; and thus completed two trenches instead of the one which our master has provided against. This is already refuted.

Barbaro comes next: he adopted the last idea of the three of Philander, and insists upon it that this is what Vitruvius intended; though he confesses that the term *scamilli impares* is of uncertain meaning, and indeed, to judge from his strange explanation of the matter, we may give him credit for his assertion, that it was indeed very uncertain to him. But now to attend to

Perrault, whose learned and curious comment on Vitruvius, in general, claims our particular esteem: he has however on this subject (and some few others) done himself no great credit by servilely following Philander and Barbaro, and adopting their project of breaking the profile of the stylobate into recesses at the intervals; and then attempts, what Philander presumed not, to reconcile the second-cited passage of Vitruvius to his idea, by making out a correspondence with what is done beneath, in breaking the epistyle in like manner; an oversight *this*, that must astonish any person acquainted with Perrault's extensive genius and highly-improved talents in the science of architecture. Strange indeed it must appear if he really did not perceive the evident contradiction in this device to the express injunctions of our master, and the manifest absurdity it involves. The case seems to be, that unable, all Perrault as he was, to unravel the meaning of the terms *scamilli*

quasi in the first, and *æqualis modulus* in the second-cited passage, he concluded it to be the safest ground to support himself on the authorities of Philander and Barbaro; and though he did not much conceit the project of thus breaking the epistyle, which he confesses was rarely done, yet as one false step brings on usually many more, he, having put into the engraver's hands a handsome design of stylobate thus formed, found himself pledged to explain the passage concerning the epistyle as well as he could. The opinion that maintains the breaking of the profile of the stylobate into recesses, has been refuted above: against breaking the epistyle are the following objections. First, by thus breaking the profile into recesses between the columns on the outside, required a similar form on the faces, seen within along the wing, and thus would so reduce the substance of the stones as to render them useless; for Vitruvius is here teaching the order, disposition, and symmetry of Ionic temples, for which he appoints the diastyle intercolumniation, which was about three diameters between the columns, and was the longest bearing they could venture to give stone epistyles, even in their entire form, without endangering their breaking. Can we then imagine for one moment, that he would have ordered such a cutting away of the two faces of the epistyle? Again: the absurdity of such a retrenchment in the *scamilli* of the epistyles is apparent to all, even the most unskilled in this art; by which it is rendered so disgustingly narrow, contrasted with the diameter of the shafts of the columns that support it, as at once to condemn the architect. In the last place, it is subversive of an express and universal rule of our Master's, that the soffit of the epistyle is always to be equal in breadth to the centration given to the top of the shaft.

Scamozzi comes in for his share in this controversy, but his opinion is indeed beneath contempt; for he, like Barbaro, totally mistakes the reading of the text; and imagines that Vitruvius, in the passage first cited, means to establish, and not to obviate, a trench-like appearance by this addition in the middle: so that, according to him, we must fill up a trench if we wish it to appear like a trench! and then goes on with equal nonsense, saying, that the *scamilli* were the stylobates themselves,

called *impares*, because the intercolumniations were of a different number to the columns: wonderful discovery!

We come now to the learned Bernardinus Baldus, who took the hint of swathes described in Philander's second device, and, carrying the under swathe at top nearer to the cornice of the stylobate, and at bottom nearer to the base, thus made of it a pannel covering almost the whole naked of the dye of the stylobate: then, instead of carrying the upper swathe through the whole middle of the under pannel, shewing its profile on each side against the naked of the die, he retrenched its length, and made of it another pannel over the former, with an equal margin on the four sides, and thus they are truly *impares*, i. e. unlike in size, and, by their projections like small risers of steps, resemble *scamilli*, the diminutive of *scamnum*, a step; which in our language may be called *raised pannels*, as we have not, like the Latins, a diminutive for step. Now Baldus, after introducing this device as every way answering the purpose of Vitruvius in the first-cited passage both as to name and effect, and putting all other commentators' projects quite out of countenance, as it really does, yet found himself, like all the rest, strangely perplexed to reconcile these raised pannels to the document of our master in the second-cited passage, conceiving, like Perrault, that *ad æqualem modulum* signified equality both in form, number, and size; and, convinced that to carry up these raised pannels to any part of the epistyle was a thing altogether preposterous and impracticable, concluded his device was defeated. And Perrault also was so much of opinion, that *æqualis modulus* was equality of figure and size, that he suggested (as he often does) that the text was here corrupted, and that we should read *ad æqualem modum* and not *modulum*: and as he translates, in the first-cited passage, the words *oportet æquare*, il doit être égal, i. e. it must be equal; so he renders *ad æqualem modulum*, selon une manière égal, i. e. by an equal manner. And no doubt, had Baldus wrote his *Lexicon Vitruvianum* in his own language instead of Latin, he would have translated these terms by similar words, and like Perrault have left his reader to guess at the meaning of the things they import. But, by a minute attention to the practical part of architecture, it will be found, that the

the term *exæquari*, though used in various significations by various authors, was appropriated by workmen (to whom Vitruvius is here giving directions) to what we call *getting-out* any portion of work, and in this passage directs the stylobate to be so *got-out* that, &c. as explained in last number. And *ad æqualem modulum*, in the second passage as rendered by Perrault, has no meaning whatever; for, saying it must not be by the level but by an equal manner, he might as well have said nothing; and yet he corrects the text to enable himself to say this much. Whereas a schoolboy, should he approach the mason's bench and take up the instrument described in last number, he would naturally call it a *little measure*, certainly called *modulus* in Latin; and, should the boy ask the mason why such hollows, rounds, and fillets, were cut out on the edge, would he not be informed that they are to guide the mouldings on the stone-work, being cut so *equal* to their profile, that they fall-in exactly with them? hence it is named in Latin *æqualis modulus*; and is not this in English called the *gage*? Now, it is very evident by inspection of *Fig. 1.* last Number, that the face of the epistyle must be got-out by the gage, the moulding at the top and the three *facias* precluding the use of the level, by which instrument plane even surfaces only can be proved and got-out. And as Vitruvius had not till that occasion mentioned the epistyle, he touches on the subject in this passage for the sake of enforcing the document of resembling the *scamilli* by the two upper members being got-out by the gage, as the said *scamilli* were before got-out in the stylobate: saying, in *summis columnarum scapis, non ad libellam sed ad æqualem modulum collocatis*. Perrault corrects the passage and says it should be read *cum epistylis*, not reflecting that the expression, in *summis scapis collocatis*, is the Latin for the Greek *ἐπὶ στήλας*, which written in Latin characters is *epistylum*; and this his misunderstanding of the expression contributed to puzzle the cause still more. Now, it is presumed, that if Baldus was to return to life again, he would acquiesce in this explanation of the two passages in question, and return in good humour with his own device of the raised unequal pannels; thus proved, far beyond a mere probability,

to be the *scamilli impares* of Vitruvius. But, baffled by his misapprehension of the second-cited passage, he put his brain to the stretch to find something more concordant with the assimilation required by our Master; but first starts objections to his first invention, as that he did not recollect to have seen these pannels on the die in any of the works of the antique: but who ever saw an inflated column amongst such works? Yet Vitruvius clearly taught *that document* which the Greeks, he says, called *entasis*. Again: Baldus says, against Baldus, that, if nothing more than these raised pannels had been intended, Vitruvius might easily have explained them by a verbal description without promising a design: very true; and so might he have described the *entasis*; yet he promised a design for both the one and the other. These arguments therefore are but weak, but the best he could find to apologize for his new device of which he seems extremely tenacious; and it is, to carry up these *scamilli* from the die, and place them under the bases of the columns on the tops of the stylobates, in order to raise the bases up and to bring them into sight; since, when the cornice of the stylobate was above the eye, the bases of the columns cut off by the projection of the cornice might be judged by the beholder to be sunk in a trench. Thus does he leave a real trench-like appearance, along the continued plane of the dado hedged in by the projection of the base and cornice, without its remedy, which he now applies to obviate an imaginary trench; and injudiciously attempts to elude a natural effect of the optics, violates the instruction of our Master, who is evidently treating not of any thing above, but of the formation of the stylobate itself; raises the bases of the columns by two subplinths under their own natural plinth to a ridiculous and awkward height; impedes the passage of the wings by these intruding projections, and, by an absurdity unequalled by Moorish barbarity, carries these *scamilli* and places them on the abacus of the capitals to form a resemblance with what is done beneath; and thus raises the soffit of the epistyles above the capitals to an unnatural and ridiculous height, contrary to common sense and the practice of all the architects that ever lived. And all this to obviate a proper and natural effect of the

the optics: but this and some other erroneous notions of the optics shall be the subject of the next.

PHILO-TECHNON.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Elmsthorpe, June 8.*

I HEREWITH send you a drawing of an antient brass lamp found near Hinckley, *fig. 3*, which, perhaps, may be better explained by some of your Antiquarian readers. It was found deep in a bed of clay; it is finely coated over with green rust (like some of the Roman coins); and is of the form of a low candlestick, about three inches in height. The top is made double, and turns round upon the socket. When found, the socket was half full of a matter which I suppose to be cotton, or some such substance used in lamps; which proves it to have been a lamp (perhaps Roman), though I am not acquainted with the figure of antient lamps.

Fig. 4. is a very antique horseshoe, found, in sinking a well, at the depth of 30 yards or more, very near the Castle-hill, Hinckley; which, I suppose, was lost at the bottom of the moat which surrounded the castle. There is not a doubt but it was once one of the shoes of a horse belonging to the barons of Hinckley. It is of light make, with three nail-holes on each side, and scalloped on the edges. Being found in so remarkable a place, it may be worthy of a corner in your interesting Work. It has not been recently found; for it had been kept as a curiosity by a gentleman of Hinckley for many years.

I send you also a copy of an original letter of Prince Charles to Prince Rupert, sealed with black wax.

"Hage, May 4, 1649.

"Deare Cousin, I have long since believed myself so much concerned in my being in Ireland, that I cannot but receive it as a very good argument of your affection that you so kindly and earnestly call me thither by your letter of the 16 Feb. (which is all I have had from you since you put to sea). I pray, therefore, believe I am making all the hast I can possibly to you. That which concerns your selfe you may expect all just and kind satisfaction from me when I see you, though for the present I doe but acknowledg your great care and paines in my business, and that I am, dear cousin, your most affectionate cousin,

CHARLES R."

Yours, &c. RICHARD FOWKE.

Mr. URBAN, *Bishops Waltham, Aug. 21.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the assertion, p. 628, respecting the seal found at Cornhampton, and engraved p. 497, I cannot think it of so common a construction as P. Q. pronounces it to be. I herewith send you (*fig. 5*) a representation of the reverse; whence it appears that the manner of suspending it is somewhat different from the method which now prevails. The composition is not of *terra colla*, but seems to be a mixture of different metals. It is covered with a coat so much revered by the Antiquary, a small portion of which I have sacrilegiously ventured to remove; and, I think, the principal part of the composition is of brass. W.

Mr. URBAN,

August 13.

I OBSERVE what you are pleased to say in vol. LXIX. p. 1067; and, after seeing the books you point out, am not convinced by their contents, but still suspect the figures (*see Pl. II. fig. 6, 7.*) do not represent St. Michael and the Dragon. The ornamental carvings which intersect the figures on the stone in question, and the carvings on the pillars within the tower of the castle (particularly a small closet almost at the top of it ornamented with arches supported by six pillars with carved capitals*), are so exactly similar as to seem the work of the same hand, and, I am convinced, are the work of the same age. Now, it is said the tower was built in the fourth century, a time when there were not ten people in all England who could read, or possibly have any idea of St. Michael and the Dragon, an idea which occurs only in the Book of Revelations, of which I have strong doubt that it was not known at the time. The surrounding figures (particularly the woman) seem to me convincing objections to what you advance.

As you must be aware, Mr. Urban, that the reading an account and ocular examination of a time-worn object have frequently a very different effect on the understanding, you will pardon my presuming to differ with you in opinion on the present subject. CORNBRO.

Mr. URBAN, *Walsall, Sept. 8,*

TWENTY years having elapsed since I was at Sutton-Coldfield,

* See vol. LXX. p. 202.

and

and my employment being sedentary, a fancy took me to pay that town a visit on the last Sunday in August. I had two objects in view; first, to gratify curiosity, and next, the good of my health. Passing over Barr common and through Sutton park, I went by a famous cold bath, called Rowten well, much resorted to. As females come often here to bathe, a commodious house is much wanted to undress in, the bath being exposed to the open sky and country.

Sutton church is a handsome structure, having a massy square tower of stone at the West end furnished with six bells and a clock. The church consists of a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel, and the body is supported by octagon pillars surmounted by circular arches, has three galleries, and a small neat organ crowned with a gilt vase. The pulpit is extremely beautiful, but the altar-piece is plain wainscot. The pews and galleries are of good oak, and are modern, uniform, and neat; and there are many good monuments near the East end, among which is a fine one of Dr. Vesey, bishop of Exeter. He is represented in his episcopal habit and mitre, with a crozier, lying with hands uplifted on a tomb, on which is a long inscription in English, which I had not time to copy. His arms are in stone, carved and coloured, over the monument, also against the wall over his feet; above which are the arms of his patron King Henry VIII. viz. France and England quarterly, supported on the dexter side by a white greyhound, and on the sinister by a red dragon; both regardant.

This prelate was twice bishop of Exeter; first so in the time of Henry VIII.; was ousted in King Edward's time, and the celebrated Miles Coverdale set in his place; from which the latter was turned out in the days of Queen Mary, and Bishop Vesey restored; and he died in the 103d year of his age.

He was a great benefactor to this his native place, for he built the two side aisles of the church, and erected an organ in it, &c. &c. But it is said by some old authors, that he "robbed"

* If the church of Sutton was named after St. Paul, the simile would be exact, for the cathedral of Exeter is called St. Peter's church; but I have cause to think that, by the fair and wake at Sutton, the church there is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Peter to pay Paul," that is, he injured Exeter to benefit Sutton, by selling (in those times of dilapidation and sacrilege) some of the lands belonging to his see. I do not wish to defame the dead, and hope it was not so, that his memory might be untarnished. I also noticed in the church a large old painting of the arms of some of the kings of the Stuart family, perhaps Charles II. In the time of divine service, I observed that the minister (as is too much the practice in these parts) did not go to the Lord's table to read the Commandments, Epistle, and Gospel, but read them in the desk. He also did not read a brief: this was done by the clerk; who, though he had an audible and distinct voice, has a very peculiar emphasis. The organ was played only during the singing of the Psalms, which were both from New Version, and well chosen; and the singing was well done, though many did not join in it: and the sermon (which was a good discourse) was from the parable of the Sower.

Sutton is a remarkable neat town, situated between Lichfield and Birmingham, having many genteel families living in and near it. It is a corporation, governed by a warden; and the parish is a rectory. Anthony Burgess was a minister here during the Usurpation; and Dr. Sacheverell was a native of the place. In Queen Anne's time he preached here for a while, and was much followed by many from Birmingham. In my return homewards another way, I passed by Four Oaks hall, the elegant seat of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, bart. and formerly the residence of Simon Luttrell, Lord Ingham. I also crossed the famous Roman road, the Ikenield-street, which, were it not for the straightness of it, and being elevated in the centre, could not be distinguished from the waste ground near it. A considerable expanse of country being to be seen from this spot of what was lately a large common, but great part of which now consists of many newly-inclosed fields of various tints, to speak in the style of honest John Bunyan, "it is delectable to behold."

The grain which grew on it this year has been all cut and carried, is of a good quality, and in great abundance; and I am happy to hear it is much the same in all parts of the kingdom. There cannot be now, surely, any pretence to frighten us with that terrible word

and SCARCITY, nor to pick our pockets by making us *still* pay twice as much for the necessaries of life as they are worth, or we can afford to give. But I much fear, that, notwithstanding the goodness of the Almighty in sending us undeniable Plenty, Oppression and Extortion may still reign unchecked and uncontrolled. B. E. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Langney Fort, Sept. 1.*
I HAVE made enquiries concerning the harvest, that I might send you such particulars as you may rely upon. When I point out to you that five quarters of wheat to an acre is the average in general of former seasons, I doubt not you will read with much surprise, but equal pleasure, the harvest has averaged this year seven quarters for 30 miles round this place. Oats and other grain are in almost as great a proportion. With respect to hops, I have it in my power to send you the language of a landlord on whom I was quartered in Kent: "I have dealt more or less for 44 years in hops, but I never saw a season in my life to equal this, not only in Kent but Sussex also." I have at my elbow a man who has been at harvest-work all the time we were at Bexhill: he is a Middlesex man, and says, he never saw corn to equal that he reaped this year; he was as fatigued in picking it (that is, loading) as he was in reaping, it was so heavy in the sheaf.
Yours, &c. T. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Sluiston, Sept. 8.*
THOUGH I have nothing historical at present to inform you of, I have the general good news of a rich and abundant harvest to notice to you, and of its being got in without any rain, and secured from future wets, at Sluiston and several miles round, during the last week.

The crops were in general heavy, and the quality of the grain of all kinds so excellent, that I believe barley and wheat will be heavier on an average by six to eight pounds per bushel than last year. But the wheat is more damaged by the *smut* this year than it has been for some years past; yet not near so much as croaking forestallers, corn-jobbers, and monopolizing farmers, wish the consumers to believe.

As some of your readers may not be acquainted with what is called the *smut*, or *blast*, I will give you a short account of it. Until the wheat arrives

into ear, it is not discernible from the good wheat; and when in the ear, it is only so to a nice and near observer, being in size, form, and colour, like the good, except that the corns stand more at a distance and not so compact in the smut as in the wheat; and the colour is a paler yellow, inclining to a bluish green. The grain of the smut (if it may be called grain) is rather rounder and plumper than the wheat, and is composed of a light tough husk or skin, which incloses a powder finer than the finest flour, of a dark brown inclining to black, not unlike the colour of bistre, of a very disagreeable and foetid smell. This fine and subtle powder by thrashing introduces itself into the downy substance at the ends of the wheat, and also tinges the outward skin of a dark hue; so that, when the wheat is converted into meal, the whole mass of flour is tinged with a black colour, more or less, according to the quantity of smut in the quantity of wheat; and the bread baked from this flour partakes of a dark bluish colour and disagreeable taste similar to the smell of the smut.
J. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 2.*
I CANNOT find, by any reference in the Index, a discussion in your Magazine, a few years ago, of the investiture of the Prince of Wales with the principalities of Chester and Flint; but perhaps some light might be cast thereon by three records among Rymer's inedited ones, 6 Geo. II.

"Pro Edwardo, filio regis, de concessione comitatus Cestrie."

"Pro eodem, de concessione comitatus Flint."

"Pro eodem Edwardo, de comitatibus predictis liberandis."

Some of your correspondents in the British Museum may perhaps transcribe them for you.
H. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Temple, July 31.*
AS there have been some rumours of the approaching dissolution of parliament, and there is a probability that it may take place in the course of next year; I offer to the consideration of your legal correspondents the following remarks upon the right now exercised by *British* peers of voting at the election of the 16 representative peers of Scotland. This right, as now allowed, is under two resolutions of the House of Peers of May 25 and June

June 6, 1793. By the first of these it is resolved, "that the votes of the Duke of Queensberry and the Earl of Abercorn (who had then lately been created Peers of Great Britain, and whose votes were, in strict conformity with every existing resolution of the House, refused at the election in 1790), if duly tendered at the last election of the 16 peers of Scotland, ought to be counted." And the second resolution directs thereupon what shall be deemed a due and sufficient tender of such votes. Now, Mr. Urban, I think I shall have no difficulty in proving that these resolutions, and consequently the rights depending upon them, are somewhat at variance with the spirit as well as the letter of the Articles of the Union: 1st. because they are expressly contrary to the determinations of the House *immediately after the Union* (see Lords Journals, Jan. 21, 1708-9), when the House was composed of the very persons who had assisted in framing the Articles of the Union, and when the intentions of the framers were likely to be best understood. It is remarkable too, that the resolution of Jan. 21, 1708-9, by which the "peers of Scotland, created subsequent to the Union peers of Great Britain, had no right to vote in the election of the sixteen peers who are to represent the peers of Scotland in parliament," was rigidly adhered to by the House as late as May 18, 1787, when it was resolved, "that a copy of the resolution of Jan. 21, 1708-9, be transmitted by the clerk of the parliaments to the lord clerk registrar of Scotland, with injunction to him to conform thereto." 2dly. The exercise of this right is absurd in a more general light, because the very idea of a creation of a *peer of Great Britain* is subversive of that distinct right as a Scotch peer. Those peers of Scotland who were *peers of England at the time of the Union* stand in a very different point of view. Their right of voting at the election of the 16 is clearly a distinct right from that by which they sit as peers by descent in parliament; they are rights derived from two distinct though component parts of one whole. The right, on the contrary, by which a Scotch peer, created a peer of Great Britain since the Union, sits in parliament, is derived from the whole, and therefore inconsistent with the exercise of a particular right. No one ever imagined the king

could sit and vote in parliament as Duke of Lancaster; yet it is a case no otherwise different from that of a peer of Great Britain also a peer of Scotland, than by the peculiar situation of the Crown, from which all summonses to parliament must issue. (At least, there would have been no other difference than this had our king been lineally descended from Henry VI.; but perhaps the right by which the present Sovereign holds the duchy of Lancaster is either in the nature of a forfeited estate, in which sense it was doubtless held by the three princes of the House of York, or under a particular act of parliament for annexing the duchy to the Crown.) To return to the precise point in question, I am aware that it was given as the unanimous opinion of the judges on the Duke of Hamilton's case, June 6, 1782, "that the peers of Scotland are not disabled from receiving, *subsequently to the Union, a patent of Peerage of Great Britain* with all the privileges usually incident thereto;" but it is by no means a necessary conclusion, that the acceptance of such a patent *does not preclude the exercise of a partial right*; indeed the contrary is the natural inference. And the House seems to have been of this opinion, by adhering (as before observed) to the resolution of Jan. 21, 1708-9, five years after the decision of the Judges, viz. May 18, 1787. Moreover, this resolution was strengthened by another (see Lords Journals, April 21, 1788). Upon the whole, it does not satisfactorily appear upon what principle this long chain of authorities, from the very period of the Union, was overturned in 1793. But certain it is, that two protests were entered against these last resolutions at that time, one signed by the Duke of Leeds and the Earl of Kinnoul, and the other by the Earl of Lauderdale. These two last noble lords entered protests to the same effect at the last election of the 16 at Holyrood-house, in 1796. The conduct of the Earl of Kinnoul on these occasions was particularly distinguished for impartiality and patriotism, as his lordship was in a situation to be benefited by the very resolutions he opposed, his lordship's ancestor having been created a peer of Great Britain, Dec. 31, 1711, *four years subsequent to the Union*. It has been supposed that the vote of the Prince of Wales, being born Duke of Cornwall in England and

of *Rothsay* in Scotland, was on the same ground with those of the Dukes of Buccleugh and Lenox (Duke of Richmond) and the Viscount Dumbain (Duke of Leeds), who were peers of England at the time of the Union. But the fact is, that though his Royal Highness is Duke of Cornwall by a peculiar kind of descent, he is *Earl of Chester* by a patent of creation subsequent to the Union (1762*). I omit his creation as prince, since that is a dignity, in a legislative point of view, unknown to the Constitution. His Royal Highness' vote must, therefore, stand or fall with that of any other peer of Scotland created since the Union a peer of Great Britain.

By inserting the above remarks, you will greatly oblige,

Yours, &c. LEGUM STUDENS.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 1.

I SEND you a list of Royal and Noble authors who have adventured in the fields of literature since the publication of Lord Orford was given to the world. It may save some trouble to any person who may have it in contemplation to collect materials for a new edition.

Royal author.—William-Henry, Duke of Clarence.

Marquises.—Wills Hill, Marquis of Downshire; Richard Cowley Wellesley, Marquis of Wellesley.

Earls.—Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield; Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke; John Montague, Earl of Sandwich; Willoughby Bertie, Earl of Abingdon; Sir Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford; Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle; Charles Stanhope, Earl Stanhope; John Fane, Earl of Westmorland; Sir Charles Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool; James Caulfield, Earl of Charlemont; Barry Maxwell, Earl of Farnham; Charles Coote, Earl of Belmont; Edward Stratford, Earl of Aldborough; Sir Francis Hastings, Earl of Moira; John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare; Thomas Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald; David Erskine, Earl of Buchan; James Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale.

Viscounts.—Charles Cary, Viscount

* The earldom of Chester was also once limited, like the duchy of Cornwall, by Stat. 11 Ric. II. c. 9; but that whole parliament was repealed t. Hen. IV.

Falkland; Harvey Morres, Viscount Mountmorres; Barry Yelverton, Viscount Avonmore; Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh.

Barons.—Sir Gilbert Elliot, Lord Minto; William Eden, Lord Auckland; Henry Phipps, Lord Mulgrave; Sir Matthew Robinson, Lord Rokeby; John Holroyd, Lord Sheffield; Sylvester Douglas, Lord Glenbervie; James Somerville, Lord Somerville.

Peereffes.—Elizabeth Berkeley, Lady Craven; Georgiana Spencer, Duchess of Devonshire; Henrietta Boyle*, Lady O'Neil.

CANTAB.

MR. URBAN, Winchester, Sept. 13.

THOUGH at present I have not the honour of being a member of either of the St. Mary Winton colleges, I once was; and still have connexions in both. For the information of the enraged Architect, p. 702, I beg leave to state the reasons why strangers and improper persons are, during the time of Divine service, excluded from the chapel of New College. The very worthy warden of that society, with that sense of decorum which marks his character, perceiving the noise and interruption occasioned by the admission of every one who had nothing else to do than to disturb the devotions of others by their improper behaviour in the anti-chapel, some time ago resolved to check the evil, and accordingly no strangers were after that time to be admitted therein. This, I believe, to be a true state of the case; and this alone occasioned the exclusion of your correspondent. As to the right which has thus been exercised, I am surprized that this wise Architect could entertain a doubt; since, were there no public places of worship in Oxford, the exclusion of any person from a private chapel, appropriated to the use of the members of the society to which it belongs, can never be deemed an infringement of the privileges of the people, who, if they are devoutly inclined, have churches in Oxford which are open for their reception, where they may fill up their time better than exciting disturbances in private places of worship. As to the other circumstances, which are so unfortunate as to fall

* Of the house of Cork and Orrery, a house in which talents seem to be as hereditary as is their rank.

under the censorial lash of this Gothic
Foe, I can make no answer, having
not been at Oxford for six years.

Yours, &c. WICCAMICUS. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Harley-street, Sept. 14.*

THE many animadversions that I
have read and heard of late rela-
tive to the antient paintings and sculp-
tures at St. Stephen's chapel, and to J.
T. Smith's undertaking respecting
them, induce me to request your per-
mission to state a few plain matters of
fact, which, though merely *explanatory*
of Mr. Smith's design and conduct in
that undertaking, and therefore so far
necessary to set him right before the
publick, I thought might be offered
more freely by a friend than by him-
self.

Whether the destruction of those cu-
rious and interesting remains be charge-
able to neglect or to accident, a very
lively consolation for their loss certainly
results to every amateur of antiquities
and the fine arts from the accurate and
beautiful copies that have been made
from them by this industrious and in-
genious artist, who, I am sure, if he
does not at last die a *martyr*, has been
long entitled to rank as a zealous *con-*
fessor in the cause of antiquities. With-
out fortune and without assistance, at
the age of twenty years he projected his
original design of preserving, by draw-
ings and engravings, every vestige of
antiquity that he should find susceptible
of it within the metropolis and its en-
virons. In the execution of this pro-
ject by timely and vigilant attentions,
by unwearied application of his ta-
lents as a draughtsman and engraver,
frequently amidst mortifying refusals
and hindrances, and sometimes not
without personal danger; in short, by
the same combination of zeal and abili-
ties which actuated Hollar and Vertue,
he has rescued from oblivion, and se-
cured for posterity, a faithful portrait
of almost every antiquity in and about
the metropolis that has remained in ex-
istence within these last twenty years.

With respect to those exquisite re-
mains at St. Stephen's chapel which
have of late so strongly drawn the at-
tention of the curious, I know that,
from the moment he first understood
the *possibility* of the thing, he bent his
whole mind to the purpose of obtain-
ing, by drawings, the most exact repre-
sentations of what he had but too true
a presentiment would be soon de-

stroyed. This presentiment originated
chiefly in two formidable circumstances
which existed at the time, the absence
of the principal agent by illness, and
the unaccountable error by which Mr.
Carter had been precluded from exerci-
sing his pencil on subjects so well adapt-
ed to the eminent powers and taste of
that Artist. Smith, however, having
made up his mind, and got the start
(as the phrase is) of any competitor,
quietly commenced his operations, and
had completed them almost before any
other person's curiosity had been tho-
roughly awakened to the subject. To this
adventure he devoted nearly forty of the
coldest mornings in the last autumn,
from day-break to nine o'clock, being
the only intervals at which he was per-
mitted to draw. I will only presume
to add, that both the conception and the
execution of a design which bears such
unquestionable evidence of public spirit
(in its way), and the result of which
will, doubtless, afford so much plea-
sure to every sensible mind, cannot but
be highly creditable to Mr. Smith,
and entitle him to favourable public
notice.

JOHN CRANCH.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

(Concluded from p. 396.)

4. **M**R. Serjeant Hoskins, a gentle-
man of considerable fortune
of Herefordshire, having invited King
James I. while he was on a progress
that way, to his house, elegantly en-
tertained his Majesty; and, as an in-
stance of the longevity of the inhabi-
tants of Herefordshire, procured re-
old men and women, whose ages put
together, amounted to more than 1000
years, to dance the morrice before the
king.

5. At Dent, a village near Airedale,
market town of the North riding of the
county of York, there lived two per-
sons, the father and son, who, in
1604, were summoned as witnesses
upon a trial at York assizes, when the
father was above 139 years of age, and
the son upwards of 100.

6. At Horbörn, near Walsall, Staff-
ordshire, in the year 1625, died one
John Sands, at the age of 140 years;
his wife lived to be 120.

7. At Burford, Warwickshire, one
Samuel Fairfax, who was born in
1647, lived to the age of twelve years
under the same roof with his father and
mother, grand-father, and grand-mother.

ther, great grand-father and great-grand-mother; all in perfect health, and dwelling together with the greatest harmony, duty, and affection!

8. At Skipton, in the West-riding of Yorkshire, lived many years one Robert Montgomery, a native of Scotland, who, at the age of 126 years, went about begging; and, at Thirleby, in the North-riding of the same county, lived one Mary Allison, who, at the age of 106 years, spun a web of linen cloth, and lived to the age of 108.

9. Upon a tombstone, in the church of Linham, Kent, there is an inscription signifying that Mary Honeywood, wife of Robert H. esq. of Charing, near Linham, had, at the time of her death, 367 descendants, of whom 16 were children of her own body, 114 grand-children, 228 great grand-children, and 9 in the fourth generation.

10. Some of the inhabitants of the islands of Scotland live to an astonishing age. Mr. Martin, who wrote a natural history of these islands, relates, that in his time there was a gentleman living at Stona, one of the Orkney islands, who had a son then in the 110th year of his age; and that, not long before, died one William Muir, a native of Westra, another of the Orkneys, at the age of 140 years.

He further relates, that, when he was at Jura, one of the Western isles, there was a man living on that island who kept 180 Christmasses at his own house!

11. In vol. XXVIII. of the Transactions of the Royal Society, Dr. Stare relates that his grandfather, who was a native of Bedfordshire, had all his teeth strong and firm at the age of 80, and that within five years afterwards he had a new set. His hair also, which had grown white about this time, became much darker; and he remained in good health and strength to the 100th year of his age, and even then died in consequence of fullness of blood. These singular events the Doctor attributes to the frequent use of sugar, of which his relation was a great eater.

12. When the Romans were numbered by Vespasian, there were found in the empire, in that age of effeminacy, ten men aged 120 and upwards.

13. Hippocrates, physician of the island of Cos, lived to the age of 104; Democritus, philosopher of Abdera, to 109; Galen, physician of Pergam, to 145; St. Paul the hermit, to 119.

14. Thomas à Kempis, author of "The Christian's Pattern; or a Treatise of the Imitation of Jesus Christ," in four books, lived to the age of 92. I shall here subjoin in brief the substance of what Rosweid hath delivered concerning him, trusting it may not prove unacceptable to many of your readers.

"This Thomas was called à Kempis from a little village of that name, in the diocese of Cologne, where he was born in the year of our Lord 1380. His parentage and fortune were mean; at thirteen years old he began his studies, and about nineteen betook himself to a monastery of Augustin monks: about five and twenty he took the habit of that house and order. There he continued for the space of seventy years, particularly eminent for his piety, humility, diligent study of the Holy Scriptures, austerity of life, moving eloquence in discourse, and extraordinary zeal in Prayer. For his person, he was of a middle stature, of a strong brown complexion, a lively piercing eye, and a sight so good, that though he laboured much under other infirmities of old age, yet he was never reduced to the use of spectacles. He died July 25, 1471."

15. Amongst the veterans in the commune of Tours, there is said to be one of the name of John Thurrell, who is 103 years of age. He was born in Burgundy, in Sept 1698. He entered into the regiment of Torraide in Sept 1716, from which time he served as a private, and declined all promotion. In 1735 he was wounded in the breast by a musquet-ball at the siege of Kehl. At the battle of Minden he received six sabre wounds. He had three brothers killed at the battle of Fontenoy, and a son killed on the 12th of April, in America. He served in all the wars in Germany, Flanders, and Holland. He enjoys a pension of 600 livres. His mother lived to the age of 113, and one of his uncles to 130.

16. Kien Long, emperor of China, died in 1799, aged 70. (LXIX. p. 1187.)

17. In the community of Pomeire, in the department of Iseres, in France, lives a carpenter, who enjoys full health and strength at the age of 115 years. His eldest son is 81; his second son 80; his only daughter 65. The father is now the stoutest and healthiest person of the family.

We find that those who have lived to

to the greatest age have been such as did not attain their full growth till a very advanced period of life, and who have kept their appetites and passions under the most complete subjection. In a word, those that have exceeded 100 years have in general been robust, laborious, sober, and careful to observe the strictest regimen. Enjoying a good constitution from nature, they have seldom or never been subject to disease; they have even enjoyed the greatest health and vigour, and retained the use of their senses to the last moment of their lives.

Amongst those who have led a life of contemplation and study, many have reached a very advanced age: Longevity is frequent among the different orders of Religious, who by their statutes are confined to a moderate diet, and obliged to abstain from wine and the use of meat. Some celebrated anchorites have lived to a great age, while they fed upon nothing but the wild roots and fruits which they found in the desert whither they had retired. The philosopher Xenophilus, who lived to the age of 106, was of the Pythagorean sect. It is well known that those philosophers who held the transmigration of souls denied themselves the use of meat, because they imagined that killing an animal would be to assassinate another self. A country life has produced many sound and vigorous old men. It is supposed that a happy old age is attained with greater difficulty in towns than in the country. Sir Hans Sloane, Duverney, and Fontenelle, however, are instances of men whose lives have been spent in cities, and yet extended to a very great length. It has been observed, that men deprived of reason live very long; which is to be imputed to their being exempt from those inquietudes which are the most deadly poison. Persons possessing a sufficiently good understanding, but destitute of ambition, have been found to enjoy very long life. Men who are devoid of pretensions, who are free from those cares which a desire of shining by a display of talents or of acquiring dignity and power necessarily brings in its train, who feel no regret for the past nor anxiety about the future, are strangers to those torments of the mind which waste and consume the body. To that tranquillity of soul, which is so excellent a prerogative of infancy, they add that of being long young by

physical constitution, on which the moral has a striking and a powerful influence. ΦΙΛΟΜΑΘΗΣ.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 12.

I PROFESS never to have read the poem enquired after by the title of "*Aracauna*," p. 692, but am apprehensive it can only be a specious disguise of all the horrid and infamous cruelties committed by the Spaniards, from their first discovery and conquest of Chili, 1585, to the several rebellions which they charge the more oppressed natives for raising against their persecutors, which they were not able completely to restrain till 1690. *Arauca* is a valley surrounding the town of Arauca in the district of Imperial, not far from the city of the Conception on the coast, and that of St. Jago inland.

Yours, &c.

P. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 15.

IF I mistake not, Down hall (see pp. 503 and 689) came, on the death of Mr. Selwin's two sons, to their sister, relict of Sir James Ibbetson, bart. and daughter of John Caygill, of Halifax, esq. who probably married the only daughter of William S. esq. She greatly improved it, and has made it her residence under the great affliction she now sustains by the untimely death of her second son, in consequence of his horse running away with him in his elder brother's park near Leeds. Q.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(Continued from p. 607.)

I CONCLUDED my last letter by announcing my arrival at Rotterdam. This city, the most populous in South Holland, is the capital of a district called Schieland, and, before the late revolution, was the seventh in order of those towns which had a voice in the assembly of the States. Rotterdam is very delightfully situated upon the Maese; it boasts a purer air than Amsterdam, and in point of beauty and elegance is far superior to that proud city. The streets are spacious, the canals are large, and vessels of considerable burthen unload their cargoes at the warehouse-doors. Rotterdam is of a triangular form, and has ten gates, of which there is only one that has any pretensions to architectural elegance. The Exchange is a fine building; and

the street called the Bomb-quay, which lies parallel with the Maese, is truly magnificent. The market-place is adorned with the statue of the celebrated Erasmus, to which I went to pay my respects as soon as I had bespoke dinner at my inn. The statue is of brass, larger than the life, upon a marble pedestal, surrounded with an iron balustrade. He is exhibited in his doctor's gown, with a book in his hand. On one side of the pedestal is this inscription :

“ Desiderio Erasmo,
magno scientiarum atque literarum
politioris vindici et instauratori,
viro saculi sui primario,
civi omnium pretantissimo,
ac nominis immortalitatem scriptis
æternis jure consecuto,
S. P. Q. Rotterdani,
ne quod tantis apud se suisque posteros
virtutibus præmiis deesset,
statum hanc ex ære publico
erigendam curaverunt ”

On another side of the pedestal is the following copy of Latin verses :

“ Barbarie talem se debellator Erasmus,
Maxima laus Batavi nominis ore tulit,
Redd'it en satis ars oblectata sinistris,
Detantospodium nacta quod urna viro est.
Ingenti coeleste jubar, majusque caduco
Tempore qui reddat, solus Erasmus erit.”

I was informed, but not till after I left Rotterdam, that the house wherein Erasmus was born is shewn to strangers with the following inscription over the door :

“ Edibus his ortus, mundum decoravit
Erasmus
Artibus ingenuis, religione, fide.”

After dining at the Swine's hoof *solus am solo*, I repaired to the French coffee-house, the resort of the principal merchants of Rotterdam, where I spent the evening involved in the smoke of tobacco, and immersed in political conversation amidst a confusion of tongues. The topics of the day were, the check which the Allies had received by the defeat of Freytag, the retreat of the Dutch army, the raising of the siege of Dunkirk, and the capture of Toulon :

“ 'Twas chatt'ring, grinning, mooning,
jabbering all.”

I conversed alternately with Aristocrats and Democrats, and I found the spirit of party very high indeed. The agitation which Dumourier's invasion produced in Holland had not subsided : the Stadtholderians rejoiced

in their deliverance from the Republican armies, and from the fangs of their more bitter and cruel enemies at home ; while the Anti-stadtholderians hung down their heads, just as I have seen our incorrigible Jacobins do, when the tidings of Britain's triumphs have reached their ears. I smoked a pipe with a very intelligent gentleman, who gave me some curious anecdotes concerning the siege of Williamstadt, which I regret not having taken down at the time. I recollect he made the following observation on the subject of Dumourier's invasion : “ I am persuaded that Dumourier might have penetrated into Holland had he pleased. He had no business at Williamstadt ; he might have easily crossed the water in another quarter. He should have directed his march to Dordrecht, where the people would have received him with open arms.” I am not quite sure that this gentleman did not regret the failure of that expedition ; but, if he be still alive, he now probably rues the day when the French locusts obtained a footing in Holland.

The operations of the second day at Rotterdam commenced with visits to the booksellers, whom I generally found in Holland a civil and well-informed set of men. I had a long disputation with one of the Rotterdam booksellers on theological doctrines and ecclesiastical government. He spoke English with great fluency. ‘ I have seldom met with so great a bigot, or with one so well qualified to defend the points for which he contended : and if you, Mr. Urban, or any of your readers, wish to know what those points were, I refer you to the decrees of the Synod of Dordt ; for which this good man (for such I have no doubt he was) contended as earnestly as every Christian ought to do for his Bible. I said, I thought it was a pity that the door of admission into the Established Church of Holland should be so narrow. “ No pity at all,” replied the bookseller, with honest zeal ; “ God forbid the door should ever be made so wide as to admit a Remonstrant ! ” And then he went on lashing the poor Remonstrants, pretty much in the same spirit that a late publication, intitled, “ A Guide to the Church,” inveighs against all who are not within the pale of our Established Communion, who are charitably turned over to *uncovenanted mercy*. I took my leave of the zealous bookseller,

bookseller, heartily wishing him a larger portion of that charity which is the *end of perfection*.

I availed myself of an introduction to Mr. George Craufurd, brother to the English consul at Rotterdam, who happened to be absent from home at that time. Mr. Craufurd had an elegant house on the Bomb-quay, a street chiefly occupied by English merchants, many of whom lived in a style of great splendour. I was received by Mr. Craufurd with true politeness, and entertained at his house with the most liberal hospitality. This gentleman has written several treatises on the subject of finance, which display a considerable share of acuteness, and warm zeal for the prosperity of Britain. His conversation was replete with entertainment and humour; and I had the satisfaction of enjoying at his table

“The feast of reason, and the flow of soul.”

I also had the pleasure of being introduced to the reverend pastor of the English episcopal church in Rotterdam, to whom I was indebted for many acts of kind attention.

The churches of the established religion in Rotterdam were four in number. I understood that they were served by eleven ministers, whose stipends were paid out of the city treasury, and of equal value. I was informed, that there were two places of worship according to the usage of the Church of Scotland; besides which, there were congregations of Remonstrants, Lutherans, Roman-catholics, and Jews. The great church dedicated to St. Laurence deserves the notice of a stranger. It was built in 1472. The tower is a fine piece of architecture. I had a view from the top of it of the greatest part of South Holland. The day was clear; and I saw Amsterdam, Utrecht, Dort, the Brill, the Hague, Delft, and the ships at Helvoet. The interior of this church, like almost every church that I visited in Holland, is heavy and *sombre*. There is no end of the achievements which hang round the walls, and which are executed in a manner well adapted to fill the mind with gloom and melancholy. I took notice of a monument in the church of St. Laurence to the memory of Vice-admiral de Wit. I transcribe an epigraph upon a Dutch hero in the same church:

1

“*Hoc tegitur saxo Brakelinae aquoris horron,
Cui flamma et ferrum coëssit, et unda
maris; [jam, jam,
Fallimur an flammæ nunc evomit; adspice,
Ferreæ qui rupit vincula, rumpet humum.*”

The last line, says Mr. Peckham, “alludes to his breaking through the iron chains that were stretched across the river Medway.” I returned to dinner at the *Swine’s Hoof* with my head full of ships, canals, fine buildings, picturesque streets, churches, and monuments. I dined at the table d’hôte, where I neither relished the company nor the wine, an unusual thing at an ordinary in a first-rate Dutch inn. This was the first time I had reason to complain since I set foot in Holland, that the claret was bad. However, to make amends, the beer was excellent, which is not often the case upon the Continent; but I was informed that Rotterdam was in high repute for brewing good beer, which, perhaps, might be owing to the number of British families residing there.

In the afternoon I resorted for amusement to the French coffee-house, where my thirst for political conversation was sufficiently gratified. I found that the disappointed party strove to seek relief from their *chagrin* by turning the Coalesced Powers into ridicule, or by the most bitter invectives, according to their humours and tempers; and it must be allowed, that the inconsistent conduct of some members of the grand confederacy gave them too good a handle. I had some conversation with a wag on the disjointed state, as he termed it, of the Coalition against France. “Depend upon it, Sir,” said he, “the Coalesced Powers have no confidence in each other, and they will soon be at loggerheads.” In proof of which assertion he produced a letter, of which he read an extract nearly as follows, with an air of great burlesque: “The Emperor, to the great satisfaction of the Emigrants, makes conquests in his own name; the King of Prussia, in the name of Emanuel Swedenborg, for the benefit of the Illuminated; the Duke of York, in the name of his Royal Father; and Admiral Hood, in the name of Louis XVII.”

I have somewhat more to say of Rotterdam, which must be postponed till my next. Mean-time, I am, yours, &c. CLERICUS LICESTRIENSIS.

N.B. I beg leave to return my best thanks

thanks to Scotus for his letter, and shall take it as a favour if he will communicate, through any channel that may be most agreeable to himself, the information he so kindly offers. I certainly thought Holland a very pleasant country, and left it with the most pleasing impressions upon my mind of the religious and moral character of the inhabitants, more especially of the lower orders. I fear it may be said,

“*Hei mihi qualis erat, quantum mutatus!*”

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.
DON ALONZO d'Ercilla y Cuneza, enquired after in your last, p. 632, was son of an eminent lawyer, and gentleman of the chamber to the Emperor Maximilian. He was brought up in the court of Philip II. and fought under him at the battle of St. Quintin, 1557. His desire to see different countries led him into France, Italy, Germany, and England. Having heard at London that certain provinces of Peru and Chili had revolted from the Spaniards, he passed over the frontiers of the latter in a mountainous tract, where he carried on a long and difficult war with the rebels, but at last completely defeated them. This was the subject of his poem, intituled *Aracama*, from the country which was the theatre of it. It is distinguished by new and bold sentiments. The victor poet has shewn much fire in his battles. The warmth of the most beautiful poetry discovers itself in various places. The descriptions, though little varied, are rich; but there is neither plan nor unity in the design, no probability in the episodes, no decency in the characters. This poem consists of 26 cantos, and is too long by half. The author is insupportably minute and long, and is sometimes as barbarous as the nation whom he encountered. The poem was first printed in 1597, 12mo; but the best edition is that of Madrid, 1682, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nouveau Dict. Historique*.

Of Charles Rogers, esq. your correspondent, p. 632, will find memoirs and a portrait in your vol. LIV. 159; where it is observed, that “in the performance of his anonymous translation of Dante's *Inferno*, 1782, 4to, he chiefly attended to giving the sense of his author with fidelity. The character of a poet does not seem to have been the object of his ambition.”

In correcting the blunder in Mr. Faber's “*Horæ Mosaicæ*, p. 714, you have committed a misnomer in intitling them “*Hebraicæ*.”

Palæophilus, p. 720, will find an account of Dr. Arbuthnot and his writings, by Dr. Kippis, in the first volume of the new edition of the *Biographia Britannica*.

Memoirs of the early English poets may be seen in Cowper's *Muse's Library*; and in Phillips's *Theatrum Poetarum*, 1675, re-published last year, with considerable additions and improvements, by Mr. Bridges (see p. 542). E.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.
PALÆOPHILUS, p. 720, will find such an account as he enquires for, of the early and forgotten poets to the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, in the new edition of “*Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum*,” in one volume, 8vo, published by White, 1800. The second volume will contain those to the end of Charles the Second's reign.

The volume abovementioned includes accounts of more than 100 poets. F. S.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 12.
ACADEMICUS has killed the rod with some grace, and acknowledged his mistake of Sir George Baker's title; but endeavours to do away his error in chronology; but I fear to no purpose, since it sticks like a burr, which cannot be shook off, and when pulled brings the nap of the coat away with it.

Academicus, p. 510, says, “*If Regis et Reginae Medico*” be Latin. For the resolution of this doubt I refer him to Tacitus, p. 98, ed. Par. 1608: “*Eudemus amicus ac medicus Liviae*,” and to an inscription found at Rome: “*Ti. Cæsaris Aug. Ser. Celadianus MEDICVS OCVLARIVS*.”

Academicus is afraid he should have been flogged for using *disceret* without a case after it; but surely “*disce docendus adhuc*”—“*habet domi unde discat*,” would have saved him; and *cras amet qui nunquam amavit—Constructusque leget*; unless his Orbilius had exclaimed, as his scholar has done, *Psha! learn what, love what, read what?* In that case the proverb would be verified, κακὴ κόπρος, κακὸν αἶμα bad crew, bad egg.

As to *apis* being made masculine, it is not so; *quique* refers to Horatius and not to *api*. "Horatius, non ut fucus hæc facit, sed ut *apis*, cui (Horatio)," &c.—*Ohe! jam satis est**. EPIDUSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 15.

HINT is obliged to Academicus for his notice of him, and takes the liberty to inform him, that *discere* without a case is in Terence: "habet domi unde discat." This brings to our recollection a trick played by a noble lord on his tutor, in copying a dozen lines out of Ovid, and giving them in for an imposition. The tutor found fault with the verses, and insisted on his lordship's correcting them. My lord declined the task, and said, he could not make them better; then pulling the true pig out of his pocket, he convinced his tutor, *malgré lui*, that he was a bad judge of good Latin.

If Academicus will look again, he will find that *quique* refers to Horatius, and not to *apis*.

The defence of *caupo verborum* from Philostratus, so much in point, was never before produced by Toup, and is not at second-hand.

The learned author of the Appendix to Toup is not passed by unnoticed, but referred to.

HINT.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 18.

AS Academicus, p. 510, doubts if *Regis et Reginae Medico* be Latin, I beg your insertion of the following extract from Reinesius's inscriptions, p. 608.

"L. Aruntio Semproniano Asclepiadi Imp. Domitiani Medico.

"Tertius fuerit L. Aruntius Sempronianus Asclepiades.

"Imp. Domitiani Medicus quem reperi in lapide Rom. in via Nomentana prope D. Agnetis ædem effosso."

Academicus says he is of Oxford; but by his coming down, Mr. Urban, into your arena armed with a tomahawk, cutting and slashing without rhyme or reason, he looks more like the Oxonian in town, breaking lamps and beating watchmen, than a sober academick, instructing the ignorant, and setting the misinformed right. He has retracted some of his errors, which promises well. Unprovoked aggression, especially if savage, saucy, and sarcastic, should be at least in the right.

Yours, &c.

CANDIDUS.

* So say we. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 17.

AMONG all the plans suggested by the Society for bettering the condition of the poor, I do not recollect that any mode of relief on inclosures has been suggested. If I should premise that the principle of all inclosing acts has been the bettering the condition of the rich, I shall not be thought to exceed the bounds of truth, or to incur the imputation of sedition. By the rich let me be understood to mean lords of manors, and rich landholders, and under them not less rich leaseholders. Let us look round the metropolis at the late inclosures within 20 miles of it, and say whether the rights of the cottager and labourer have been justly commuted. In some parishes, perhaps, 100 acres have been set apart for their benefit in whatever way the parish-officers shall think proper; in others, their rights have been estimated at a value differing in proportion as it is the interest of richer individuals to purchase them for present contiguity, or the prospect of it. The pretence of inclosure for the sake of increasing the stock of corn for man or horse is entirely done away, when the tract of common fields contiguous to streets and houses is converted into grass land, orchards, and gardens, or it may be covered with tenements. And, as if every inch of *waste* land was obnoxious, you will see lines drawn to points, to include within some rich man's hedge every square or triangle or irregular figure of land by the roadside, which it was once in contemplation to have allowed the poor the use of to plant with potatoes or cabbages. It has pleased Providence this year to heap on John Bull abundance of every sort beyond his merits or his murmurs. But admit for a moment another year of scarcity, and where will there be found room to raise potatoes or vegetables for a poor family? Potatoes are now absolutely become a drug, hardly worth stealing. Every inch of ground as well as innumerable acres have been planted with them. Speculators in them have been completely soiled, and, it may be, discouraged from again cultivating them. Corn will certainly be diminished in the parishes alluded to, and the supply must be fetched from a greater distance. It is farther pleaded in favour of inclosures, that they substitute a computation for

utiles

tithes of every kind, and that they lessen the poor-rate. Experience must authenticate both these pleas, more particularly the former, which, perhaps, does not sufficiently provide for every contingency of improvement in the intrinsic value of the living or impropriation; for, if we consider tithes as rent to a lay lord, he certainly is precluded all benefit of advance or *fine*. It certainly were better for society and religion that there were no lay impropriations, but that we should "render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's." But how the poor are relieved by inclosures, which will not produce enough to pay the rates, is a paradox not easily solved. Let us suppose a parish where there is a partial provision, by the interest of money raised by sale of lands or timber properly funded and secured. This fund cannot increase in the ratio of the wants and distresses of the poor: and if it does, are the poor or the rich most benefited by it? If it be said the poor have a certain relief by this means, it may be answered, the rich have a more certain one; for less goes out of their pockets, or the poor are maintained for less than before, but, it may be, not better fed. It may be answered, that many, not absolute paupers, but small farmers, could maintain themselves by keeping a cow or two, or pigs, or poultry, on the waste. These men must now apply to the parish stock for relief, and with their maintenance lose their industry. It will be a very comfortable reflection to a rich landholder hereafter, that, in buying the common rights of the poor, he has bought their bread from them, as it may be an arbitrary or inconsiderable equivalent; for what is the equivalent to posterity for such rights which are indefeasible? It has been said, that the parish of A. being inclosed, many of the poor retreated to the parish of C, and that, on an inclosure taking place there, it was feared they would retreat to the intermediate parish of B; therefore, let us inclose that parish also. Whither, then, are the poor to make their last retreat? Do we not hear again the groans of the Britons to Ætius, the consul? "The barbarians drive us to the sea, and the sea back to the barbarians. Between these two kinds of death we perish by the sword or water."

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But what, says the historian, was the consequence? There was no help for them. Meanwhile a most dreadful and extraordinary famine oppressed the perishing wanderers, who found themselves compelled to surrender themselves to the bloody robbers for a little temporary support, while others turned robbers, and took their maintenance by force from the grasp of the oppressor. There is no invention which our countrymen will not push to excess. Inclosure is the present order of the day; and, however the present sunshine of abundance may beguile the mind, we ought to tremble for the clouds and storms that may succeed, and bring on the change we have already experienced.

Whatever conviction some have felt of the fatal consequences of large farms, inclosure for ever defeats the hope of reducing them. It is lamentable to see, whichever way one turns the reins, how many respectable farm-houses are falling into ruin, and must shortly be pulled down or tumble, because the landlord cannot or will not repair for a tenant on the original scale, but must add farm to farm till no land is left for any tenement so small as a cottage. For, however a few noblemen or gentlemen may be held up by the Society, for building comfortable cottages with suitable allotments of land for their labourers, believe one, Mr. Urban, who speaks from experience, the rich landlords, and even the rich farmers, who cannot do without labourers, will be the last to make their existence in house or land comfortable. And am I not borne out by cases in our law books, and decisions in our law courts, and those very recent, where overseers have been encouraged to connive at the non-payment of parochial relief by some who could best afford it? But, thanks to our impartial judges, such men have been made to bear their own punishment.

Those counties which are by natural situation open and level will hardly be gainers by the confinement of hedge and ditch contracting their space; but those which produce timber of any kind, which is in forests or hedge-rows, should be above all exempted from the havoc which the proprietor of an inclosure must make to reimburse himself.

Yours, &c.

RUSTICUS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.
PRAY do allow me to have a bit of gossip with some of your correspondents. I have just finished my evening meal, and I have nobody to talk to.

P. 689. In answer to James Gee, I have to inform him, that the Booke of Common Prayer, &c. mentioned by him, is not now used in any Episcopal congregation in Scotland. It was intended, in Charles the First's time, for the church of Scotland, when the attempt was made to establish Episcopacy. How that ended we all know. Mr. Gee will find many more differences in it from our Common Prayer Book than he has specified, because our Common Prayer-Book is that which was altered and fixed after the Restoration, and has never been altered since. He should have compared it, therefore, with a Liturgy of the same period. I do not find the word *presbyter* always used where *priest* occurs in ours. The phrase in the Rubrick is *presbyter*, or *minister*; and the word *minister* is retained in our books, and alternates with *priest*. In England, *priest* is an order in contradistinction to *deacon*. In Scotland the word *priest* is not allowed, nor even *presbyter* is used: the phrase is *minister*. But these *lana caprina*s made sad work in the last century.

Tell Mr. Gee to keep this book as a curiosity. It is somewhat scarce; but in catalogues is seldom marked at more than half a crown or three shillings. It is thus mentioned by Watson, in his History of Printing, "a scarce little twelves, for which my unconscionable bookfeller (in the *old* line) made me pay a dozen shillings." Watson is giving a history of Scotch printers.

"The folio Common Prayer-book, printed by Robert Young. I have with great pleasure viewed and compared that book with the English one in the same volume (*sic*), printed about the same time by the king's printer in England; and indeed Mr. Young's book so far exceeded the other, that there could be no comparison made between them. You will see, by that printed here, the matter furnished with a large fount, four sheets being *inset* together, a variety of curious cut head-pieces, *fruits*, blooming leucers, *jac-tations*, flowers, &c. You will see the compositors' part done with

the greatest regularity and niceness in the kalender, and throughout the rest of the book. The preman's part done to a wonder in the red and black; and the whole printed in so beautiful and equal a colour, that there is not any appearance of variation. But this good and great matter was ruined by the Covenanters for doing this piece of work, and forced to fly the kingdom." Thus far Watson; and he has not said too much. It is really a finely-printed book. The Reading Psalms, as your correspondent observes, are of a version of King James's Bible. I heartily wish that this were now adopted; and I have Mr. Reeves on my side in his late learned publication on the Hebrew Psalms. At the end of my copy is the poetical translation of the Psalms by King James, the whole in Alexandrines.

The "Psalms of David," &c. which Mr. G. is in possession of, are the common version used in all the kirks and meetings of Scotland. I am not certain whether the translators are known. Those who understand the original say, that the version is literal and faithful. It does not run, therefore, into the very best poetry, but is at least equal to Sternhold and Hopkins. Who would expect to find mention of this translation in the "Life of Dr. S. Johnson?" Yet Mr. Boswell takes an opportunity to speak thus of it in a note.

Vol. II. p. 367, edit. 2. "After looking at various metrical versions of the Psalms, I am well satisfied that the version used in Scotland is, upon the whole, the best; and that it is vain to think of having a better. It has in general a simplicity and *unction* of sacred poetry; and in many parts its transposition is admirable."

Is it not well that Boszy did not say this to Dr. Johnson? The latter would probably have answered, "Why, Sir, if it is the best, to be sure it is in vain to think of a *better*; but, Sir, how long is it since you have had the *best* of any thing in Scotland? No, sir, all your *best* must come here to be *lettered*."

But now we talk of Psalms, Mr. Urban, for I have done with your correspondent, have we any laws on the subject? These Scotch Psalms are "Allowed by authority of the general assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, and appointed to be sung in congregations and families:" and Sternhold and Hopkins

kins are "set forth and allowed," while the New Version has no sanction whatever. I see no law here enjoining, commanding that psalms should be sung in preference to hymns or other sacred compositions. Burn gives me no satisfaction on this subject. Perhaps some of your correspondents, learned in ecclesiastical law, will be able to explain it.

Sternhold and Hopkins I think so radically bad, that I am surprized they should be retained in so many churches and chapels. My church-going memorandum-book tells me that this version is used in the Temple church and in Whitehall chapel! St. Michael's, Wood-street, St. George's Southwark, St. Clement Danes, St. Olave Jewry, St. Dunstan Stearny, St. Mary Alderbury, and Christ Church, Newgate, and probably elsewhere. I may say there are important errors and imperfections of sense in this version: I may say of it what King James asserted with respect to Presbyterians, "it is not fit for a gentleman." And in the Temple church too, with Dr. Rennell for Master!—*Prophetic.*

P. 688 Bon. Nap. is surely too severe upon the *Muse* of Streatham; but certainly ladies ought not to expose themselves. It is a pity when one's retrospection shews nothing but a want of memory. We cannot cut down history into tittle-tattle; and what is the consequence of the attempt? The lady had got a lap-full of chips, and has forgot what trees they belonged to.

P. 719. Letter, by Plain Truth, on pews in churches. Every inducement that the poor can have to attend their churches is worthy of attention, for it is of more importance that they should go to church than stay at home; yet difficulties almost insuperable present themselves when we consider this subject. Your correspondent, for example, says, "a church is a building calculated for the inhabitants of a parish to assemble in." At first sight this assertion is passable; attentively examined, it is not consistent with fact. In the case of some of the parishes of the city of London within the walls, which are small, and can never be made larger, the church may be said to be calculated for its inhabitants. But when we go one step beyond the walls, what church can be mentioned that is calculated for more than perhaps a sixth of the inhabitants?

Let us look at the churches of Westminster (St. Giles's for example), or cross the water, and think of Lambeth church being calculated for 27,000 inhabitants (which, I think, was the population lately given in); look at St. George's with a population of 23,000; St. Saviour's, somewhat less, &c. &c.

Now if, according to your correspondent's advice, the pews were removed, and benches placed in regular order, with an economy of room, the question would be, whether the additional number of hearers would compensate for the destruction of privileges to which the more opulent think themselves intitled. The advantage I should think very trifling; trifling, I mean, when we consider how few the church would admit in addition, and how many it would still exclude. Model the interior of the church as you please, still you will find that scarcely any parish has a church calculated for its inhabitants; and hence the increase of chapels, which must necessarily be the property of those who can pay, and of meeting-houses of various sectaries; where, although there is something to pay, it is but trifling; some I have known accommodated for so low as a shilling per quarter.

The want of a place or places calculated to accommodate the inhabitants of a parish is, therefore, an existing evil; an evil for which a remedy has not yet been found, except in the building of chapels, but for which, I hope, the State will, when peaceable times return, devise some adequate provision. We all know how the act for the 50 new churches was evaded; I think I may use the word *evaded* without disrespect. The munificence of Queen Anne certainly meant that 50 new churches should be built; but of the 50, how many were old churches rebuilt? This was certainly doing good; but it was not the good that was intended, not all the good that might have been done.

A little more, Mr Urban, if you please, on the subject of churches. Although the opulent part of our parishes, who can boast of "my pew," are thus highly privileged, it is pretty notorious that they are not very regular in their attendance; I would humbly propose, therefore, that in all cases of absence their places be supplied by others; and, to prevent all reasonable ground of complaint, let their pews remain

812 Church Pews.—Improvements in Harwood's Classics. [Sept.

remain shut until a particular part of the service, the end of the Lessons, perhaps, and then be opened to any persons of *decent* appearance*. This, I think, the incumbent ought to enjoin: but it would give offence! To some, perhaps, it might; but where people do not bring a truly Christian spirit into a church, it would be better for themselves as well as others if they carried a spirit of another kind any where else.

This pew-system, however, is not without its uses. Among others, it has created employment for a description of persons called pew-openers. There is somewhat in this which I like; because they are mostly females of good reputation, but decayed circumstances; yet, unfortunately, what was intended as a competence has proved with some of these ladies the cause of as much *hauteur* as can ever be displayed by their customers. I am confidently informed of one who makes above 150l. a year by her *range*, which is the body of a church of no great dimensions in the city, but very much crowded. The airs which this lady gives herself afford the parish no little room for anecdote. And I can remember when the prices of admission to the gallery-pews of a certain church, which then had a very *populous* preacher, were regularly fixed at 6d. 3d. and 2d. *per* head. All this is abuse; but it is abuse within the power of the incumbent to rectify. Every encouragement, nay, in some respects, a preference, should be given to *strangers*; they may return again, they may, as Dr. Johnson admirably says, "become first regular, and then pious;" and it would be a delightful circumstance to record, that

"They who came to scoff, remain'd to pray."

Hoping you will excuse this desultory after-supper epistle, I remain, Sir,
Yours, &c. SECUNDER.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 4.

I PERFECTLY coincide in your Bristol correspondent's opinion in the nature of the improvements intended by his hint to be introduced in a future edition of Harwood's "View of the principal editions of the Greek and Roman Classics;" and can assure him, that a learned and well-known literary character, residing at Liverpool, is at

* This is the practice in St. Brude's, and some other churches. EDIT.

the present hour employed on that work, the enlargement of which will remove at the same time the necessity of translating De Bure's "Bibliographie," and Osmont's "Dictionnaire de Livres rare & singuliers." That gentleman has consulted an immensity of priced sale-catalogues; and, if I remember right, is reducing the whole to index order; and, as he is conversant with those authors in their own form of speech, much judicious criticism may be reasonably expected. A slavish adherence, however, to the booksellers' opinion of the value of any singular edition, it is to be hoped, will be dispensed with, as that might retard the publication without materially improving it.

H. LEMOINE.

Mr. URBAN, *Pater-noster Row, Sept. 6.*

IT is now several months since I learned that Dr. Harwood's "View of the Editions of the Classics" was preparing for the press; and, I think, it would be very much serving the cause of that work if gentlemen, who are in the possession of rare, old, or singular works of Greek or Latin learning, would communicate descriptions of them to the publick through the medium of your useful Miscellany. It would also be a great addition if an article of the present state of MSS. was added. The earliest Missals, not omitting the *Toletine**, should have a place. The editor will find a rich collection of these in the third volume of the Harleian Catalogue, said to be compiled by Dr. Johnson, who succeeded Dr. Oldys in Osborne's service. The *Anas* will furnish abundance of anecdotes too. Many of Paterson's sale catalogues have judicious remarks. Some not to be overlooked in Pote's (of Eton) catalogues between 1756 and 1768. If the editor gave his address, many communications might be made between this time and the publication. In the early state of printing, many Greek authors made their first appearance in Latin, translated from mutilated Greek copies, even before punctuation was sealed, which would ascertain the rise of the intermediate points between the paragraphs. In Este's Journey through the Netherlands will be found an accurate account of the present situation of the earliest *Moguntine* works. *Æsop*, a valuable Greek writer, and early

* Re-published by Leslie at Rome, in folio, 1755.

printed,

printed, is not noticed by Harwood; neither is Kempis, a Latin Catholic classic. Might not *Thuanus à Buckley* be distinguished as a good classic? The Latin Psalter is a school book at St. Omer's, and, as well as Buchanan's *Psalmi*, deserves notice. Duport's Greek Version is esteemed. The dispute between Benson and Ruddiman, relative to the merits of A. Johnston's Version, has given consequence to both Scottish Latinists. *Le Long's Biblioth. Sacra*, 2 vols. fol. and his curious Dissertation upon Polyglott Bibles should not be forgot. A word to the wise is sufficient.

AN OLD BOOKSELLER.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 15.

THE pope's eye, I thought it had been well understood, is derived from *papa*; which seems originally to have denoted that part of the *fat* of the victim separated from the thigh in sacrificing; and in process of time the *priest* who sacrificed.

I agree that most of the particulars intimated by your correspondent Bibliophilus, from Bristol, p. 714, would be improvements in Harwood's "*View of the Classics*;" and I am very glad a new edition of that useful work, enlarged (and where necessary, I hope, corrected), is likely to come out. At the same time, I trust it will not be mutilated, the too frequent practice, to make room for insertions.

The book is small, and would admit of considerable enlargement without inconvenience.

Beside the additions proposed by your correspondent, I had drawn up, some years back, a plan, a copy of which I have given to a friend, and my own I have inclos'd, for comprehending in one volume, and not a very large one, a general view of the best editions of the most useful and interesting books in general. The subjoin'd table will convey an idea of what improvement I imagine might be made without much difficulty. I have inserted in my table (as in the plan I mention'd I think I had) articles which he also has recommended. The merit of an edition should be shortly express'd in words; to attempt to convey it by order of arrangement would disturb the *chronological* order.

Would you recommend to your correspondents, who exercise themselves in Latinity, to be careful of thought, diction, and quantity. Had

this been regarded, an Epigram on the Rose would hardly have been inserted; at least such an hemistich as this would have been avoided:

"*Fugit odore pædor.*"

Any communications concerning the new *Planet* would be acceptable to many.

C. L.

Additions proposed to Harwood's

"*View of the Classics.*"

I. Best editions of the Hebrew Bible; 2. of the Syriac versions; 3. of the Polyglotts; 4. of Bibles containing the various readings from MSS.

II. Of Hebrew and other Oriental Dictionaries and Concordances.

III. Of Greek ditto; of Latin ditto.

IV. Best editions of the principal Italian poets; of the principal Historians and other Prose writers.

V. Best editions of the principal Spanish and Portuguese writers in Prose, according to classes; 2. of their best Poets.

VI. German.

VII. Persian, Arabic, Indian.

VIII. Best editions of our principal English Poets.

IX. Of our best Historians; of our writers in Logic, Ethics, Metaphysics, Divinity.

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THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXXIX.

BY that part of the community who are ever waiting in expectation to catch the opinions of authors, either to receive information or entertainment, it is to be wished such literary labourers in the vineyards of luxuriant science, where every species of knowledge

ledge rises spontaneous at the calls of these sons of mental powers, would each confine himself to that portion of his culture which his studious onsets had first directed him to. I am but too sensible that I often step out of my given space of professional allotment, perhaps inadvertently; or my subject, which has so many sinews verging from its swollen body, may of necessity wander to those remote recesses in the dark wilds of recollected ills, where the causes for why I write were first engendered. Indeed I ever, to the stretch of my frail ability, strive to tread my purposed way. Thus much I presume; I touch no note in the scale of these essays of which I am not well acquainted with its true sound, from the simple unison, thirds, and fifths, to the half tones, semi tones, *discords*, *flats*, and *sharps*. However, these particles of sense, each in their *touch* of introduction, may, it is not impossible, have their due effects on the feelings of my readers; for this I chaunt my strain of intelligence and reprehension, as connected with the present state and the late alterations or dilapidations perpetrated on our national Antiquities. Readers, I say, are perpetually thrown into the most violent distractions at finding at every turn the composers of the pages they are perusing running counter to their own professed subject, and beyond which they can have no more pretence to be acquainted with, than I, were I to set about to decide on the merits of a Greek MS. or a Welsh pedigree, both of which branches of polite education I am totally unacquainted with. It would be an easy task to set forth a thousand instances in this way from the major part of the productions of the overloaded press; but let it suffice for me to remonstrate with those scribes who enter the expanded fields of Antiquity, where they set up as professors of incontrovertible determinations, which are to decide the beauties of our national architecture, its deformities, or its professional distinguishments, when they, from their several avocations, are rendered wholly unqualified so to do.

Is it possible for the gentleman farmer, whose whole time is occupied in the improvement of his land, employing the humble labourer, and relieving the wants of his distressed neighbours, to be competent to determine the *data* of an unlegended coin, or prefix the

British, Roman, or Saxon name, to a tumulus or an entrenchment? Can we believe the sportsman, who, only mindful how to start the hare or rouse the stag, will be accurate, should he enter on the illustration of an illuminated missal, by explaining its readings, and its historical, allegorical, and religious references? Or suppose the jovial companion, whose nights are run out in libations to the god of drunkenness, and his days lost in soporiferous inactivity, equal to the office of pointing out to our free and easy reliance on present things the solitary mounds of the former religious of this land; draw out the lines of their refectories, their dormitories; number out the hours they spent in prayer, in useful exercises, in charities; their frugality in their pittances; and the short moments they resigned themselves to peaceful slumbers? The soldier; shall we listen to hear him recount how daily he perambulates the cloister's endless aisle, to aid his pensive mind to muse on heavenly joys, enumerate the monumental tale, and how the noble forms which lie recumbent on their shield-surrounded tombs hold up their hands in suppliant attitudes; or dwell with raptures on those angel semblances guarding the heads of these sculptured relicks of our renowned ancestors? Must the gamester too pretend among this motley throng to give in his quota of communication, by telling over the names of those whose pious donations founded almshouses, colleges, monasteries, or laid their foundation-stones, which drew on them those myriads of objects that make our antient structures the wonders of the world? Yet more claimants stand up for credit. Are we to rely on the lawyer, who promises to lead us to those iron-ribbed chests, those treble-keyed treasuries, still abounding in our sacred piles, to decypher the mouldy record, make clear the doubtful instrument of ecclesiastical acquisition, whereby holy office may have its dues, and the badged mendicant his daily dole? Or are we to bow with implicit confidence to the academic character, who, descending from his hourly practice of every religious duty, his high superiority in his knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, his talent for disputation, theology, and logick, to hear him, with all the pretended geometrical precision of an architect, the subtlety of an artificer,

or the low cunning of their labourer, enumerate every particular that composes the professional list, from the foundation-stone of antient architecture to the very pinnacle of all her sublime perfections? He instructs us, that such a building is "Gothic," the workmanship "rude," the sculptures of fables "very well for the time," the ornaments "barbarous," their general proportions "incorrect," and their materials of construction wholly destitute of those necessary qualities either to give them *strength* or *durability*. Hear him descant on the lateral pressure of a barrel, or the geometrical elevation of an arch, of groins, feather-edged mouldings, squares, hollows, rounds, angles, equilateral triangles, tenons and mortice-holes, soffits and returns, sand, lime, and mortar!—Parallel.—I then a Greek MS. from the peculiarity of its letters; there my knowledge fails, never having been schooled to understand farther so noble a language. Just so it is with your collegiate expounder, who, by poring over technical terms common to architectural men, knows only that they are used by such practitioners for the mere uses of building. Thus far the comparison holds; but, losing sight of the plain inference, he retails the catalogue of *hard* words on every occasion, as though he had sucked in their real meanings with those preparatory studies which qualified him for those pursuits in life to whose service he was alone intended. "Let every man abide by his trade," however homely the idea, not the less true. I have my lesson. Reverting, therefore, to my present intents, I make known I mean to give in the following Numbers the result of a professional tour, in which I am still pursuing my marked rout, having ever in sight my constant object, the protection of our antient works, and an unconquerable desire to insinuate into the breasts of my countrymen that emulation to admire them with an ardour, to which they, above all other mortal endeavours, in scientific acceptance so wonderfully deserve.

To me it is a circumstance of extreme surprize to see stuck on or near the portals of religious worship advertisements for gentlemen to associate for "the preservation of game," with every alluring invitation, as if it were the first of all moral obligations. Ah! had I so strong and powerful a device to draw at my announcement the willing hosts,

I would sound them to another game, the preservation of the works of Antiquity. In such an association let the high-born, the affluent, and the brave, unite to shield those time-descending memorials of all their honours, in an age like this of general innovation, from the shafts of demolition: by them their names are glorified; and if they fall, so does bright honour in the desert wastes of ignorance and barbarism! True, there is a chartered assemblage associated for the "study of Antiquity," but not for the preservation of Antiquity; no instances are in remembrance of their having offered rewards for the apprehending of offenders taken in the act of knocking down, undermining, or new-fangling, any of our antient piles; we read of no punishments inflicted on the avaricious dilapidator, or the sacrilegious innovator;—no rewards and honours await such Antiquity "poachers," "unqualified" as they are to stand within the verge of so sublime a precinct as that which should guard the true sons of Antiquity. An ardent fire, caught from the remnants of antient splendour, animates the real Antiquary: he, when in his peregrinations, sees and feels the intellectual flame which can never fade. How exquisite then the labour! Englishmen, combine in one common cause, that of the cause of the interests of the Arts of your own country, so universally diffused over all our castles, cathedrals, &c. &c. Let foreign partiality subside, weekly held up by interested individuals in a few extraneous models smuggled from the models of the Heathen schools, as presumptuous competitors for fame with our National works. Englishmen, I say, come forward, and judge for yourselves. Thus determined, it is not out of the bounds of reason to surmise, that ere long the preservation of Antiquities will become as popular a cause of national concern as the preservation of "game," whose guardians are so intent on the destruction of unlawful night-rangers and unlicensed sportsmen.

As it is become a sort of rage for gentlemen of rank and fortune to make pedestrian excursions into the country, more especially through the Welsh regions, I may unblushingly own that, being desirous to enjoy so superlative a good as that bestowed by kind Nature, an ability to tread the teeming earth, which at every step gives such renovating vigour, I shaped my progress towards the Cambrian hemisphere,

sphere, intent on contributing my share of Antiquarian sentiments with those who on so many occasions have interested the publick before me. While such their lucubrations are squared by *one-sided* historical authorities, half-drawn observations, obsequiousness to general opinion, and braced up by that preventative powder of prejudice, to secure them from sinking into the errors of praising too much the manners of old times, made up by the ingredients sifted from the dust of the "dark-ages, blind zeal, ignorance, and superstition," that shewed forth the manners of our ancestors, I shall follow no other impulse than an independence of opinion strictly conformable to the rules of true description and the experience of my profession. I haste then to present my travelled stores for public approbation or dispraise, even as they may so deserve.

MONMOUTH.

Improvement has made its way in this town, celebrated for the birth-place of the renowned and warlike Henry V. and the residence of that extraordinary historian Geoffry of Monmouth, by some accredited, and by others (of supposed enlightened minds) wholly scouted as a legendary dreamer, and a fabricator of idle tales. I could discover but small remnants of the walls, only one gate standing on a bridge leading towards Abergavenny; a chaste and simple design, of much effect, and in tolerable repair, thanks to its own intrinsic worth of construction; from which cause, I conceive, it might exist to a distant period. People here with significant nods remark it *cannot* stand much longer. Of the castle a poor diminished spot remains, a part of the walls of a chamber, where the hero of Agincourt, the conqueror of France, first drew his breath. The proportions of this chamber shew an air of grandeur, and the decorations (from one perfect window yet in view) of the first degree of refined taste. This precious morsel, one of our historic honours, is as a pearl cast into the possession of swine, wholly indifferent to them, and considered as a place the most contemptible; for a part of its interior is fenced off into stalls for asses, and the rest of the space fitted up with ricks, dung, and offal! There are some of the buildings of the priory to be met with, among which a room is shewn where Geoffry took up his abode. Be this as it may,

the mode of architecture is of Henry the Sixth's reign, captivating from the appearance of a delicate and elaborate bower window. The other particulars are not very remarkable. Indeed, some 50 or 60 years back, these walls might have had more claims to notice, as now modern plasterer's work, sash-windows, square-headed doors, disguise the major part of the old work. As the beforementioned appendage to royalty is consigned to the vilest uses, so this monastic wreck is now become a receptacle to shelter certain objects of distress and poverty, with all their attendant ills of disease and loathsomeness.

St. Thomas's church, on the Abergavenny side of the river, is of Saxon origin, with additions in the pointed-arch style of workmanship; the whole well worthy to be visited: yet the unclean and unwholesome state of the building is really beastly and disgusting. Again I enquire, why is the Lord's house to be held beneath the thought of cleanliness, while in the meanest abode of man we in general find some attention at times bestowed to have it swept and aired? St. Mary's church is situated in the Eastern part of the town, and gives no more of the old building than a tower and spire: the body has been entirely rebuilt in the modern church way. The exterior has its parts compiled after the models of the Doric and Ionic orders, that is, as far as their architraves, entablatures, scrolls, &c.; while the interior, instead of carrying on these systems of embellishments by progressive enrichments, present me a complete ordonnance of the Tuscan order with all its appropriate attributes. This design can never evince either professional judgment or common-skill as an artist. In such a house of prayer I can overlook the "incumbrances" of pews and galleries filling up the aisles and body of the edifice, as truly consistent with such a specimen of modern art; but I can never consent to the indecent and unpicturesque allotment of the pulpit set directly before the altar (another modern refinement), or the surrounding so sanctified a place by the lowest and most irreverent part of the congregation, nut-cracking hinds, and profligate Sunday-schoolboys. In this way is the taste of the age exemplified, by novelty and confusion in architectural order, and by irreligious and profane inattention in a pile consecrated to the service of Protestant devotion. AN ARCHITECT.

185. *The Siege of Acre. An Epic Poem.*
In six Books. By Mrs. Cowley.

AN Epic Poem by a lady is a new epoch in the literary world; the first, as far as we know, in any country, for Madame Dacier's translation of Homer classed her with translators only. Whilst we do not withhold our assent to Mrs. Cowley's superiority in all the walks of the Drama, we did not expect to find the nerve and length of wing necessary to such an undertaking.

This poem is a relation of facts, and may be resorted to for grave historical information; but an epic poem demands something more than the naked truth; it demands the embellishments of a rich and vigorous fancy, and the aid of firm judgment. These are not wanting. Whilst a steady truth is kept up with regard to the real incidents of the siege, the reader is caught by unexpected flashes, which bestow on the narrative style the ardour of the lyric, fixing on every object to illustrate or adorn. It was good criticism when Major Budworth, in one of his works, denominated this lady "Fancy's favourite child."

One whimsicality we must notice. INVENTION is the great attribute of Genius; those who have it not lay anxious claim to it; but Mrs. Cowley, with a profuse hand, throws the gem away. In some prose animadversions on her own work she disclaims all invention in the formation of two charming episodes, because "they impressed her mind with a sense of real existence." Gainsborough, being once asked how he could paint countenances so very like the living objects? answered, that he could not help it. Thus our author seems to have drawn Iz and her husband, Elkanor and his daughters, because she could not help it. This is the very essence of the power of Invention in poetry, and of the power of Imitation in painting.

The poem opens gracefully with an apostrophe to Truth, invoking her presence, not alone, but decked and attended by Imagination. The business begins with Bonaparte's triumphant return from Italy to France; some strokes of humour here present themselves. The fleet sails from Toulon on its way to Egypt; a short but vivid account is given of the affair of Malta; and, on their reaching the Egyptian

shores, our poetess, full of the local situation, thus darts away:

"Queen of the South! thy cluster'd
mountains gush, [ruth,
Forth from their caverns floods and rivers
Seeking the sacred stream whose magic lave
Rid harvests burst from its descending wave,
From its thick slime sees bowers and groves
arise, [ful dyes:
The sands drink deep and blush with health-
The stranger-streams each gasping root
embrace, [grace.
And to the desert's edge push shade and
Each russet stem mount up, its buds unfold,
Its silver blossoms and its orbs of gold,
With dulcet acid swell the lemon's sides,
And through high myrtles force the emerald
tides;
Ascend with syphon powers the giant palm,
To roses otto give, and gum to balm.
Rejoiced, the liquid wilderness beholds,
And grasps glad nations in its shining folds.
In vain, fair Sheba! vain thy glutton Nile
Bade Egypt flourish, and her Delta smile:—
These came like pelts of locusts o'er her
fields, [yields,
Swarm'd o'er the fruits her sultry climate
Her orange woods, her citrons swell'd in
vain,
Or swell'd, invading legions to sustain.
Her humid fields of grain—the icy seed,
Which the fierce sun and burning dog-star
breed,
The plunging hoofs of cavalry surprise,
And as they pour along, the Summer dies."

After this example it is scarcely necessary to speak of the general harmony of the versification, or of the vigour of the language. Mrs. Cowley is undoubtedly A POET, and

*Cui mens diviniore,
Magna sonaturum, des nominis hujus
honorem.*

Yet, notwithstanding the just application of these lines to her, as impartial Reviewers we must grant that, in the poem before us, there are some careless lines, which, had she stuck a little closer to the maxim of the Roman who is above cited, her natural precision would have perfected. Nine years would perhaps have been too long to tie a lady down to the revision of one work, yet still a little time would have been useful. These are, however, but moles, and moles sometimes prove the presence of the sun.

We subjoin the sketch of Elkanor's two lovely daughters, who met their father (a Christian) as he was guiding by moonlight a band of martial youth to the defence of Acre, and, falling on his

his neck, strove to detain him from danger. Here we find also a dignified eulogy on the *volunteer corps* of Great Britain. Every volunteer in the kingdom ought to have it in his possession.

"Eudofia like a graceful palm appear'd;
In some young grove by skilful culture rear'd,

Her face was Grecian, and her silky hair
Dark as a raven's, when in midway air
His plumage intercepts the radiant day,
And throws it back a sable-shining ray:
Rich strings of pearl contrasted beauty gave,

As midst her braided locks they loosely
Her form was shaded by a thin cañon,
Her less'ning waist to silver girdles span;
The elder this. The gay Saphira's mien
Seem'd copied from bright youth's ideal queen—

Though now in sorrow sunk her lovely
And her flow foot forgot its lively tread.
Her limbs were rounded as by Parian skill,
And animation their fine outlines fill;
Her hair appear'd like streams of yellow light—

Not deep as amber, and yet more than
Which turn'd beneath her turban's fleecy round,

Both, an embroider'd kerchief, glittering,

The machinery of the poem is *that* which Nature and Science employed at the siege; no more. Visions, ghosts, dreams, and those other *blots* which encumber without strengthening the page, are disdained. No events are directed or foretold by preternatural means. Spirits are once sublimely brought before the reader, but not as agents, simply as observers; and this the Christian doctrine does not discountenance.

The two important *MINE* fights, *new* to the Epic Muse, are well described; and in one of those the *GNOMES* make a sparkling figure, though running from the terrific glare of day.

This work does honour not only to female genius but to the art itself. In the conduct and plan it stands boldly on its own model, *originality*, its pervading character. The similes, appropriate and of a lofty order, are, if we may rely on our poetic reading, unhacknied, in an age when it might be thought there was not a new comparison left for a poet to dazzle with. We were a little surprised at some *military* reflections, and at the clearnets with which a female mind comprehends the relationship between our modern implements of war and those used by the conquerors of Persia and Babylon.

We cannot help suspecting that Mrs. Cowley's *dramatic* talents have been of powerful aid to this poem. The discrimination of character is as obvious in "The Siege of Acre" as in her best comedies. Doiley, in "Who's the Dupe?" and Bonaparte in Asia, are equally free and decided. Amidst all the warmth of her patriotism, and her just admiration of Sir Sydney Smith, it is clear that she considers this man as a great character. His address to the officers in his tent, and the accompanying reflections (which conclude the III^d book), are masterly; whilst his personal feelings towards Sir Sydney are fairly made out to be an adjunct cause for the persevering obstinacy with which he continued the siege. We remark the judgment of the writer in not running, in any part of her work, into dialogue; though Bonaparte speaks, no one is found to answer him! How happens it that the British hero never speaks? We are told the effect of what Sir Sydney says, but never *how he says it*.

In the first book, representing Bonaparte's devastating march through Syria, and his carnage in cold blood at Jaffa, is the following beautiful burst of Poetry:

"O! glorious, wicked, virtuous, wondrous man,
Whose prototype no history can scan,
Whom to repeat shall future ages foil,
Monster! to baffle Nature wherefore toil?
Ah! know'st thou not that when she framed thy soul,
She bade Perfection seal the lustrous whole?
She bade! Religion raised its towering wing,
Sought the command, and with an upward Lest it complete, what Nature longed to see,
Who, trembling, gave her favorite planet,
So, when the storied Thetis flew to lave
Her goulke son in th' indurating wave,
One vulnerable tendon still was found,
One peccant spot—t' invite the deadly wound,
The peccant spot mock'd all her nation
And gifts divine were lost upon her heir."

The above passage is not selected as having a peculiar right to the distinction, for it is of *such* this work is composed. Its readers will perceive that the verse, though never touching on turgidity, is equally remote from that flat inanity (intended for simplicity) which seems forming a *sort of school* in our days, and which, being nothing better than *mean* prose, is divided into lines

lines of ten syllables, and then dignified by the name of verse, *blunk* in all respects, whether the ends of the lines *single* or *grate*. There is a noble aristocracy in poetry as well as in principle; and it is observable that these new innovators in verse are most of them of professed democratic principles in politics. We trust that, in the minds of the British nation, their politics and their poetry will be ever classed together.

We conclude our present remarks, observing, that a regular historic work, full of MIND, and conveyed in polished numbers, must be interesting equally to the students of history and to the lovers of poetry. The strikingly-modest yet forcible invocation to the *illustrious Bards* of England (in the opening of the last book) to snatch their lyres, and do justice to the grand events which fill the universe, must not be unnoted. But *where* are those illustrious Bards? In *whose* hands are such lyres to be found? The present is indeed a period full of wonderful event; and this mighty war has scarcely furnished so important a single event, in all its relations and consequences, as the Siege and Defence of Acre.

Ubiqve

Luctus, ubiqve pavor. VIRG. *Æneid.*

166. *Travels in the French Republic; containing a circumstantial View of the present State of Learning, the Arts, Manufactures, learned Societies, Manners, &c. in that Country.* By Thomas Bygøe, Professor of Mathematical Astronomy in the University of Copenhagen, late Commissioner from Denmark to the National Institute, and Member of several learned Societies and Academies of Sciences. Translated from the Danish, by John Jones, LL. D.

THOSE who wish to form a fuller idea of the present state of France than can be derived from the conduct of its Government to the rest of the world, may learn, from Professor B., that, in the essential article of education, the primary schools are so much neglected all over the country, though less at Paris, "that the rising generation may be said to grow up without any instruction." (p. 72.) "Time will prove whether it would not redound more to the advantage of the French nation, that the patriotic views recommended by the National Institute, in their Report 1798, should be carried into execution, than the conquest of entire pro-

vinces. Without instruction the rising generation will have to lament the fatal consequences of ignorance, immorality, and unbridled licentiousness." (p. 75.) In consequence of the Revolution every thing was changed, and even the best institutions under the monarchy were annulled, with the exception of the French College in Paris, which has undergone no change." (p. 76.) The Normal schools, however well planned, can have produced nothing remarkable. They were raised on a hasty and unstable foundation, and hence, in less than a year, they were dissolved. The present subsisting schools are, the Central, the Polytechnic, and those for the public service. (p. 80.) In the Central schools morality is passed over, especially as the public exercise of religion is abolished; the pupils are received into the three sections at 12, 14, and 16 years of age. Different teachers are still wanting in some of the organized schools. Collections of instruments and libraries are wanting in many. There are no teachers of the foreign languages to be found in any. Lalande, since his journey to Gotha last summer, confesses that the knowledge of German literature would amply repay the trouble of acquiring the language of the country, even to be able to read the books which appear in it. Morality and geography are not ordered to be taught in the Central schools. I have heard many of the best philologists in Paris complain that ancient literature is very little attended to, not to say quite neglected. In some countries it is prized beyond its value; in others it is depressed beneath it. Lectures are read in the Central schools, but no books are presented to the pupils, nor are they called on to repeat what they have heard. Of the commissioners appointed by the Directory to travel through the departments, in order to examine and make a report of the state of the Central schools, many were my friends and acquaintance, and they assured me they found these schools in a very indifferent state, even some of the teachers knew very little of what they professed. The commissioners say it was necessary that proper books should be written for the use of these schools. They lamented, at the same time, that, in most of the departments, the Central schools were little sought, and attended by very few. (p. 80.—95.) It appears,

appears, from other parts of the professor's book, that the professors are either in Egypt, or turned soldiers; and, while conquest and plunder is the sole aim of the governors, it is not likely the improvement of the minds of the governed will be more attended to than is requisite for the accomplishment of such views. The professor is of opinion, however, that, as soon as defects can be supplied, and proper regulations adopted, with the means of carrying them into execution, it is very probable that these Central schools, such as they are, will be found to be of great utility. (p. 96.) The Polytechnic school, in the former Palais de Bourbon, is a school of arts, is kept in very good order, and has a good philosophical apparatus, and a large collection of mechanical, hydrostatical, optical, astronomical, electrical, and magnetical instruments, kept in good order, and well arranged; two very large and fine chemical laboratories, besides two of inferior extent, and some mechanical workshops. The schools for public services are for the construction of roads and bridges, with a fine library; mineralogy, with a fine collection; geography, ship-building, artillery, fortification, nautical affairs, and mining. The medical school is well furnished, and chemical lectures are read by six professors in medicine and surgery; and an annual general examination takes place about the middle of August. The free school for painting is now rendered general for painting, statuary, and architecture. At the French college are professors and lectures in astronomy, geometry, theoretic physics, experimental philosophy, medicine, anatomy, chemistry, natural history, national and popular laws, history and morality, Hebrew and Syriac, Arabic, Turkish, and Persian, Greek, Latin poetry, French literature; but, as the latter professors are under the necessity of beginning with the first principles of language, they can make but a slow progress. The national museum of natural history, formerly the King's garden, is well supplied with plants, trees, green-houses, and orangeries, and menageries, living and stuffed animals, hortificci. Lectures are given in an amphitheatre by the lecturer in the centre of the floor below; but Mr. B. ascribes to the form of the building the difficulty of hearing him. The central museum for arts at

Paris, near the Louvre, or national palace for arts and sciences, is a building appropriated to collections in the fine arts of drawing, painting, and sculpture, where are the foreign pieces of art formerly seen in France, with the paintings and statues since acquired from Belgium, Lombardy, Venice, Rome, or other states, by conquest or treaty. Of the Italian paintings two catalogues have been published, and the managers have had the candour to acknowledge that some of these masterpieces of art are in such bad condition that they cannot be exhibited. This seems tantamount to a confession that they have been much injured in the journey, if not totally *abraded* and destroyed. In particular, it is known that an excellent portrait of Raphael, by Foligno, the Holy Virgin and some Saints by Bellini, the repast at the house of Levi, and the marriage of Cana, by Paul Veronese, St. Peter the Martyr by Titian, and several of the statues brought from Italy, have suffered greatly by the length of the journey. (p. 165.) The titles of the pieces mentioned in the two catalogues, with the names of the artists, and the places whence they were brought, fill pp. 166 to 192. In the great saloon or gallery of the Central museum, where the Italian paintings are hung up, are annually exhibited the performances of French artists now living, with those of their pupils. The statues from Italy are to be set up in the adjoining rooms.

The first observatory was that in Denmark, finished in 1637; next that at Paris under the administration of Colbert; that at Greenwich is the third. Perrault built that at Paris; Cassini had just begun to re-establish it when the building and instruments were greatly injured in the times of terrorism; it is now undergoing thorough repair, and to be new-furnished with proper instruments; but it does not appear that its astronomer is to be raised from the cellar, into which the Revolution thrust him. We pass over the professor's description of the present building and its furniture, and the compliment he pays to Messier, Delambre, and Mechain, as some of the most able and eminent astronomers of Europe, to whom he hopes may be added Bouchain, the adjunct, who has compared the astronomical observations of the Arabs, and Jaurat. Cassini has been driven from the observatory by

by the ambition, envy, and egotism, of certain other astronomers; and the observatory was offered to sale as national property, searched by Jacobins and Sans culottes more than once, and the instruments damaged, and Cassini had 183 maps of the Atlas of France taken from him. The foundry, built by Cassini, for casting the large astronomical instruments, has been turned into a cannon-foundry. Lalande has a very extensive correspondence with all the astronomers in Europe who have laboured to promote his favourite science; but it is admitted that he has lost some of his reputation in Paris, and that sufficient justice is not done to his merit. There is a board or bureau of longitude, on a more extensive scale, and with ampler powers, than that of England, and another of geography, or bureau de Cadastre; but the observatory is still inferior to those of Copenhagen, Greenwich, and Edinburgh. The National Library is open every day, except the decade days, from 10 to 2; and in fine weather 40 or 50 persons were there reading, and some ladies. Caperonier, the present librarian, reckoned 800,000 volumes. It is very incomplete in modern literature; for, since 1789, no new books have been added, not even French literature, much less foreign productions, of which several capital ones seem wanting; so that, in the midst of this great opulence, a kind of literary penury is felt. The national and other libraries have received considerable augmentation from the libraries of monasteries and emigrants. This is an easy and very cheap method of increasing a stock of books. The MSS. amount to 80,000, divided into three classes of Oriental, Greek and Latin, and modern languages. A collection of prints, and 60 volumes of remarkable transactions and events in the history of France, arranged according to the year or reign, down to the time of Louis XV. The antiques and coins are kept by Barthelemy and Millin, which last is remarkably attentive to strangers, and, every seventh day of the decade, has an agreeable party to drink tea at his house, where he is glad to see foreign travellers. He reads public lectures on archæology every second, fifth, and eighth, and is editor of the "*Magasin Encyclopedie*," and other publications. The shields of Scipio and Hannibal are hung up with the armour

of Francis I. Few of the antiques have been arranged; and Millin has been above three years requesting money to buy cases and shelves, without success. He is full of zeal and activity in his favourite pursuit; but complains that the study of ancient literature and arts are not only neglected, but totally despised, as unnecessary for forming a good taste and accurate ideas of the fine arts. A school has been instituted near the National Library for the modern Oriental languages, where public lectures are delivered by Langles on the Persian and Malay languages, by Silvestre Sacy on the common and learned Arabic, and by Bohenam on the Turkish and Tartarian. The library of the arsenal contains 75,000 printed and 6000 manuscript books, and formerly belonged to the Count d'Artois, and is open every first, sixth, and eighth day of the decade, from 10 to 2. That of the Pantheon, formerly of St. Genevieve, contains 100,000 printed and 2000 manuscript books. The libraries, paintings, natural curiosities, and instruments, saved from destruction after their owners were banished or put to death, are distributed in three depôts, and are arranged and distributed among the libraries of other institutions in Paris and the other departments. The National Institute is formed out of the Academies of Sciences, Belles Lettres, Inscriptions, Surgery, and Architecture; and, besides all their respective branches, includes logick, morals, and politicks, in three classes, in different sections. The National Institute meet on the first floor of the Louvre, now called "*Palais National des Sciences & des Arts*;" four public quarterly meetings, and the three classes unite and meet once a month. "Upon the whole, it cannot be denied that the National Institute of France is the first learned body in Europe." (p. 293.) It has a president and two secretaries, a library of 10,000 volumes, including all transactions and memoirs, models of various machines, and, among others, several fire-escapes, both for persons and goods, none of which had succeeded. The professor gave an abstract of what passed when he was present at the meetings; among the rest, a report concerning Lieut. Maindon's graphical method of ascertaining the distance between the sun and moon, in order to find the parallax. It begun with an historical relation of the first attempts

attempts made for determining the longitude. The whole written with great ingenuity; but a little national partiality still prevailed, and the very great services which Dr. Maskelyne has rendered in this business were not thought worthy of notice. That able astronomer, by his "Mariner's Guide," first contributed to promote and introduce the methods of distances among the English navigators, and first proposed the publication of the Nautical Almanack, and the requisite tables to be used with it, which have afforded infinite assistance in the calculation of the longitude. (p. 307.) The public meetings are held in the hall of the Louvre, which formerly belonged to the Academy of Sciences, is splendidly fitted up, and adorned with 14 beautiful marble statues of the greatest and most celebrated men whom France has produced. Under the monarchical government the Academies of Sciences and Literature had begun different works of importance to mankind, and which would reflect honour on the nation. They intended to publish the whole of the French historical writings, French and foreign diplomatic papers; a catalogue of MSS. in the National Library; description of arts and manufactures. These designs were interrupted by the Revolution; but every friend to science and literature must hear with pleasure that these important labours are to be again undertaken, and that the present Government will grant the supplies necessary for that purpose. The National Institute have nominated committees, who are to proceed on the plan of those who, under the former government, laboured on collections and editions of the old French historical writings, such as Brial and De Clement, the famous author of "L'Art de verifier les Dates." They are also to confer with Duthiel and Brecquigny, concerning a diplomatic collection. Camus assured the Institute that a volume of the old historical writings, collected by Brial and Druons, and another of diplomatic papers, collected and published by Duthiel, would be sent to press in about a month. The National Institute intends publishing a collection of Crusade histories, which are important monuments of the history of the East and West countries, from the 11th to the 14th century, from Oriental authors. They are continuing the ac-

count of the MSS. begun by the Academy of Sciences in 1785; had published four volumes, not only abstracts but many complete translations or originals. These are to be continued, particularly with such MSS. as concern the sciences, arts, history, and geography, beginning with Arabian and Persian; and a considerable progress has been made with a fifth volume. On the arts and manufactures the National Institute have already collected 297 papers. Andrieux, Jan. 4, 1790, read a memoir on toleration and the fine arts; and, after mentioning the conquest of Naples, concluded with a wish that it might not be long before the museums of Portici should be brought to Paris. Of 16 answers, in 1798, to the question, "What are the most proper principles on which the morals of a people can be established?" not one obtained the premium. The first volume of the "Memoires de l'Institut National des Sciences & des Arts [in three volumes], Sciences mathematiques & physiques, Sciences morales & politiques, Litterature & beaux Arts," was published Sept. 21, 1798; but the memoirs of each class are not to be bought separately. The professor inclines to compliment Laplace too highly when he says that he finished the fabrick of which Newton laid the foundation: for which he is properly animadverted on, p. 342, by the translator, or rather by his friend, Dr. William Dickson, from the author of the article *Dynamics*, in the "Encyclopedie Britannica." Lalande is engaged in a complete "Bibliographie Astronomique." The *Aerostatic* school in Meudon was established by a decree of the Committee of Public Safety, 1794, consisting of a director, sub-director, secretary, magazine-keeper, and sixty pupils, who are instructed in all that relates to the aerostatic science, particularly in such parts of it as may be directed to military operations. The balloons are made of thick taffety, woven on purpose, and are kept ready filled, for a number of soldiers, with an officer, to ascend on every fine day. After the general destruction of every monument of monarchy, in painting, sculpture, and medals, Gregoire ventured, at the risk of his life, to address a letter to the Convention in favour of the arts, and the fragments were collected into the little Augustine cloister; and the commissioners of public instruction,

edict, Oct. 20, 1795, decreed that a museum should be erected for the preservation of French monuments, and that the proposal of Lanoir, inspector of that museum, should be taken into immediate consideration. It was accorded to, and the necessary sums voted to carry it into execution. He proposes to arrange the statues, &c. in galleries in saloons decorated in the taste of each age; those of the 18th, 16th, and 17th centuries are already filled up with above 200 monuments, beginning with the Greek and Roman antiquities, the four sides of the celic monument found in Paris; in that of the 13th century are 28 monuments, some regal ones; in the 14th, 38, including regal, from St. Denis. In the 15th, 15 ditto; in the 16th, 53, including regal; that of Francis I. and his queen, in a separate chapel, successfully restored by Lanoir, according to the original design, which he had copied in his youth. While a student in works of this kind. That of Henry II. and Catherine de Medicis is restoring. Here are also the monuments of Cardinals Berulic, Richelieu, and Mazarin; Descartes, Marshal Turenne, Colbert, Louvois, Lebrun, and many busts. In the 18th, 13 monuments, including those of Cardinal Dubois and the parish-priest of St. Sulpice, with Death represented as a skeleton, in bronze, as in marble on that of Marshal Harcourt, besides busts and medallions of eminent men. Much painted glass is also preserved, according to centuries. Millin has been at great pains to travel over France, and collect the monuments most remarkable for design or execution, and has engraved and published 5 volumes. "What an awful sensation," says the professor, "when Reason has resumed her throne, to behold these trophies of the arts thus scattered and annihilated!" (p. 379.) But the professor is reasoning with madmen. We come next to the exhibition of manufactures, arts, &c. In watch-making, wherein are most praised a new and useful *echapement* (escaping), razors, artificial black-lead pencils, of a peculiar composition, superior to the English, different well-finished axes, cast iron healthy and economic stoves, tapestry, printed and woven, white earthenware, cotton, carded, spun, and woven, and plain and printed, different coloured cloths, the finest pistols, rifle-barreled guns and sabres,

the pride of the national manufactory at Versailles; different sets of new weights and measures; books on vellum-paper, by Didot, jun.; horn-plates for lanterns; tin-work; hand-mills; the stereotype-plates, and whole books printed with them; an engraving-lathe; metallic linen, and gauze or linen interwoven with steel-thread. Considering the convulsion of the times, and the number of artists and manufacturers enrolled as conscripts, the general scarcity of money, and the total extinction of trade, it is matter of surprise that any thing worthy of the public attention should be offered. Peace, the general wish of the people, will give strength to manufactures and agriculture, and contribute more to the real happiness of the people than the splendid but illusive acquisition of states and provinces, and the folly of disseminating the seeds of republicanism in other countries. (p. 398.) We have next an account of rowing-matches on the Seine, wrestling and horse-racing, and a procession of the Directory to the altar of the Genius of the country, and the ascent of a balloon, whence, at the height of about 130 feet, was thrown a small globe full of combustible matter, which set a wooden fort on fire. The professor had the good luck to get a place in one of the balconies, in company with Mesdames Reubel, Treilhard, Bonaparte, and her daughters, Simon and Recamier; the two last are bankers' wives, and justly famed for their beauty. M. Bonaparte is very handsome, more so than M. Fallien.

"Thomas Bygge is the eighth professor of mathematicks and astronomy in the university of Copenhagen, and for the royal navy, since Tycho Brahe; and his country is much indebted to him for geographical improvements, as well as his care of the observatory. His reflections appear to be dictated by penetration, impartiality, and rational discrimination. He approves, censures, or supports his judgment, like an honest, enlightened, and cautious man, who is a stranger to ostentation, and accustomed to profound views of science and human nature; and his work, though written in a popular style, and for general perusal, exhibits evident traces of the hand of a master." Translator's preface, p. iv. His object was to confer with the commissioners of the Parisian National Institute, and the foreign commissioners assembled with

with a view to establish a standard for the uniformity of weights and measures. - The roads in Denmark are founded on square blocks of stone, from 1 to 2 feet thick, covered with gravel. In Holstein the traveller is called upon, at every post-house, to tell in what manner he was treated by the post-boy. The rich Hanburgh merchants have their country-houses at Altona, which is a very flourishing place, well situated for trade. Most of the country-houses have electrical conductors, and the professor argues in favour of sharp-pointed ones, which, if they do not diminish, will not increase, the danger. The senator Voght has, at his extensive farm in Flotbek, a machine calculated to illustrate experimentally the phenomena of the tide in any place when the moon is in the opposite meridian of that place. He has also a threshing-machine, and a Scotch superintendant of his farm. The cottages of the boors on this side of the Elbe are built like those in Holstein, the door in the gable-end; the barn is in the middle, and the sides are partitioned off for the cattle, and one of the ends is partitioned off for the use of the family. Very few are found with a funnel or chimney, so that the smoke diffuses itself over the whole house. In the space of 40 years in Denmark barren wastes have been divided and converted into fertile fields; every peasant has his own farm, and builds his own house; bond-service has been limited, or altogether abolished; large farms divided into small ones; the chains of servitude are relaxed, and some peasants become the lords of that soil which they formerly cultivated as bondsmen. The professor rejoices in his small share, as head-surveyor of the Exchequer from 1765 to 1767, in the original execution of this important work. How this was carried into execution may be seen in pp. 24—29. It did not appear that the progress in agriculture had been very great in 22 years in Hanover and Osnaburg. In the territory of the French Republic on the other side of the Rhine the priests were forbid to keep the useful register of births, deaths, and marriages. The churches and cloisters were generally sold for a mere trifle, and the republic has profited very little by the sales. The French commissaries behaved with great politeness and attention to travellers. The

country still exhibits many remains of opulence and property in handsome trading towns and well-cultivated farms. The cause may be ascribed to the natural fertility of the soil, high cultivation, manufactures, and the many rivers and canals which intersect it, the Dutch navigation, and the quantity of provisions which it consumes; all which have enabled the farmer to dispose of his produce to great advantage. (p. 44.) At Louvain the university is shut up, the cloisters dissolved, and the Catholic churches almost all sold. The extravagant imposition of taxes in this canton was enforced, notwithstanding their complaints. Brussels is in a state of decay, and its fine buildings stripped and ruined. "It is no secret that the Belgians in general do not appear to be very well pleased with the new government. That country, it is well known, has been, for a series of years, the theatre of bloody wars, though it was very little interested in the success of friends or foes. Now the complaint is, that their manufactures are annihilated, and the sources of subsistence dried up. The complaint of the weight and the number of taxes is still more bitter; and some do not hesitate to say that they are double to what they were under the former government, and that they are unequally imposed. In the meantime it was the general opinion that no change or commotion was to be apprehended while the young men were not enrolled as conscripts. Experience has shewn that their opinion was well-founded; for, the first disturbances arose in consequence of the conscriptions being put in execution: so that the French were not content with the measure of human woe unless it overflowed, or with the effusion of human blood unless it was wantonly lavished." (p. 57.) Valenciennes has not recovered itself since the siege. The French villages will lose by comparison in the eye of the traveller who has passed through the neat and handsomer of the Netherlands. The first moment you set your foot in the environs of Valenciennes you are encircled by a host of beggars, so importunate that they rather demand than solicit charity. It seems that, shortly after the revolution, a number of the youths of both sexes engaged in the manufactures were thrown out of employment, and reduced to the necessity of living

the casual bounty of travellers. The villages are inferior, in almost every respect, to those of Belgium; the houses are built of common clay, and the furniture betrays recent marks of poverty. Some of them, however, exhibit appearances of prosperity and ease. Besides common corn, clover, horse-beans, and walnuts, are produced in abundance, from the seeds of which last they express oil. I saw a great number of boys and men gathering-in the harvest, which led me to conclude that those who ought to have been employed in that way were called to the field of battle. Three-wheeled cars or carts were used instead of four-wheeled ones, which in general are very large, and sometimes require from two to four, and even six, horses to draw them, whilst one or two horses will pull a greater load in the former. But I must declare, that, in no country I am acquainted with, are the poor working-horses treated with greater cruelty than in France." (p. 64.)

16. *The Sorrows of Switzerland, a Poem.*
By the Rev. William Lisle Bowles.

WE have had occasion to express our esteem of Mr. B. as a poet who may fit on the same seat with Milton, and, on a theme like this, he touches the lyre of Cowper. Persuaded, as we are, that the abuses and corruptions of the best-governed and best-constituted states had drawn down upon them that vengeance of which the French anarchists are the instruments, we cannot but be affected with the sufferings of these afflicted people, whom the simplicity of their rural and mountain situation would naturally lead every one to presume out of the reach of vice, and exempt from mischief. The benevolent mind cannot forbear sympathizing with distress of every kind, wherein it cannot make the close distinction between guilt and innocence, the subjects of both suffering together, until the great final separation. We could transcribe the whole poem; but must be content to commend for animation the beginning of the first, and for pathetic, that of the second, book.

17. *An Enquiry into the ancient Greek Game supposed to have been invented by Palamedes antecedent to the Siege of Troy; with Reasons for believing the Game to have been known from remote Antiquity in China, and progressively improved into the*
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Chinese, Indian, Persian, and European Games. Also, Two Dissertations on the Athenian Skitrophoria; and Two on the mystical Meaning of the Bough and Umbrella in the Skiran Rites.

DR. HYDE was of opinion that Chess was of Eastern origin, either in Persia or India, or between both. The present writer endeavours to shew that it was not invented *instantaneously* by any one man, but improved by different persons in different nations. He considers the Παιζμα of the Greeks, and the *Ludus Latruncularum* of the Romans, as consisting of the same number of lines, i. e. five. Both the Παιζμα and the Παιζμα were games of circumvention, which was effected in the former by skill in moving, in the latter by the throw of a die. The board of Palamedes was publicly shewn at Troy, and another at Argos; and an attempt is made to delineate it pl. I. fig. 8, consisting of five lines and five men, or pebbles, on them; between these lines was the *sacred* line in the centre, which this writer conceives to be a *square*. The offensive moves were of two kinds, either the temporary circumvention, where the pebble was checked between the *sacred* and any other piece from which it was withdrawn, with an expression, "I move my pebble from the sacred;" or where the circumvention of any pebble took place between two hostile pieces, and where the retreat of the pebble so inclosed was cut off, and it was taken.

A game similar to this, composed of a like number of stations, though differently disposed, with a square in the centre, was called Τειχισμος, the game of *Merrils*, probably more antient than the Παιζμα, if not the parent of it. The centre was called by the Orientals *Zindars*, or the *pound*, from having been used by the shepherds watching their *folds*, and in the centre of the Παιζμα Σημος, or the *sheepfold*; which last word, being used for the square inclosure, or railing, within which the images of the gods were placed, and thence the ιερον, or temple itself, the central space on the board, was named the *sacred*.*

Our author doubts, with Dr. Hyde, whether Palamedes invented the Παιζμα.

* The central mark afterwards assumed a political name of mound or fortification (p. 48—51.)

The *Ludus Latruncularum* was copied from the *Perlia*, but without the central *sacred*, though retained in the term *vallum*, and probably conveyed by the Roman soldiers to the Germans, who called it the "game of mounds," and, at last, simply "the mounds," *damme*, and perhaps *damen*, to play at it; whence the French may have derived "le jeu des Dames;" the Italians, "il giuoco delle Dame;" the Spaniards, "el juego de las Damas." "Among whatever nations practising this game the central mark has been retained, there have always been found along with it *the seeds*, as it were, of the modern Chefs; and it was owing to the Romans having departed from the original form of the *Perlia* that we became acquainted with the game of Draughts." (p. 19.) A passage in Plautus, *Pænul.* act IV. sc. II. v. 85, which has puzzled former commentators, is here happily illustrated.

Sy. *Profecto ad incitas* (sc. *calces*) *lenonem rediget, si eas abduxerit.*

"He'll hamper him in the end (of the game); i. e. he'll make him smart for it in the end."

Mil. *Quis prius disperibit saxo quam unam calcem civerit.*

Nay, more than that, "I'll win the game of him before he's made a single move;" i. e. he shall feel the immediate effects of my resentment.

So again in the *Trinummus*, act II. sc. IV. v. 196:

Ut ad incitas redactus—(sc. *calces*).

"How completely the game is up with him!" Alluding to no partial circumvention, but the final catastrophe of a general blockade. (pp. 20, 21.)

In Ovid's *Trist.* II. 477*, no mention is made of moving any otherwise than in a direct line; and from this, as well as his words, *de Art. Amand.* III. 357†, we may conclude that the pebble could retreat at any period of the game: and if this should hold good in the *Ludus Latruncularum*, it will also

become a general rule in the *Perlia*. (pp. 22, 23.) In subsequent lines Ovid describes the game of *Alveus & calculi*, played with dice, and nearly answering to our Backgammon, and also the game of *Merrils*.

Our critick has most happily illustrated the Greek inscription on an old gaming-table found at Rome, and engraved in Gruter's *Thesaurus*, art. "Christian Monuments," which "may be considered as the first Christian moralization upon any game; and, from an endeavour to make the relaxations of men subservient to religion, the custom of drawing moral reflections from the game of *Chefs* became afterwards common with the monks of the middle ages." (p. 31.)

As the *Perlia* declined into the *Ludus Latruncularum*, its downfall was completed by the mischievous invention of dice; and a mixed game called *Παιδιον* arose, constructed by the Orientals, as the foundation of the *Perlia*. The *Παιδιον* and dice appear to have been invented for each other; for, though the *αγρεσάλοι* were possibly known, as Dr. Hyde observes, from the time of the deluge, yet we do not find that the use of them was ever applied to the pebbles; nor would they seem to be strictly appropriate to the playing of this game. The six points in each quarter of the board were devised in order to correspond with the six sides of the dice. Thus the board of the *Alveus*, or *Παιδιον*, might not probably have been known before the invention of dice, because the *αγρεσάλοι*, or huckle-bones, were marked on four sides only, the top and bottom being left blank spaces. The *Nerd*, supposed to have been invented in the time of Artaxerxes Longimanus, 500 years before Christ, is somewhat posterior to the *Παιδιον*. "As the circumstance of the *Nerd* being first known in Persia could not have happened at any very distant period from the time of Herodotus, he may be considered safe authority upon this matter; and when he expressly tells us that the *Lydians* invented dice, and these form so material a part of the game of *Παιδιον*, we may be content to believe that the game was not invented in Persia, but rather travelled Eastward, from Asia minor, and perhaps was learnt by the *Persians* from the shepherd nations in the Levant." (p. 33, n.) Pollux de-

* *Discolor ut recto grassetur limbo miles,*
Cum medius gemino calculus hoste
perit. [priorum;

Ut magis velle sequi sciat, et revocare
Nec tuto fugiens incommittatus eat.

† *Cautaque non stulte latronum praelia*
ludat: [rit.

Unus cum gemino calculus hoste pe-
bellatoque suo pressus sine compare
bellat; [her.

Emulus, ut ceptum saepe recurrit

was the *Plinthion* a game "played with many pebbles, which has certain spaces marked out and inclosed by lines; and the *πλαῖσιον*, or board itself, is called the *city*, and each of the pebbles is termed a *dog*. (p. 35.) The latter name is retained in the Eastern games, wherein the division of the board agrees with that of the *Alous*, having 12 points on each side and 30 men. Dr. Hyde was probably misled by the resemblance which Pollux says the *Διασκελισμός*, which Hesychius says consisted of 60 pebbles, bore to the *Plinthion*." (p. 37.)

Our author proceeds to illustrate the terms adopted in the antient games, proving them to have been of pastoral origin, from the terms *πόλις* and *χαίμαστα*, cities and mounds, sheep-folds and houses, as the Roman *mandra* denotes. Hence the Athenians adapted the game of *Plinthion* as part of a religious ceremony, and an emblem of their antient pastoral state, and commencing their establishment in regular societies by the annual festival *Μεταστάς*, or *Μεταστάς*. Among other ceremonies instituted in honour of *Μινέρτα* *Stiras*, at Athens, it would appear that the mixed game of *Plinthion* had a place in later times, in allusion to the amusements of the leisure hours of their pastoral life. The game of *Petris* existing, with some variations, in China, must be equally attributed to some intermediate people communicating it to both nations. It did not come from Chaldaea or Egypt into Greece. The Chinese game is "a compound one, consisting of a combat of five soldiers passing a river," and representing the Chinese and Tartars. The king there occupies the place of the sacred mark, but removed from the centre to the end of the board. The Chinese assert they received this game from India; and certain it is that this connexion between the person of the *Ciang* and the sacred square is to be found on the board in use among the Persians resident in India. *Ciang* signifies a general; *Siang* an elephant; and so, among the Indo-Persians, the elephant is called *Phil*, which Bergier (*Les Elements primitifs des Langues*, p. 289) renders *cheu*, our author hazards a conjecture applicable to the size of the animal, and to the elevated pebbles, one being elevated to the rank of *Shah*, the other to that of *Phers*, or assistant

in council, and a third to that of an elephant. "From the moment in which the games appear to have been blended together we have as fair grounds for supposing that the game of Chess once existed without the pieces, as now characterised, as, from an examination of the actual state of the Chinese game, we might necessarily allow that the *Πιρμα* is still practised with the addition of them." (p. 70.) "I contend that the same number, 5, is preferred to the present day on the board of the European Chess. If the *Πιρμα* of the *Petteia* were but five, the pieces in the Persian and European Chess are no more. Their names are, 1. the *Shah*; 2. the *Phers*; 3. the *Phil*; 4. the *Asp*; 5. the *Ruch*; or, as we express them, 1. *King*; 2. *Queen*; 3. *Bishop*; 4. *Knight*; 5. *Rook*. The rest are but duplicates of the three last-mentioned." (p. 72.) The antient game described by Phardausi, in his *Life of Anushirvan*, in whose time Chess is said to have been invented, adds two *Camels*, which have been retrenched; and we discover in it, thus altered, the Indian *Chaturanga*, or *Chess*, or the *Four Kings*, described by Sir William Jones. Our author suspects that, after all, the Indians, who invented the characters of the pieces, and the moves at Chess, were not the people who brought the game to its highest polish, but that the completion of it was effected by the Persians resident in India. The rudeness of the second Indian game, the near connexion discoverable in it with the *Petteia*, the general adoption of the Persian names of the pieces by all nations, and the certainty that the Indo-Persians borrowed the name of one piece, and of the game itself, without understanding the true meaning of either, confirm him in his opinion. The piece called the *rook* signifies, in the second Indian game, a *boat*. The Persians borrowed it without seeming to comprehend the meaning of the word, and made it represent a dromedary; and, to solve the difficulty arising from the impropriety of the title, gave out that it signified *Ruch*, the *checks*, i. e. the wings of an army. "The traces of the *Petteia* are constantly evident in the game of Chess; we discover the five pebbles in the Chinese Chess, and the five pieces in the European game; and we have the double complement of five pebbles and five pieces in the old game of

of Cashmir; which *ten* were reduced to eight in the second Indian game, and these again were received into that of the Indo-Persian. This commutation of five pieces for eight becomes, as it were, a mere *numerical question*. And here we have need of an able calculator to determine for us. But it occurs that we have a specimen of *Pythagorean arithmetick* given us in Lucian (in Βιωτικῶν.); and, as Pythagoras had visited India, and conversed with the Brahmins of the country, he may probably aid us in our present enquiry.

Ορες α ου δουεις Τετραταυα Δεκα
εισυ και τριων ενολεις.

To use the terms of arithmetick, let us *multiply* and *divide* by two, and see what will be the *product*.

Ορες α σοι δουεις ΟΚΤΩ ταυτα
ΠΕΝΤΕ εισυ και ΗΕΤΤΕΥΤΗ-
ΡΙΟΝ Ενολεις.

"Thus what you conceive to be **EIGHT** pieces and **EIGHT** stations are, in fact, but **FIVE**; and the game of Chess, considered as to its original component parts, appears to be neither more nor less than the Greek Περσια." (pp. 77, 78.)

In chap. X. we learn that the communication between India and Europe, being carried on through the medium of the Indo-Scythians, the *Petteia* was introduced into India and Persia, and was probably inferior, in point of ingenuity, to that *second* Indian game of Chess described by Sir William Jones, as to the *Ruch* and other articles. This *second* game was probably borrowed by the Russians, making the *ruch* a *boat*, and introducing a *horse*. "The Chess of the Southern Europeans is a strict copy of the *finished* Persian game; but, as the Russians have admitted a part of the *second* Indian game into their Chess, it may be believed that this admired game was practised by the Russians some time before it was communicated to the rest of Europe." (p. 83, n.) "Since much of what he has adduced as proof upon this last head may be thought to amount to little more than probability," our author leaves "the first question, whether Chess was invented by the *first* intention, or passed through various stages of improvement? to the judgement of the candid and unprejudiced reader." (p. 85.) An appendix treats of the introduction of

Scythian rites into Greece. Among these may be reckoned the Σκιροφορια, in the month Skirophorion, the last of the year. Whether this festival was derived from Skiros of Salamis, who founded the temple of Minerva at Phalerus, the ceremonies and the race took place, at the Summer solstice; and there is every reason to believe that this festival was instituted in honour of the Sun. The original Umbrella was a *spreading bough of mistletoe*—an emblem of *night*—the *Marentaken*, or *branch of spectres*, in Holstein. Kevsler relates a singular ceremony in Germany and Gaul, that, on the last day of December, youths go about with the mistletoe, crying "*To the mistletoe!*" "*The new year is at hand!*" The Christians of Northern Europe fondly continue their reverence for this bough to the present moment; and they suspend it in their halls on Christmas eve (which is about the Winter solstice), as an emblem of the night which, for them, precedes a *new year* of Redemption*." (p. 100.) Theseus added to the ceremonies of the Skirophoria when he established the government of Athens, and collected the boroughs into one city. This meritorious event, though communicated in a general way, in the Ενοικια, was more particularly alluded to, as I conceive, in the Ορχηστρα, or race of vine-boughs, which was afterwards blended with the festival of the *Skiran goddess*, near whose temple he first made good his landing. The game of Pliinthion was also, on this account, encouraged in later times in the temple of Minerva Skiras, because it bore a double allusion: 1. to the annual course of the sun through the 12 *mandra*, or *points*, in the heavens, which it appeared, in some measure, to describe; and, farther, on account of the construction of the game itself, which was an assemblage of *παντα*, united in one Πλοια, and might therefore be supposed to represent the collecting of the people of Attica from their pastoral dwellings and their villages, and forming, of these collected numbers, the city of Athens. When Theseus appointed the race in addition to the Skirophoria, to commemorate the *free* election of the magistrates, he seems to

* Hence, in Ovid,

Ad visum Druidæ Druidæ clamare
solent;

which has been supposed a spurious line.

have conformed to the customs of the Pelasgi, or Hyperboreans, who instituted the *Skirophoria*, or procession of the *Umbrella*. The notion of the magistrates being elected at the *Skirophoria* receives further confirmation from the intimate connexion we observe between the *Umbrella* and the *Prytaneum*, which was termed *Σκιά*, or dome; and *Ερυθρον*, was the curator of the *Prytaneum*. Mr. Bryant derives *Prytaneum* from *πυρ*, and makes the *Prytanea* towers where the perpetual fire was preserved. "From the circumstance of the magistrates for the *Εκκλησία*, or council, being chosen at the *Skirophoria*, and the liberties allowed to the lower classes of Athenian women on this occasion, Aristophanes has formed his notion of the *petticoat administration* in his play of the *Εκκλησιαζουσα*; and I have no hesitation in asserting that the address of the woman to her lamp, at the opening of the drama, is no more than a broad and irreverent parody upon an invocation to the *Sun*, by whose presence the feast of the *Umbrella* was conducted, and during the celebration of which the poet has laid the scene of his action" (p. 121.)

In the second dissertation the author traces the veneration paid to the mistletoe by the Scandinavians and Celts; influence of the *Yule* upon the religious ceremonies of the Greeks; probability of the rites of the bough having been brought from Persia; solemn ploughing of the Chinese and Greeks; use of the bough in the feast of *Adonis*; allegorical meaning of the palm-branch in the Hindû mythology; *Umbrella* substituted for it, and as an aquatic emblem communicated from India to Greece; use of these remarks in the study of antiquities. "In enquiries of this kind we must, in a great measure, lose sight of the mythology of the poets, which furnished a showy and attractive kind of worship for the lower orders, but had little connexion with the religious principles of the more enlightened of the ancients; for, while the deities venerated by the vulgar were publicly spoken of, and even supplied buffoonery for the stage, the true religious principles of the Greeks were carefully withheld from the public ear, and were only revealed to the initiated in the *Eleusian* mysteries. They appear, however, veiled under allegories, upon ancient monuments of every kind; and

they may, generally speaking, be referred either to, 1. the attributes of the Deity, considered as Creator, Preserver, and Destroyer; 2. to the decay and reproduction of Nature; 3. to the cosmogony; or, 4. to the immortality of the soul." (p. 148.) "To the initiated the *Tree* and *Bough* enforced that main principle of their religion, the decay and re-production of Nature; the ancients even made the soul subject to their favourite scheme of alteration, decay and renovation, which amounted only to a very imperfect notion of its immortality; and every feeling mind must agree that the interest and pleasure excited in the sixth book of the *Æneid* is completely dissipated at the end by the disappointment one necessarily feels at finding the souls of the approved re-ascending from Tartarus merely to be doomed again to mix with matter. But Paganism, unassisted by Revelation, could go no farther. It was this particular doctrine for which the Apostle rebuked the Corinthians, in these powerful words: "*Thou fool! that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die!*" And when, in the grandeur of his eloquence, he proceeded to show them what was the real nature of that re-production, of which their notions were so pitiful and absurd: "*It is sowed in weakness, it is raised in power,*" &c. &c. &c. (p. 154.)

"The *Umbrella* conveys an idea of *Cosmogony*, borne behind the car of Bacchus, the demiurgic deity, the great first cause, by a female representing Night, or Chaos, from which he is emerging, accompanied by the great first cause, the *Pan* of the Greek,—*Πᾶν*, the deity who is all in all." (p. 156.) This writer conjectures "that the simple Pelasgic rites were the same as the religion of *Buddha*; and that the Bough and the *Umbrella* were the distinguishing emblems of that deity; and supposes the *Skirophoria* at Athens to have been of Pelasgic origin; for, the *Umbrella* was borne by one of the family, i. e. by a priest of *Boulas*; and *Bouta*, as we know from Clericus Alexandrinus, was a name of *Buddha*." (p. 165.) "The Phrygian or Pelasgic theology seems to terminate in the story of *Atys*; we see the first and second states of Nature plainly allegorized, but no mention is made of re-production." (p. 167.)

For the information and entertainment he has afforded we are much indebted

debted to the anonymous author, whose modesty ought not to conceal his name, which must and ought to be well known. We have thus gone through this curious piece of criticism, the former part of which is, in our opinion, better established, as well as more interesting, than the latter.

269. *Dedicated to the Jews. Observations on Mr. Bicheno's Book, intituled, "The Restoration of the Jews the Crisis of Nations;" wherein the revolutionary Tendency of that Publication is shewn to be most inimical to the real Interest of the Jews, who are not to expect Restoration to their own Land until they are, by the free Grace of the God of their Fathers, enabled to acknowledge his Justice, Righteousness, and Mercy, in their long-continued Dispersions, and in the Preservation of their Nation, against those awful Sufferings which they have endured under his righteous Judgements. Together with an Enquiry concerning Things to come; wherein it is shewn that the greatest Persecution of the Jewish and Christian Churches is yet to come, and seems to be fast approaching, and that this great Persecution will be the Means, in the Hand of God, whereby true Christians will be taught to love one another more fervently, to consign their Divisions and Contentions to Oblivion, and to unite in honouring the Jews, who will be restored to the Favour of the God of their Fathers.*

IN these times of free enquiry, which is an enquiry where the utmost latitude is claimed and exercised, without regard to reason or fair arguments, however speciously held forth and insisted on, it is the duty of every friend to Revelation to watch over the modes of such enquiry, as well as the results naturally arising from it. How greatly the restoration of the Jews has been mistaken, to what artful purposes such misapprehensions have been studiously applied, may be learned from these *Observations*, which appear to be the produce of an enlightened and serious mind, possessed by a gentleman whose profession rarely leads to theological investigations, and more rarely to investigations of such intricacy as the present. Mr. Witherby, for such is the name by which he addresses the Jews in a short dedication, was, till lately, a solicitor of no mean eminence in the city, and, since his retirement to Enfield, whence he dates his address, seems to have turned his thoughts to subjects of the greatest interest to all, but particularly to those who are draw-

ing to the close of a well-spent contemplative life. Mr. Bicheno, if we mistake not, is a dissenting-minister at or near Newbury, whether engaged in pastoral care or not is of little consequence; but, like too many of his party, his publications already noticed do not bespeak any valuable motive in his researches or publications. To the last of them, reviewed in our vol. LXX. p. 649, the *Observations* before us particularly relate. See also vol. LXVII. p. 853. Mr. W. on May 30, 1800, took up this book, intituled "The Restoration of the Jews the Crisis of all Nations," and had no sooner read it than he determined to publish his thoughts of the evil tendency of the opinions contained therein, little thinking, at that time, that it would give occasion to so many pages; but the importance of the subject, and a desire to guard both Jews and Christians from the destructive principles and opinions of modern enthusiasts, were his inducement to enlarge so much. (pref. p. vii.) "Faith and persevering patience are the specific remedies prescribed for the protection of the Saints against the greatest exertion of Antichrist, which seems fast approaching." (p. ix.) Among 24 propositions concerning things to come, conceived to be revived in, or deduced from, Holy Scriptures, especially from the revelation of our Lord Jesus Christ, are these: that a glorious superexcellent Kingdom will be established on the ruins of the four great empires which have successively ruled the world; but this destruction, which will so come on them, and particularly on the fourth, will be on account of the departure from the very end and intent for which they were originally raised up, and will not be universal. The opinion of Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. Mede, and Bp. Newton, and others, who have considered England as one of the ten kingdoms into which the Roman empire was divided, is considered, and hoped to be unfounded. This has been so well detailed and extended in our pp. 226—229, that we beg leave to refer to them, and proceed to state Mr. W.'s propositions, that Antichrist is not as yet either the Pope or the Turk, but composed of twelve several features in Daniel, the epistles of Paul, Peter, and John, and the Revelations. These features are, 1. Denial of the Father and Son; 2. Sedition; 3. Pride of heart; 4. Impurity; 5. Par-

4. Partiality towards the rich; 6. Scoffing at the word of God; 7. Forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats; 8. Self-exaltation and claim of divine honour; 9. Powerful signs, and lying wonders, the working of Satan; 10. The withholding cause considered. The Revelation confirms these features, and adds, 11. Idolatry and image worship; 12. The great Antichrist will be a great warrior.

Mr. W. considers the fall of Babylon the Great, the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth, as not having yet taken place; and the enemy noticed under that character, notwithstanding the intimate union there is between it and the great Antichrist, is yet to be considered as a distant enemy. Many circumstances concur to point out the capitol or capitols of the Roman empire as the great Babylon, whose awful fall is described in Rev. xvii. and xviii. In like manner as the denunciation of the fall of Babylon is two-fold, there appears great reason to believe that Babylon will experience a two-fold fall. The mystery of iniquity, the working of Satan, 2 Thess. ii. the spirit which actuates and pervades these enemies, is not a figure of speech but a reality. The origin of evil is traced to the misapplication of the free will of Satan. The reality of his power displayed, as exerted in temptation, seduction, delusion, domination, and destruction; and the great work our Lord came to perform proved to be to overcome him, to deliver mankind from his power, and to destroy his works. As the Church will have to endure greater sufferings, under the great Antichrist, than it even endured before, so will the Lord afford proportionate assistance; and great divine aid will be granted to some of the Jew nation to enable them to stand against his assaults; and the most conspicuous actions against him will be performed by those who have the high honour to be the descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. There will be a great outgoing of the Spirit, and the everlasting Gospel will be preached to them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation and kingdom, and tongue, and people, shortly before the most oppressive acts of the great Antichrist. The denunciation of the fall of Babylon will be a divine message, and a great aid to the assaulted servants of God. A more awful denunciation

than hath ever been made to mankind is yet to come, and will be enforced by the third angel, as Rev. xiv. 9—11. This most solemn and awful denunciation is the denunciation of a real and actual judgment, and not of a figurative nature. The great blessedness which will exist on earth during the millenium will be, in a great measure, occasioned by the ministration of holy angels, and by Satan and evil angels being confined in the abyss; yet he will be permitted to make a final assault against the saints at the close of it. The blessedness of the faithful among mankind, and even of the heavenly hosts themselves, is capable of being increased. The new heavens, new earth, and new Jerusalem, are not figurative but real, and are the high reward of the faithful.

Mr. W. reviews the expectations Mr. B. teaches us to form concerning the restoration of the Jews, the crisis of nations, which he conceives to be wholly unfounded, and to have a mischievous tendency; the Jews are not struggling for their *liberty*, or to be re-established as a commonwealth, nor to be converted to Christianity before they are converted to just notions of their own religion. Their first stage to the Holy Land is an humble mind; their second, ceasing to contend with their Maker; their third, seeking to him, to enable them to turn to him. In treating the awful subject, the crisis of the nations, the fall of the tenth part of the city will, on investigation, be found by no means to apply to the French revolution. If the renunciation of the Roman Catholic religion in France is so great a matter as to be recorded by the word of Prophecy, surely the reformation of the Protestant kingdoms from Popery was of equal consequence; and, in that case, many tenth parts of this ideal city had fallen before. But how will it be possible to unite the French and the Jews? or that Spain and France are most likely to have the honour of being the first to move in the restoration of Israel? "The ill success of the Crusade was owing to its being a premature attempt to remove the scourge, to destroy the rod, before the effect for which it was sent was accomplished. Are you not acting something like it in proclaiming a *Jewish Revolutionade* (for we must not call it a *Crusade*) against the Turks?" (p. 40.) Mr. W. shews how little cause there is

to fear or object to our alliance with the *Turk* or *Pope*; and defends Protestant establishments, in church and state, from the hasty charge brought against them*, joining them to the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical usurpation and corruption under every form, Papal and Protestant. He then states the danger of intemperate zeal, from the case of the Jews, the miserable enthusiasts at Munster, and the not much less so of those in our own civil war. "If churchmen" (says Mr. W.) are faulty concerning the expectations of things to come, it is, I apprehend, chiefly on the other side that they err, in having a disinclination to enter into the subject; for, though there are many and bright examples of the most conspicuous members of our national church being firm in faith, and bearing a noble testimony concerning things to come, and although their books have gone through very many editions, yet this I think may be allowed—that there are many members of the national church who seem to express a disinclination to the investigation of these subjects. I think they are wrong. Are they apprehensive that there are bad tidings? If so, the danger must be increased by their shutting their eyes; but, if it should prove otherwise, they are continuing under unfounded apprehension and needless anxiety. At all events, the word of God remaineth sure. "Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear." Rev. i. But how is it with that great body of Christians who *dissent* from the established church? There are among the Dissenters, especially among those of them who are denominated Methodists, evangelical and orthodox Dissenters, much piety, much zeal, much true religion. What more is desirable? I will tell you what I think is greatly to be desired. *Just expectations as to things to come*, just ideas as to the *nature of that kingdom* which the Lord will most assuredly, in due time, establish upon earth. Just ideas concerning these things are greatly to be desired; and also as to the *manner* in which these *things* will be accomplished, and as to the *conduct* which those who expect these things are by the word of God enjoined to observe and pursue in the changes and *agitations* which distress the world, and which they may, from time to time,

imagine to have a *reference thereto*. There are many who have not just ideas concerning these things; and you will pardon me that I class yourself among them." (pp. 50, 51.) "What has been the conduct of those men who have thus worked upon the expectations of men in times past? Their conduct has been uniformly seditious and revolutionary; and may we not, therefore, conclude, that the same seed, the same root, will continue to produce the same bitter fruit? And as to that agitation of mind, on beholding the contests of nations, which is, as it were, the hot-bed which produces these dispositions, Christians are taught to be upon their guard against these dispositions." (p. 54.) "Is there not a little ill-will manifest in your book towards those who are the advisers, and who are deputed to have the direction of affairs in this kingdom? Is there not a little ill-will manifest in your book towards those whom you term our learned scribes, chief priests, and elders? This must be thrown off, and there is no other way of getting rid of it but by following, in this way, not only the advice and admonition, but the example, of our Lord. Do you retort, and say, that Churchmen should set the example? that there is in us, and in that great majority of Dissenters who love and are friendly to us, a great degree of animosity and ill-will against revolutionizers, and all whom we deem revolutionizers? We acknowledge that there is in us a zeal, a *firm zeal*, and, in many of us, an almost *enthusiastic zeal*, against those opinions and principles which we think to be not less destructive towards ourselves than they are to those who retain and cherish them. But as to any hatred against the persons who are misled by them, I have good hope that very many churchmen strive against it and abhor it, as inimical to the positive injunctions of our blessed Lord, which say *forgive* and even *love your enemies*." (pp. 55, 56.)

With humble transport Mr. W. now approaches the Revelation of St. John, who was selected to tarry till his Master's coming in that generation saw him coming in his kingdom, saw the kingdom of God come with power. Christians in the apostolic age might form wrong ideas concerning the person of John, that he was not to die; but those expectations which were built on the words of our Lord were

accomplished.

* See also p. 72.

accomplished. Our Lord never taught his disciples to look for the day of judgment in that generation. But John beheld him in his glory, worshipped by all angels 10,000 times 10,000, and thousands of thousands. It was acknowledged that none in heaven or earth, or under the earth, was worthy or able to open the book which contained the divine decrees but he himself; and John heard the song of the most conspicuous of the heavenly host. He not only heard, but saw them. The Revelation is the great prophetic book of the Christian church, a summary of all events which were to occur, in which Jews and Christians are interested, from the promulgation of it, at the close of the Apostolic age, unto the final consummation of all things. (pp. 61, 62.) Those who add to this book, and persuade themselves they are among its most strenuous defenders, are most inimical to it, bringing to it, with minds heated by the surrounding agitations of the world, their prejudices and preconceived notions to it. "That blessed book deserves to be peculiarly called *his own*; that book which he came down from heaven to dictate to St. John, for the use of his churches. It is the book of the revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him, to shew unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass; and it is not only their great instructor as to things to come, but it is the *great antidote* against the heresies and errors which have desolated the church." (p. 318.)

Mr. W, in a remarkable manner, shews that the empires who have the most respectable foundation will be broken, because they have departed from the very end and intent for which they were erected (p. 76); and hence he draws those conclusions, in favour of the British empire, already alluded to; and he indulges the comfortable hope that others have cherished, and Mr. W's Reviewers are not ashamed to join in, not only of safety to our country, but of its being made a means of deliverance to others. Britain could never be considered as an integral part of the Roman empire; and the chief ground of our hope, as of Mr. W's, is from the mercy of God towards us, which has been peculiar and distinguished. Neither the Pope nor the Turk, in their present state, ta-

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ken singly or together, are the great Antichrist whose features are already enumerated, and who always is spoken of in Scripture as *one*. Mr. W. aptly compares him to the American aloe, "which lasts long, and does not arrive at its maturity until a long tract of years have passed over its head. Observe this aloe. It is surrounded with leaves, which are armed with thorns, and at their extremities they carry a formidable spear. So do the Antichristian heretical doctrines point their thorns and spears against and wound those who cultivate them. Some of its leaves are withered through age; so do heresies wither, and one heresy is frequently the successor of another, and the preceding *appears* to die away, but it is the same spirit, the same sap, the same nourishment, which cherishes them all. Observe its centre; it is as smooth as if polished; so do rising heresies bear a smooth appearance, to engage the eye of those who admire them; but the attentive observer can see the thorns in embryo, and he remarks the point, the summit of the plant, which hath its formidable spear in a perpendicular direction, as in defiance of Heaven, against which it points. So are there, in the midst of surrounding heresies, generally one most conspicuous, which appears more deceiving and deluding, and which the true Christian thinks to be, at the same time, more hostile against Heaven than the preceding. If he is not well instructed in the word of Prophecy, if he is not well informed concerning the nature of this plant, possibly he thinks that this is the very Antichrist himself; but time shews him that the point which, for a time, appeared lifted up from the centre, continues, for a time, in full vigour as a leaf, and, in succession, gives place to others nourished by the same spirit. But he who is informed in the nature of the plant well knows that it will assume a new appearance; that its centre will shoot up to many times the height that it has ever yet done; that it will be then at its full size, full, vigorous, and armed at all points by its surrounding leaves; that, when it has arrived at its summit, when it has there continued its time, it will be blasted and wither. And the Christian who is well instructed in the prophetic page well knows that the great Antichrist, who is yet to come,

come, will lift up his head far higher than any who have preceded him; that he will then be armed at all points, and have all his blooming honours thick upon him, but will then be blasted to his centre, and all his surrounding associates partake in his destruction." (p. 104.) "How is it with those who, in that day, have this feature most conspicuously upon them, denying the Father and the Son, the incarnation of our Lord? How is it with them as to the feature which we have also noticed, and which we will soften in this place, and merely call it a tendency to admire revolutions? I wish not to bring charges or accusations, and would desire to insert this paragraph solely for the use of those who are thus deluded, in the hope that, by looking in the faces of their teachers, and perceiving therein a complication of Antichristian features, they may come out from among them, and flee from the wrath to come." (p. 105.)

After happily illustrating the different features of Antichrist, our author comes (p. 125) to explain who it is that *withholds*, or opposes and resists, him, to mean that when "the remains of the Roman empire cease to oppose the great Antichrist, and become a part of his power, the miserable end of it approaches."

Mr. W. is of opinion, "the present gradual quiet and unobtrusive decay of the Papacy is no more like the fall of Antichrist, under the operation of the vials of God's wrath, as noticed in Rev. xvi. and xix. than the inundation of a town is like the general deluge, or the expiring flame of a consumed taper like the general conflagration. If language can be so pressed and tortured to serve a turn, there is an end to all truth." (p. 155.) He thinks the power described Rev. xiii. a power far worse than the Papacy; and he cannot trace the features of an ecclesiastick in either Rev. xiii. or xix. This part of the testimony of Bengelius remains firm, that the great Antichrist, in his greatest magnificence, is yet to come. (pp. 156, 157.) Bengelius explains the *Sea of Europe*, and the *Earth of Asia**, and the great

* "Any one, who has had his attention awake to such surprising occurrences as have arisen during the last ten years, and is attached to the word of God, will be able to form conclusions. The actions in Asia are most remarkable, whether they prove successful or not." (p. 309.)

powers to arise out of each, as *Leasts*. The first is neither an ecclesiastick, an emperor, a king, or a prince, when he first appears, but yet hath great strength, great power, great swiftness, a mighty appearance, and a boasting mouth. These qualities must and will attract general notice; many eyes will be upon him, and his good or ill success will be the general topic. But his career is not uninterrupted, and, his deadly wound being healed, he becomes the wonder of the world, Rev. xiii. The beast out of the earth makes a very different appearance, like a lamb with the speech of a dragon, and exercising sorcery and Satanic arts, and therefore called the false prophet, Rev. xix. 20; a great and successful negotiator. (p. 164—166.) But the beast, and the ten kings, and the false prophet, are not the only enemies under which Jews and Christians will have to suffer. There is another enemy, who appears as splendid as either: *Babylon the Great, the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth*. This Mr. W. cannot see to be Rome or the Papacy (p. 173), but a far more malignant power; and even if the great Antichrist should seat himself on the Papal throne, and be surrounded by the cardinals, he will be far different from the Papacy; for, instead of claiming his power as the vicegerent, the vicar of Christ, he will blaspheme his name. (p. 175.) "So great and conspicuous was the Antichristian appearance of this enemy (Mahomet) to the Christian name and cause, that there have been many true Christians who have testified that this is the Antichrist, and that Constantinople, and not Rome, is the great Babylon. Shall I contradict this testimony? I feel no inclination to do so; all I contend for is, that, if it is so, the Turkish power or the Constantinopolitan empire must and will receive a reanimation; for, the great Antichrist and the great Babylon do not expire through age and weakness; their awful end comes upon them when in the summit of their power, splendour, rage, and malignity. I am not aware that those who have taken the Turk for Antichrist have been directed to look at Constantinople by the clue mentioned in Dan. vii. If they have not, it is a corroboration that the Antichristian features must be sought elsewhere. (p. 177.)

"Bengelius" and the [Lutheran] prelate Roos† concur in a two-fold destruction of Babylon, and that Rome is this Babylon; and the latter is of opinion, that, after it has endured the first destruction, under the ten kings and the beast, it will, as the capital of his empire, be, in a great measure, rebuilt, and assume the appearance of a great and splendid commercial capital, which Rome has never yet done. Certainly the description of it in Rev. xviii. is not that of an inland city. It seems to me that the prelate Roos is right as to the two-fold destruction of Babylon; and that, afterwards, the great Antichrist and the ten kings will do that which was done by one of a very different character, remove to Constantinople, and make that the seat of his empire; and thus Constantinople will become Babylon the Great, and the successor of Rome in idolatry, as it became its successor in power." (p. 180.)

"Mr. B. looks with a complacent countenance towards the emancipated nations, who hate the whore, and are to make her desolate. From the general texture of his book I conceive that France, and those nations in which the revolutionary propensity hath been most conspicuous, are those to whom the term is applied. I doubt not but Mr. B. would have the candour to acknowledge that France was in his mind at the time he wrote it. But emancipation, real emancipation leaves the person emancipated at liberty to act and work for himself, without any other controul than the laws of society, of which he thus becomes an independent member. What should we say of the men who should pretend to emancipate a nation of slaves, and arm and lead them against the ancient freemen of the land? What shall we say if they were to arm them against each other, and employ them as their gofers and executioners? What shall we say if they were to form projects in which the blood of hundreds and thousands of those emancipated would be spilt with as little concern as water is poured upon the ground? It is not a favourable feature in the character of any one, that he hates the whore, and doth his endeavour, and has the desire,

to make her desolate. If the whore is the Romish church, and the French power which, in former times, was most conducive to the plantation of it, has now turned to hate her, and the hostilities it has committed against its power, and capital, and state, is the evidence of a disposition, an inclination, in due time, to make her desolate, what follows, but that, in so doing, they are acting the same part against the corrupted Christian church that the Assyrians and Nebuchadnezzar were, in their day, led to do against the corrupted Jewish church? and those who have been, and will be, thus LED to act, receive a commission so to do, or they would not meet with success. But *who* was it whom the Lord raised up and sent to scourge the corrupted Jewish church? Was it not, in general, those most hostile to himself?" (p. 183.)

The reality of Satan and evil angels is well argued p. 184—211, which are thus concluded: "The great enemies which we have so often noticed, the beast, the false prophet, and their adherents, will be raised and inspired by this malignant power, Rev. xiii. 2; for it is the dragon (Rev. xii. 9) *who giveth him his power, and seat, and great authority*; and observe, they have great powers by *delusion*; and I firmly believe, that no description of persons in the whole world will be so much exposed to their delusion as those whom I am endeavouring to convince of the reality of these things; and, if they continue to deny the truth in these things, surely there are none more deserving of delusion and destruction. We have already noticed the unpardonable sin bearing reference to this subject, and therefore we will not repeat it here. If a man turns a deaf ear to the Gospel, it is at his peril, he dies in his sins (John viii. 21); but his guilt is not equal to his who withstands and resists, and seeks to overturn, the cause of Christ. Great as is the guilt of this latter, does it equal the guilt of him who joins himself to the cause as a believer, who assumes the Christian name, and yet cherishes principles which tend to the subversion of the Christian cause? If these allegations are founded, what becomes of the Scriptures, which relate these things, if they are false? What is the character the Lord and his Apostles bear in the eyes of these mistaken men? What is he who pretends to do an act by the power of God which he doth

* A translation proposed to be published of Bengelius on the Revelations.

† Author of "An Illustration of the present great and important Occurrences by the prophetic Word of God," &c. 1797, 8vo (LXVII. 681).

doth not do? I will say no more. The beast and the false prophet seem to me to be materialists; and materialism is, I firmly believe, that which has led these men thus to assault a doctrine which is most conspicuous in the word of God." (pp. 210, 211.)

Mr. W. is of opinion, that, "at the present time we have arrived at the close of the ixth chapter of Revelations, and that the events recorded in the subsequent parts of the book are, in general, yet to come, notwithstanding past events may possibly be referred to in some parts, as in chap. xvii. 8;" but the length to which his work has run prevents his giving us his reasons for this opinion. (p. 213.) He considers the two witnesses as individuals, two divinely-inspired men, to be hereafter raised up. He pleads for attention to the Jews and the Jewish Scriptures. "In the church of England (as a churchman I glory in asserting it) the Jewish religion is treated with more respect, notwithstanding it is a Gentile church, than it is by any other church in this land; and may I not say, in the whole world?" (p. 224.)

"We are not to form our notions of the true Jewish religion from what we behold in practice among the modern Jews, or from the accounts we have in the New Testament. The true Jewish religion is a religion in which all the affections, the whole heart, is engaged, a religion of *exultation and triumph*, and will be so again; and the Christian religion will also assume a much more exulting and triumphant appearance." (p. 237.) The message of the angel, Rev. xiv. 6, 7, is not yet delivered; for, *the hand of God, the judgments of the Lord*, appear to be less observed than ever, and all is represented as depending upon numbers and skill, and the arm of flesh. (p. 241.)

"Much may be done, at the present time, with references to the great fall of Babylon, by our governors in church and state, by the ministers of the gospel, and something may be done in these things by all; and the great charter we have to work by is the word of God, for, whatever Babylon is described to be, that is the reverse of what we should desire to be." (p. 252.)

The destruction of this city not to be understood *allegorically*. (p. 266.) The failure of so many learned men, in their attempts to explain the number of days and of the beast, is not to be considered as labour thrown away; but, on the

contrary, as evidence of the great desire that has existed in learned men to understand these mysteries, and they have had, in a degree, a beneficial tendency, for thereby the subject has been much investigated, and much good has been done by investigating the subject. Instead of lamenting that they have not succeeded better, it should induce us to humility, increase our faith; it should lead us to look forward, and to expect that, in due time, greater light will be given; for these things are recorded chiefly for the use of those who will be persecuted by the *great enemy*; and we may rest assured that, when the time comes, in which they are intended to be brought into precious use, a right understanding will be given. (p. 277.)

In conclusion, as to the *signs of the times*, Mr. W. traces, in the French revolution, all the Antichristian features before extracted from Scripture. The distress and bloodshed which have proceeded from it is not that of a common war; it has had new and more horrid features about it. Since the days of Julian, who removed Christianity and restored Paganism, what Christian nation, what government professing Christianity, has wholly thrown aside its profession of faith in Christ as the Son of God? Other striking features are painted in strong colours; and the writer, considering our *corrupted* fellow Christians as being like the Jews, who were, notwithstanding their departure from the vitality of the Jewish religion, punished as the people of God, and with a view to their repentance, observes, it is not now a time for us to throw stones at one another, but to pray for each other. (p. 305.)

170. *Manuel de tous les Ages, ou Économie de la Vie Humaine; traduit d'un ancien Manuscrit Indien en Anglois, & de l'Anglois en François, sur la dernière Edition. Par Miss D. P.*

THIS excellent little Manual, which, at its first appearance in England, was attributed to Lord Chelmsfield, but was the production of the ingenious Mr. Doddsley, is too well known to need any encomium; and the motive of the present translator, "*la difficulté de se procurer des livres François, qui en donnant la connoissance de la langue tardent à perfectionner l'esprit*," is sufficient to disarm the severity of criticism, even if it had not the merit, which it certainly has, of being well translated.

L I N E S

INSCRIBED TO THE MEMORY OF THE
REV. WILLIAM BUNCE,
Rector of St. Peter's, in Sandwich, and Vicar
of St. Clement's, in the same Town.
(See p. 785.)

FROM Clement's venerable tower
That solemn toll declares
The reverend pastor's final hour,
The end of all his cares.

Responsive accents strike the ear,
The mournful tidings spread;
Another sacred fane proclaims
Its faithful servant dead.

And see the hospitable door
Upon its matter close!
They bear him to the peaceful grave,
His long and last repose!

Religion's sons attend the rites,
Their valued friend lament,
While she exhorts them to pursue
His path with fix'd intent.

Even though deceas'd, the preacher still
A silent lecture reads:

"In me behold the awful state
Which human life succeeds;

"Let the great truths I ever taught
My death impress anew;
For, oh! a year, a day, an hour,
May not remain for you.

"And aptly to the waning moon
Is this short space compar'd;
For, since its crescent last arose
My living voice you heard;

"Not as in former days it fill'd
These spacious ailes around,
But in the low and trembling notes
Of life's departing sound.

"Oh! may that 'peace' which I implor'd
Your hearts and minds retain!
Then shall my weak expiring breath
Your lasting welfare gain."

Thus the departed spirit spake
In fond Reflection's ear,
Whilst all his grateful people stood
Attentive round his bier.

And now beneath the altar-steps
In holy ground he lays:
If "he that winneth souls is wise,"
That wisdom is his praise.

Which, when "the heavens are no more,"
And all the dead shall live,
He, who the Sacred Text inspir'd,
Shall, thron'd in glory, give. W. B.

E L E G Y

ON THE DEATH OF MRS. HUGHES.
(See the Obituary, p. 767.)

WHEN vagrant clouds, to check
meridian glow, [main,
Sweep lightly o'er the bright ætherean

Shade urging shade with equal speed below,
In quick succession skim the flow'ry
plain;

Beneath some tree's refreshing boughs re-
clin'd,

With melancholy view I see pass by
The fleeting forms, and there, to grief
confin'd,

Return the gentle breezes sigh for sigh.

Thus, thus, I think, the race of men pass o'er
Life's unavailing unsubstantial round,

And those, who weep for relatives no more,
In their dark mansions shortly must be
found.

Life, like the shadow, hurries soon away,
Leaving no trace of having been behind;

But virtuous actions cannot thus decay,
Their sweet remembrance is not thus
resign'd.

Fast all our comforts, all our pleasures fly;
My dear lov'd parents both have thus
retir'd:

A father first requir'd the filial sigh,
And now a mother honour'd and admir'd.

Spirits of glory! that attend the blest,
When ye conducted from this scene of
care

My pious mother to the realms of rest,
Say, did ye find a purer spirit there?

One more prepar'd to join the heav'nly
quire?

With higher rapture warmer love to raise
(Assisted by the seraph's awful lyre)

The song divine of everlasting praise?

Perhaps thy husband came commission'd
down

To introduce thee panting for the skies;
Perhaps bestow'd the robe and golden
crown [plies.

That Heav'n's exhaustless treasury sup-

For those, like thee to Providence resign'd,
Whate'er his wisdom bids his children
feel,

Like thee, by fervent piety refin'd,
Pursue the right with unabating zeal.

Happy transition! not for thee I mourn,
Tho' much I lov'd thee, much thy
worth admir'd: [lorn;

The dart of Death no Christian makes for-
It gives the virtuous happiness desir'd.

Think not of victory, insatiate grave!

Think not, O Death! she trembled at
thy reign;

Devotion's ardor made a woman brave,
And made her smile complacently at
pain.

When o'er thy corpse I heard the rattling
dust,

I felt the peace religious thoughts afford;
I heard the voice that bid me safely trust

"The dead are bless'd, departed, in the
Lord."

Happy

Happy was I in having such a guide
When reason dawn'd imperfect on my
mind ;
Happy to find, when kneeling at thy side,
A mother's love with counsel wise com-
bin'd.

Still may thy virtues, ever dear, impart
Their wonted influence, tho' I feel no
more [heart,
Thy soft affection ; may they mend my
And lead me joyful where thou 'st gone
before !

MR. URBAN,

THE following is an attempt at a trans-
lation of a celebrated poem now ex-
tant in the Welsh language, written by a
Bard, named Thomas Celli (who flourished
some time before the Reformation), in
praise of the island of Bardsey, and to com-
memorate the 20,000 saints, who are said
to have been buried there. Should you
deem it not unworthy to meet the public
eye, in the dress in which it now appears,
I beg you will allow it a corner in your
useful Miscellany.

PARIS.

COME, to Bardsey let us go,
That sweet Paradise below ;
To the garden, Cambria's pride,
On the bosom of the tide,
Hourly, thither let us flee,
All its miracles to see !
Twenty thousand saints we boast,
Who were buried on its coast ;
There my days I mean to spend ;
There my crimes and sins shall end :
There the sconces give us light,
And the windows five most bright.
In that mansion of the blest
Let my aged body rest ;
Near the saints, within its cell,
Where our Saviour loves to dwell.
In that sanctuary ground,
Bones of holy men are found ;
Patron saints, of mighty fame,
Four in Bardsey we can name ;
Lleudad * first our abbot made ;
Then is Padarn's † holy shade ;
Next we boast St. David's dust :
Durdan last, surnam'd the just.
Blessed James from hence arose ;
Here again he sought repose.
In its crowded port behold
Pilgrims bringing gifts and gold ;
See the abbot, like the dove,
Gentle, meek, and full of love :
Him you cannot but regard ;
In the vineyard labouring hard.
And the prior, in his cell,
Reads and speaks the Latin well.
Angels both, or sons of light,
Come to bless our mortal sight.
God, in mercy, grant that I
On the ocean may not die,

* Laudrus, first abbot. † Paterninus.

Nor in Aberdaron rest ;
Where St. Hovwyn's name is blest.
Porthy Mendwy was the creek
Whence I sail'd, this isle to seek ;
When but scarce got under weigh,
Waves soon fought me, as their prey.
Storms and tempests now unite,
To oppose us with their might ;
And the wind and briny flood
On each tack our boat withstood :
Seas in deaf'ning thunders rise,
And assail the falling skies.
Bless me ! with what thund'ring roar
Waves on waves against us bore !
Saxon prancers * of the deep ;
Mountains wild, and vastly steep ;
Moving walls, immensely high,
Curtains black that reach the sky ;
Cattles huge, with spiry tops,
Dancing pillars ; Heavenly props.
Backward now we shap'd our course ;
Nor would dare the triple force
Of the Dead † and Grecian main,
And the Monvill ‡ with the twain.
When not far from Bardsey's shore,
Down the boat the billows bore ;
Then for Durdan's help I hall'd ;
And to Lleudad out I crawl'd :
Holy Durdan on the wave
Sav'd me from a wat'ry grave :
Thus to Lleudad's blessed land
Out I swam upon the strand.
In this isle I'll wait my death ;
In this convent yield my breath.
For the praises of my song
To these saints and holy throng §,
I no other boon would crave,
Than that Christ my soul would save.
THOMAS CELLI, circ. AN. 1460.

On the Invasion of Egypt by the French.

IN ages past, and Egypt's happier hour,
When arts and arms exalted her to
power ; [mad,
Vain of her strength, despising God's com-
With various plagues he smote this guilty
land.

* It is very common with the Welsh
Bards to compare the waves to horses or
steeds of war ; and, it seems, the Saxon or
English breed was as famous in those days
as in the present century.

† The difficulty of crossing the Dead
Sea is, I believe, here alluded to by the
Poet, from an opinion that prevails, that
such an offensive effluvia proceeds from it,
that no bird can fly over it, or man, or
beast, approach it without danger.

‡ What sea this is, I am at a loss to de-
termine : perhaps we should read Morfil ;
which means a whale ; and then the North,
or perhaps the Mediterranean, might be
signified, from the circumstance of Jona's
history.

§ The 20,000 saints, said to have been
buried there.

Say, what more heinous crime or dire offence
[censure,
Could rouse God's anger, and his wrath in-
still further to inflict severer woes, [those.
And curse with torments greater yet than
Th' infernal French! whose infamy and
vice
[lice.
Serpent blains, locusts, boils, and flies, and

Rhapsodical Address to AUGUST.

THINE are the treasures of the ripen'd
year, [welcome
Auspicious August! month now doubly
To long-pinch'd Poverty's expectant train;
To struggling Industry, and virtuous worth,
Wearied and worn with the incessant task
That dearth and dire necessity imposed!
Thy golden wand, like the celestial sword
That drove out Sin from Paradise of old,
Strikes terror to the vulture-tribe of Gain,
Who prey'd on Labour's vitals, and grew fat
[fly,

By dealing round starvation. See! they
And in Despair's dark den their hated heads
Hide hopeless;—for their harvest day is past.

Inspiring month! pre-eminently dear
To meditation and to sacred song!
Thy solemn shadows, as they steal along
The soften'd landscape, soothe the settled
mind

To corresponding soberness of thought.
The mist that veils thy radiant face at morn,
Or, at the dusky fall of dewy eve,
Thy yellow tresses bathes; the sunny gleam
That flows the richness of thy Princely
robe; [rouse

The breeze that, for a moment, seems to
Thy slumb'ring woods; the stillness that
succeeds; [ridge,

While, haply, rising o'er the mountain's
Like a huge buckler, bright'ning by de-
grees,

Thy moon her full majestic orb reveals:
These all conspire to shed a holy calm
Over the fetter'd sense, and fit the soul
For serious musing and sublime delight!

As the glad eye, on ev'ry hand, surveys
Thy reaper-train stripping the fertile fields
Of their rich burthen, how the bosom glows
With sentiments of lively gratitude [while,
To the Great Giver of all Good! Mean-
The best affections of the heart awake;
Each surlly sordid passion sinks to rest;
Benevolence extends her happy sway,
And hope, and health, and harmony re-
turn! T. S.

Dromore, Aug. 21.

ANACREONTIC.

GIVE me, boy, that golden cup;
Fill, come fill it, brim-full up,
With the bright Fatavian wine,
With the nectar'd juice divine;
For I cou'd gaily quaff a bowl
Larger as my capacious soul;

For know, immortal Gods! O know!
To Bacchus and the Loves I bow.
Haste, then, bring the rubied juice,
"Prepar'd for every social use;"
For to mirth I'll give the day;
Shine the banquet sweet shall sway.
Hence then, Care, thou fiend most foul,
Ere I drown thee in the bowl;
Hence, then hence, and far remove,
Whilst I toast the girl I love.

Now I feel a rapture fire
All my soul with sweet desire;
Now my mind, by magic fraught,
Aspires to every tow'ring thought:
Say, am I 'wake, or do I dream,
That now I feel such bliss supreme?
Bring, then, flowers of every hue,
Blushing roses, pearl'd with dew;
Such as glow on Hebe's face,
Such as Cypria's Goddess grace;
Such as deck, with myrtle fair,
The lovely Graces' flowing hair.
Let these in clust'ring wreaths be bound,
To shade my front and temples round;
For know, immortal Gods on high,
On earth none is so great as I.

Liverpool.

I*****B*****.

ON DREAMS. BY DR. CRANE.

"The slumber of the body seems to be
but the waking of the soul!"

RELIGIO MEDICI.

TO men awake this earthly ball
Appears the common world of all;
But when asleep, each man alone
Enjoys a world that's all his own;
Himself the sole efficient cause,
He gives to his creation laws;
For, when the body sinks to rest,
The Soul exerts her freedom best;
And having laid her charge asleep,
Her vigils she begins to keep:
Creative fancy then is ours,
Surpassing Shakspeare's magic power.
We deem the universe our own,
And, in the theatre sat down,
Encircle in its airy doom
Illustrious Chiefs of Greece and Rome:
We bring together on the stage
Distinguish'd men of ev'ry age;
And hear them learnedly debate
In terms that we ourselves dictate,
In a more elevated strain,
Than e'er our waking minds retain.
'Tis not Demosthenes, nor Pitt,
Nor Tully, who supplies the wit,
Our own suggestions we mistake
For declamations others make:
So when to Council we convene
Great Nassau, Churchill, brave Eugene,
Or Princely York, who now bears sway,
All that they do, and all they say,
Is ours;—for we the scene controul;
The ready prompter is the Soul;
Invention without study flows;
The mind in sleep no labour knows.

But when devotion warms the heart,
And of our visions forms a part;
The Soul, impatient of delay,
Wou'd burst its gross material clay,
And from this vale of anxious strife
Anticipate eternal life:
But, held in adamantine chains,
Resistless pow'r her flight restrains.
Thus, if we hold not, when we dream,
Communion with the Pow'r supreme,
To that extent the sacred pen
Records of many holy men:
Yet, certain supernatural powers
Inspire us in our midnight hours.
The Soul a thousand different ways
Her independency displays;
From which this inference is clear,
Her final station is not *here*;
But, like a traveller on the road,
She hastens to her last abode.

Let those who this dire maxim keep,
That "Death is one eternal sleep,"
Review with awe their gross mistake:
"Condemn'd for ever, if they wake!"

Exeter, Aug 20.

J. C.

MR. URBAN,

I DO not remember ever to have seen a translation of Hamlet's soliloquy into Latin verse. I have therefore sent you one; though I ought rather to call it a paraphrase; and hope it may not prove unacceptable to your readers. I have likewise ventured to add an Address to Hope. It is entirely original; and may, perhaps, be deemed worthy of insertion. W. H.

Hamletus hæc Secum.

PER rigidos casus, per tot discrimina rerum,
Vitæ ab insauis anteferenda neci *?

Estne homini melius luctum adversæque
per ævum

Fortunæ obstando spicula iniqua pati?
Aut potius semel ingentes finire dolores,
Et longo placidâ in morte sopore fuit?
Quin si luctus abest tandem post fata, nec
nullis

Post cineres restat mens crucianda malis,
Si coræ expertes tacitâ requiescimus urnâ,
Optatus cerè est omnibus iste sopor.

At simul atque anima in tennes discet, rit
auras, [cent,

Corporaque in tumultu morte soluta ja-
Non jam scire licet maneat quæ vita sepul-
los,

Nulli etenim nostrum fatâ futura patent.
Sævitiem quisnam ferret, fastumque tyranni,
Injusto vel quas audit ab ore minas,
Decepti augures miseros quis ferret amoris,
Et variis luctus vita quot intus habet?
Si procul autugiunt cum vitâ cura dolorque,
Si mors humani meta doloris erit.

* A proper distinction ought always to be made between *mors* and *nec*. They are by no means synonymous terms: *mors*, derived from *morior*, signifies a natural death; *nec*, from *neco*, suicide, or a violent one.

At mala nos rerum ignari majora timeamus;
Pæpetuas pænas pæpetuasque facies;
Sponte nec ignotam regionem audemus adire,
Unde iterum in terras non rediisse datur.
Malumus hinc tantos potius perferre dolores,
Quos decet in vita, sorte jubente pati,
Quàm requiem & letho fortes petiisse salutem,
Quâ neque certa quies, quâ neque certa
salus. WILL. HANBURY.

AD SPEM.

TU Dea, quæ varios ridet induta colores,
Immensi & relevas triste doloris onus,
Tu Dea, tu vernâ Zephyri jucundior alâ,
Tu Jovis æstivo mollior imbre, veni!
Te sine, languescunt morituro in corpore
vires,

Vitaque jam pondus, te perennite, perit;
Tu, Spes, adveniens depellare nubila mentis
Noscis, & oppressum dulcè levare tinum.
Tu Vati infundis vires ad carmina; Musæ
Auxilio gaudent, Phœbus & ipse, tuo;
Te duce, laurigeri scandit sacra culmina
Pindus

Vates, Castalias, te duce, tentat aquas.
Auspice te, longos solitus tolerare labores
Joculat Apellâ Pictor ab arte decus.
Prospicit hinc olim claros sibi Miles honores,
Victor & in bello parva tropæa * rapit,
Hinc ruit in medios ductor moriturus in
hostes, [cem.

Nec timet instantem, te com tante, ne-
Cernis, ut æquoreas Mercator iturus in undas
Nimbiferæ solvit vela serenda noto,
Impavidum haud rabies ponti Neptunia
terret,

At nata in mediis, te duce, tutus aquis,
Dum fluctus fluctum, dumque unda super-
venit undam,

Speratam præsens tu, Dea, reddis opera.
Te, Spes alma, colit peragrans nova rura
Viator, [iter,

Nilque timent dubium, te duce, carpit
Te duce, nubiferos transcendit fortior Alpes,
Q ærit & à patris distita regna focis.

Thyris ut ac illam deplorat voce M riam,
Soliciteque horas supputet articulis,
Auspice te, nympham absentem sibi fingit
& inquit [redia.

"Ej, age, in amplexus, cara Maria,
Si morbo quis tristè gemat vexatus inertis,
Tu requies auras, tu medicina mali;
Tu pia lugenti redivivum suggeris ignem,
Et properans tecum lætur hora venit.
Quis licet in tenebris ferrato & carcere
clausus

Ægis longa nimis tempora solus agat;
Auspice te, patriæ volat ad confinia terræ
Mente redux, Phœbi mox fructurus ope.
Delicias quot tu morienti infundis, et altis,
Te redeunte, animum quàm bene flamma
fovet, [nec;

Tu, Spes, tu melior, facis ut, mortalis temp-
Mens aveat superas advolvare plagas!
Rugby, Warwickshire. W. HANBURY.

* This word is often written *tropæa*, but improperly so; it is not derived from *τῆρα*, but *ἐκ τῆς* *verto*, "from putting the enemy to flight."

PRQ

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1801.

H. OF LORDS.

June 2.

The bill for a general Inclosure of all Waste Lands was discussed in a Committee of the whole House. The bill proceeded, clause by clause, until they came to the specific clause of inclosure; when Lord Herbert moved, that it should be with the consent of the Bishop, Patron, or Ordinary; which was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Jans made his promised motion relative to the Egyptian convention of El-Arisch, by moving, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying he would be graciously pleased to lay before the House by whose advice the instructions were sent to the Commander in Chief to prevent the evacuation of Egypt by the French.

Lord Howick said, the subject had been so often discussed, that it would be wasting the time of the House to enter into the discussion. He had already given the Hon. Gentleman his reasons for refusing his assent to the motion.

Mr. Nicholls thought, if the conduct of ministers on that occasion was wise, there could be no reason for withholding the names of the ministers who advised the measure.

Mr. Pitt observed, that he was not in the House at the beginning of the discussion; but, from what he could learn, the chief object of the Hon. Gentleman's motion was to learn the names of those ministers who had sent the instructions to Lord Keith. The Hon. Gentleman need not have troubled the House, as he was ready to state, that himself and his Right Hon. Friend, were the persons who advised that measure. He had put the Hon. Gent. in possession of the names, without the necessity of addressing his Majesty on the subject; and he was at liberty to bring the charge in any way that seemed most convenient to him.

The House then divided on the motion, which was negatived; ayes 32, noes 138. Majority 106.

June 3.

In the House of Commons, the Insolvent Debtors Relief bill was read a second time. Lady Abercromby's Annuity bill was passed, *unanimously*. The bill for allowing the landing of Portugal wine, and the Sugar Drawback bill, were also passed.

H. OF LORDS.

June 5.

Lord Harrington said, it was his intention to withdraw the General Inclosure bill which he had introduced, in consequence of the opposition it had met with.

Georg. Mass. September, 1801.

The Earl of Rosslyn, the bishop of Rochester, and the Lord Chancellor, repeated several of their objections to the bill, which was put off for three months.

In the Commons the same day, the Attorney General moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the Harbours Corps Indemnity bill.

The order having been read, Sir F. Burdett presented petitions from six persons, who had been thrown into prison, praying for redress.

Upon the question being put, that the Speaker do leave the chair,

Mr. Jekyll rose. He certainly did expect, upon a measure of this high and important nature, levelled at the dearest liberties of the people, that the Hon. Gent. (the Attorney General) would have stated some real solid ground for this bill, instead of merely moving that the Speaker should leave the chair. In place of that Hon. Gent. doing so, the House is referred to the Report of the Committee of Secrecy; but to that Report, nor to the information of the Committee, could he give the smallest attention or regard. The Attorney General had mentioned that there were precedents for this bill to be found in 1746 and in 1780, but those acts were totally different. The one was passed immediately after a most alarming rebellion, and the other was in consequence of the riot in London. Both these acts were after open and daring acts of rebellion and violence. The present bill is founded upon the notion that the people are training up to rebellion; but this he did not believe: he firmly believed, however, that the people were in general loyal. That there were disaffected persons who stirred up rebellion, he did not deny; but their numbers were small, and their efforts circumscribed. But was there not cause, and legitimate cause, for discontent? There certainly was. If the people were allowed their natural organs, they would speak legitimately to Parliament; but this they cannot do. The late ministers had arrested persons, not upon oath, but upon information; these persons had been in confinement for a long period; no charge had been adduced against them. After such an outrage upon the subject, these ministers come forward, with singular modesty, for an act of indemnity, and they tell the House that they are entitled to it, as they had not used the power in their hands with too much severity. Such an attempt merited the most severe animadversions of the House.

Mr. Hawkins Browne shortly noticed the arguments of Mr. Jekyll, and supported the bill as highly necessary.

Sir W. Elford followed on the same side, Sir F. Burdett argued at some length to

prove,

prove, that the Report of the Secret Committee was not in itself sufficiently well-founded to justify so strong a measure, as to put into the hands of his Majesty's ministers, or any set of men, the powers that they now called upon the House for, and which gave them an arbitrary discretion over the liberties and rights of the people.

Mr. Grey took an extensive range of the subject, and spoke with considerable argument and animation against the principle and provisions of the bill, which, in his opinion, was a bill to authorise secret accusations, and to encourage and countenance secret agents, spies, and informers. He denied, in the outset of his speech, that the principle of the bill, namely, "that a dangerous conspiracy existed," as asserted in the preamble, was a principle founded in fact. No such conspiracy, he maintained, did exist in the kingdom.

Mr. Windham, in reply to Mr. Grey, justified the measure on its exigence and necessity. Such practices, he admitted, were novel in the history of Parliament, but the conduct of conspiracies were also new and unheard of. Gentlemen were then called upon to meet disloyalty, treason, and revolt, under the various shapes and guises it assumed; and, were they tied down to the ordinary dispensation of the laws, he would wish to know how they could keep pace with men who varied their laws and constitution with the fashions, and who put them off and on as best suited their wretched, treasonable, and dark designs. He concluded a speech of great variety of sentiment, and force of argument, in defence of a bill, which the liberties, the rights, and tranquillity of the country, he said, imperiously and loudly called for.

Mr. J. H. Tooke said, he did not believe the leaders of the present Administration would follow the example of the last, because he thought there was a great difference between the situation of the persons taken up since they came into power, and that of those in custody under their predecessors in office. More attention was now paid to the state of the prisons, and no torture was permitted; but, under the late ministers, the most scandalous and atrocious cruelties were exercised: he did not say at their desire, but certainly in consequence of their culpable neglect. He considered the present bill as the *brief* of the Hon. member who brought it in (the Attorney-General), and a future peerage as his fee (a cry of Order! Order!). Mr. Tooke, in continuation, said, he wished to give the Hon. member his excuse: he would give him his justification, if he could. It was a fact, that, within the last 40 years, no less than 20 peerages had been showered down upon the bar. Within the same time, 10 millions of money had also

been showered upon them: this was an excuse for complaisance from that quarter. Flesh and blood, it was said, could not withstand such temptations. A panic fear had been lately entertained from the admission of the clergy into that House; but he hoped those observations would incline part of the House, at least, to view with suspicion any *legal* measures brought forward by the minister. He had always found lawyers ready to defend strenuously measures afterwards declared illegal. He recollected the case of a celebrated man proposing a measure in that House, and of his pupil rising in his place, and refuting it, on the authority of his own lectures; yet that measure (vote relative to the Middlesex election) was carried, and afterwards scandalously expunged from the Journal. This experience had made him so much despair of making any impression, that he had almost resolved to walk out of the House. With respect to the observation, that the gentlemen on his side would have "fixed laws and a moveable constitution," it was not insinuated that any laws, except those founded on eternal and immutable principles, might be changed and made to accommodate themselves to circumstances; but it was not to laws, but the maxims of laws, that the speech of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Grey) was meant to apply. Mr. Tooke dwelt some time on this latter part of the argument, and concluded with observing, that, if he had three lives, he would with pleasure lay them down, would it prevent the passing of the bill.

Mr. Tooke was followed by the Attorney-General, who was answered by Mr. Tierney and Mr. W. Smith; the Solicitor-General replied to the arguments of those gentlemen, when Mr. Tierney explained, and was followed by the Solicitor-General also in explanation. The question was then loudly called for, and a division ensued—for the Speaker's leaving the Chair 172; against it 38.

The Committee was then gone into, the resolutions agreed to, and the report ordered to be received on Monday.

The House went into a Committee, to consider of the duties payable on teas exported to Ireland.

Mr. Corry moved a resolution, that all teas exported from Great Britain to Ireland should pass duty-free. Agreed to.

H. OF COMMONS.

June 8.

Lord Hobart moved an Address to his Majesty, promising their Lordships entire concurrence in the establishment of a National Military Seminary; which was agreed to, *non. diff.*

The Commons, the same day, having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, The

The *Secretary at War* (Mr. *Torke*) moved, "that a sum not exceeding 30,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to purchase lands for the construction of buildings for the establishment of a Royal Military College, being the sum wanted for the same, for the year 1801." Ordered.

The *Secretary at War* said, it was in agitation to increase the number of soldiers' children to be educated, from 500 to 1200; and it was found that this could be done at a comparatively moderate expence. The sum of 20,000*l.* had already been granted; and it was now found that an additional sum of 2000*l.* would be sufficient to complete the necessary additions to the buildings, and the arrangements for the number proposed to be added to the institution. He said, the expence of the whole would not exceed the annual sum of 20,000*l.* He thought it was derogatory to the dignity of that House that soldiers should be under the necessity of contributing any thing towards such an institution; it was therefore intended that the sum heretofore contributed by them should be discontinued. He then moved "that a sum not exceeding 8,472*l.* 9*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for the purpose of enlarging the premises and otherwise increasing the Royal Institution for soldiers' children." Agreed to.

Mr. *Bragge* presented a bill for the more effectual recovery of debts due to the Crown, and for the better administration of justice throughout all parts of the United Kingdom; which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

June 9.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider so much of the act of 21 Henry VIII. as relates to the non-residence of the clergy, and taking farms.

Mr. *Dickenson* moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee, for the chairman to move for leave to bring in a bill to protect and relieve, under certain regulations, spiritual persons from vexatious prosecutions, by common informers, under the 21st Henry VIII. for non-residence.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* expressed his approbation of the motion; but, while he was anxious to relieve the clergy from the vexations they might be exposed to in consequence of that act, he hoped the House would keep in mind that nothing should be neglected to promote and enforce, to the utmost, their regular residence. He was also ready to agree that every discouragement should be given to prevent clergymen from losing sight of their sacred functions, for the performance of which they had been separated from the mass of the people; but at the same time, if they were to be permitted to devote a part of their attention to any other object, he could think of none more innocent, nor for

which they were better qualified, than the prosecution of agricultural pursuits. Neither did he think that unlimited discretion should be granted to Archbishops and Bishops with regard to residence: on the contrary, it was his opinion, that the cases should be enumerated in which non-residence could be dispensed with. He hoped, however, that the present would but be a temporary measure, and that a well-digested plan to regulate the more punctual residence of the clergy might be introduced, grounded on the ancient ecclesiastical policy, and the old established regulations of the Church. This measure (it was one of great importance and deep investigation) could not be taken up this session; but he hoped it would early in the next session engage the attention of Parliament. He was satisfied that part of the public money could not be better employed than in augmenting the benefices of the clergymen whose incomes are small.

Mr. *Whitbread* observed, that there was not a body of men that conduced more to the public good than clergymen. He thought they required some addition to their income; he meant such as did not receive more than a day labourer's pay. Whatever relief it might be thought necessary to afford the inferior clergy, he trusted the revenues of the church would amply suffice to afford it, and that it should not throw any additional burden upon the public.

The House, in a Committee on the bill for amending the West-India Admiralty Courts, voted pensions of 1000*l.* to each of the Judges of the Marine Courts at Jamaica, Martinique, and Halifax, provided they have been in office five years.

June 10.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after adverting to the extraordinary expences arising from the expeditions to the Baltic and to Egypt, the support of Russians, Danes, and Swedish prisoners, (which in the navy, victualling, and transport departments amounted to 1,686,871*l.*), moved, that the sum of 2,000,000 in Exchequer bills be granted to his Majesty, as a vote of credit to meet any probable demand upon the public revenue. Mr. *Addington* further moved, that 200,000*l.* be granted in aid to his Majesty, to be paid to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, on account of the Sinking Fund; 3000*l.* to the Trustees of the British Museum; 2701*l.* 9*s.* to the Chairman of the Committees in the House of Lords; 5000*l.* to the Governor and Company of Turkey merchants, trading to the Levant Seas; 3,500,000*l.* 3,000,000*l.* and 3,000,000*l.* making the sum of 9,500,000*l.* for paying off Exchequer Bills for the service of the year 1800; 10,891*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* issued in pursuance to his Majesty's orders, in consequence of Ad-

dress

referee; 827l. 12s. to Bernard Colbelyn, Esq. for extra services in auditing the public accounts; 528l. 9s. to Joseph White, Esq. for purchasing old houses for erecting a new Marshalsea; 800l. to Arthur Young, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Agriculture; 4000l. to the Sierra Leone Company, on account of their Civil establishment for one year; 2,500,000l. army extraordinaries; 600,000l. extra services in Ireland, on account of the army, for bread and meat.—These resolutions were severally put, and carried.

June 11.

After a debate of great length, during which the various arguments before adduced on the subject were repeated, the Indemnity bill was read the third time, and passed.

June 12.

The House of Commons was principally occupied on India affairs. Sir William Pultney moved for some of the Company's papers; which motion, Sir F. Baring argued, if complied with, would annihilate the Company's charter.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas were of a different opinion, and said, the publick had a right to be minutely informed of every thing relating to the Company's affairs. It was known that the timber of this country was not adequate to supply our great demands for shipping; and they hoped to see the day when our ports would be crowded with ships built in India; and those immense forests in that country, which were now useless, or burnt for fuel, rendered subservient to our defence and our commerce. The papers were ordered.

Mr. Dundas then brought forward the general state of our India affairs. He congratulated the House upon the strict friendship that now subsisted between us and the powers of that country. Since the destruction of Tippoo, and the annihilation of the French army, all enmity was subdued; we had not a rival or a foe; and he trusted he might predict long and universal peace in our Asiatic territories. One circumstance he had to lament, the largeness of the India debt, principally occasioned by the late wars; it was fourteen millions; but, by a proper regard to the manufactures and commerce of the country, this debt, he was persuaded, might, by the year 1808 or 9, be reduced to four millions. He then gave in papers containing a general and flattering view of the last year's revenues, investments, and charges of the Company; declared that, if his successors acted (which he had no doubt of) in the direction of the affairs upon the principles himself and coadjutors had adhered to for the last seventeen years, he would not hesitate to sugar the most glorious prospects for British India; and he hoped to live to see the day

when, cleared of every embarrassment, that empire should flourish in the proudest state of prosperity: he should then, with cheerful resignation, lay his head upon his death-bed pillow, and with his last breath exult in having contributed to the most important services of his country.

The resolutions, founded upon Mr. Dundas's statements, were all put, and carried without a division.

H. OF LORDS.

June 15.

The order of the day being read, and the question being put for the second reading of the Clerical Ineligibility bill,

Lord Thurlow rose, and, in a speech of considerable extent, replete with learning and argument, opposed the bill. He besought the House to pause, and weigh well the subject; and not proceed, without the fullest and most deliberate discussion, to enact a law which must go to the utter disfranchisement of so great a body of the community, and possessing such education and talents, as the clergy. The two great principles to which his Lordship directed the force of his arguments were, the alleged indelibility of the clerical character, once impressed by the ordination of priesthood; and the incompatibility of political and legislative duties with those of the clerical function. With respect to the former, he supposed a variety of cases, and especially one, where a clergyman, who should have taken orders at an early age, should afterwards, upon the exercise of reason and judgment, on long consideration and experience, feel insurmountable scruples of conscience to maintain those points of faith and doctrine to which he had before pledged himself; must such a man, because honest and conscientious, be for ever cut off from all church preferment, and from all other avocations in life too; while those clergymen, who, from superior powers in sophistry, were able to reconcile those points to their own consciences, enjoyed every title to preferment and political influence? His Lordship then entered into a train of argument and historical proof, to show the ancient rights of the Clergy to sit in Parliament; that, for 140 years past, the right had never been questioned but in one case; that of Rushworth; and in that case decided in favour of the clergy; that, in fact, the very same principle, which shut the inferior clergy from the House of Commons, most directly, with equal reason and justice, apply to the exclusion of the Bishops from a seat in that House. After a variety of able arguments in support of these doctrines, his Lordship concluded by voting against the bill.

The Lord Chancellor left the woolsack. It was, his Lordship declared, a known proposition of the common law of the land, that a clergyman, or person in orders, was in-

ineligible to a seat in the House of Commons. He referred to Burnet's History of the Reformation, and other works of authority, likewise, in proof of his assertion. He denied that the bill was a bill of disfranchisement, because, that man could not be said to be disfranchised, who never possessed a franchise. He thought the House of Commons acted fairly and candidly in bringing in a bill, such as this bill was, and of which, as to its origin, he knew nothing; for he had not heard of it till after it had gone through its first stage. Had the matter originated with him, he should have proceeded otherwise. Instead of a bill, he would have moved a resolution on the subject; and, having asserted the fact of ineligibility in the clergy, he would then have introduced a bill to carry the resolution into effect, and give it the force of law by recording it in the statute-book.

E. of *Meira* opposed the bill, fully coinciding with the arguments of Lord Thurlow.

E. of *Westmoreland* supported the bill, and displayed much learning in ecclesiastical and parliamentary history, to disprove any existing right of the lower order of the clergy to sit in the House of Commons. He dwelt much on the inexpediency of allowing the clergy to have seats, as not only the Crown, but the Opposition also, possessed considerable patronage in livings; and the consequence would be, that, both sides contending for the support of the clergy, church preferment would speedily cease to be what it now was, the reward of eminent virtue and merit, and become the prize of political cabal, to the ruin of true piety.

Lord *Holland* fully coincided with the sentiments expressed by Lord Thurlow and the Earl of *Moir*. The noble and learned Lord on the woolsack had said, this bill declared nothing that was not already the law of the land; but this fact was denied on the very face of the bill itself; for, it not only admitted the law of the land to be otherwise, but it enacted that the clergy sit in the House of Commons; for, it specially declared, that any person in holy orders, elected to sit in the House of Commons previously to the passing of that bill, should nevertheless be eligible to sit and vote during the present Parliament; and thus, either it acknowledged the law to be now contrary to what it had been stated by the noble and learned Lord, or it enacted a new law, contradictory to its own principle and declaration. This bill was called for by a new or extraordinary cause; and would never have been brought forward, had it not been for the election of a gentleman to Parliament, whose political principles were known to be inimical to those of his Majesty's ministers.

The Earl of *Rosslyn*, in a speech full of constitutional detail, traced the usage of

Parliament from a very early period of our national history, down through a variety of successive reigns, to the present period. The result of this historical sketch he stated to be, that at no time the right of the clergy to a seat in the other house had been recognised, but that their ineligibility had formed a uniform part of the common law of the land. After finishing his argument, he, in conclusion, threw out a few hints on the necessity of the bill, and the inexpediency of allowing the clergy to possess seats in the other House of Parliament.

Lord *Grantley* was disposed to disapprove of the bill in its present form. The amendment of a noble Lord (E. of *Moir*) appeared to him necessary to remove the objections stated in the course of the debate.

There was no division, but the bill was read a second time.

In the Commons, the same day, the House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated, that the amount for the Supply for the service of the year, including the 2-17ths for Ireland, was 43,668,715l.; to meet which, the Ways and Means were as follow: malt, sugar, and tobacco, 2,750,000l.; lottery, 201,000l.; loan, 2,500,000l.; surplus of the consolidated fund, 3,100,000l.; unissued grants to the Emperor, 433,000l.; ditto to the Elector of Bavaria, 65,000l.; vote of credit, 2,000,000l.; income-tax, 4,000,000l.; exports and imports, 1,200,000l. He then went into a variety of calculations, to shew the inadequacy of some estimates, and the probable surplussage of others; in which intricate maze he was closely followed by Mr. *Tierney*, to whom Mr. *Steele* replied.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of four millions, arising from the income-tax, be granted towards the Supply voted to his Majesty, over and above the sum applicable to the payment of the interest of the loan. After some observations from Mr. *Tierney*, relative to a bonus allowed to Ireland under the act of Union, Mr. *Addington* proposed his resolutions as follow: From the income-tax of the year, 4,000,000l.; convoy-tax, 1,200,000l.; consolidated fund, 3,100,000l.; remaining in the Exchequer, of sums voted to the Emperor of Germany, 433,000l.; to the Elector of Bavaria, 65,638l.; surplus of grants, 65,000l.; interest of the land-tax, to be paid by instalments, 50,000l.; remaining in the Exchequer, 4080l.; contributions for lotteries, 8280l.; loan on Exchequer-bills, 2,000,000l.; Exchequer-bills, 3,500,000l.; ditto, 3,000,000l.; ditto, 3,000,000l.; which were severally voted. He then proposed, as a part of the Ways and Means, that a duty of 1l. 1s. per dozen be imposed on playing-cards imported, and

2s. 6d. per pack on those imported from Ireland. Agreed to.

After some debate, the bill, for relieving clergymen from vexatious prosecutions for non-residence was read a second time, and committed.

June 16.

The Insolvent Debtors relief bill, and the bill for the better accommodation of the Irish Judges on circuit, by enabling the sheriffs of each county to issue 20l. for their expences, went through Committees.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE

Admiralty-office, Aug. 8. Letter from Viscount Nelson, K. B. &c. to E. Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship *Medusa*, off Bologna, Aug. 4.

Sir, The enemy's vessels, brigs, and flats, (lugger rigged), and a schooner, 24 in number, were this morning, at daylight, anchored in a line in front of the town of Boulogne; the wind being favourable for the bombs to act, I made the signal for them to weigh, and to throw shells at the vessels, but as little as possible to annoy the town; the Captains placed their ships in the best possible position, and in a few hours three of the flats and a brig were sunk; and in the course of the morning six were on shore, evidently much damaged; at six in the evening, being high water, five of the vessels which had been aground hauled with difficulty into the Mole, the others remained under water; I believe the whole of the vessels would have gone inside the pier but for want of water. What damage the enemy has sustained, beyond what we see, is impossible to tell. The whole of this affair is of no further consequence than to shew the enemy they cannot, with impunity, come outside their ports. The officers of artillery threw the shells with great skill; and I am sorry to say that Capt. Fyers, of the Royal Artillery, is slightly wounded in the thigh by the bursting of an enemy's shell, and two seamen are also wounded. A flat gun-vessel is this moment sunk.

NELSON AND BRONTE.

Letter from Capt. Mudge, Commander of his Majesty's ship La Constance, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, July 21.

Sir, At ten yesterday morning, Cape Ortegal South four miles, a large brig and lugger hove round the Point, tracing the shore within a quarter of a mile, running down before the wind: relying on the Spanish charts I had in my possession, I run so close to the Firgn rocks, as to oblige them to run through the inner channel, both receiving the broadside as they passed. The *Stork*, which was beating up, stood into the bay, and by a well-directed fire obliged the brig to run on the rocks directly under a high cliff, which was defended by the militia of the country, who kept up a constant, but ill-directed fire. Lieut. Stupart, of this ship, with the several boats of the *Stork*, &c. gallantly pushed in, and drove her off without loss; she proved to be the *El Cantara* privateer, mounting 18 eighteen-pounders, and 4 sixes, with 120

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

men; had left Corunna the night before (with the lugger of 10 guns, which I also captured), and had taken nothing.

ZACHARY MUDOL.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 18. Letter from Viscount Nelson, K. B. &c. to E. Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship *Medusa*, off Boulogne, Aug. 16.

Sir, Having judged it proper to attempt bringing off the enemy's flotilla, moored in the front of Boulogne, I directed the attack to be made by four divisions of boats for boarding, under the command of Capts. Somerville, Cotgrave, Jones, and Parker; and a division of howitzer boats, under Capt. Conn. The boats put off from the *Medusa* at half past eleven o'clock last night in the best possible order, and before one o'clock this morning the firing began, and I had, from the judgment of the officers, and the zeal and gallantry of every man, the most perfect confidence of complete success, but the darkness of the night, with the tide and half-tide, separated the divisions, and from all not arriving at the same happy moment with Capt. Parker is to be attributed the failure of success; but I beg to be perfectly understood, that not the smallest blame attaches itself to any person; for, although the division did not arrive together, yet each (except the 4th division, which could not be got up before day,) made a successful attack on that part of the enemy they fell in with, and actually took possession of many brigs and flats, and cut their cables, but many of them being aground, and the moment of the battle's ceasing on-board them, the vessels were filled with volleys upon volleys of musquetry, the enemy being perfectly regardless of their own men, who must have suffered equally with us, it was therefore impossible to remain on-board even to burn them: but allow me to say, who have seen much service this war, that more determined persevering courage I never witnessed, and that nothing but the impossibility of being successful, from the causes I have mentioned, could have prevented me from having to congratulate their Lordships; but although in value the loss of such gallant and good men is incalculable, yet, in point of numbers, it has fallen short of my expectations. I must now beg leave to state, that greater zeal and ardent desire to distinguish themselves by an attack on the enemy was never shown than by all the Captains, officers, and crews of all the

the different descriptions of vessels under my command. The commanders of the Hunter and Greyhound Revenge cutters, went in their boats in the most handsome and gallant manner to the attack. Amongst the many brave men wounded, I have with the deepest regret to place the name of my gallant good friend and able assistant Capt. T. Parker; also my flag Lieutenant Frederick Langford, who has served with me many years; they were both wounded in attempting to board the French Commodore. To Capt. Gore of the Medusa, I feel the highest obligations; and when their Lordship look at the loss of the Medusa on this occasion, they will agree with me, that the honour of my flag, and the cause of their King and Country, could never have been placed in more gallant hands. Capt. Bedford, of the Leyden, with Capt. Gore, very handsomely volunteered their services to serve under a Master and Commander; but I did not think it fair to the latter; and I only mention it to mark the zeal of those officers. From the nature of the attack, only a few prisoners were made; a Lieutenant, 8 seamen, and 8 soldiers, are all they brought off. Herewith I send the reports of the several Commanders of Divisions, and a return of killed and wounded.

NELSON AND BRONTE.

P. S.—Capt. Somerville was the senior Master and Commander employed.

Eugenie, off Boulogne, Aug. 16.

My Lord, in obedience to your Lordship's direction to state the proceedings of the first division of boats which you did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's flotilla in the bay of Boulogne, I beg leave to acquaint you, that, after leaving the Medusa last night, I found myself, on getting on shore, carried considerably, by the rapidity of the tide, to the Eastward of the above-mentioned place; and, finding that I was not likely to reach it in the order prescribed, I gave directions for the boats to cast each other off. By so doing, I was enabled to get to the enemy's flotilla a little before the dawn of day; and in the best order possible attacked, close in the Pier-head, a brig, which, after a short contest, I carried. Previous to so doing her cables were cut; but I was prevented from towing her out, by her being secured with a chain, and in consequence of a very heavy fire of musquetry and grape-shot that was directed at us from the shore, three luggers, and another brig within half-pistol shot; and, not seeing the least prospect of being able to get her off, I was obliged to abandon her, and push out of the bay, as it was then completely day-light. The undaunted and resolute behaviour of the officers, seamen, and marines, was unparalleled; and I have to lament the loss of several of those

brave men, a list of whom I enclose you herewith.

P. SOMERVILLE.

Viscount Nelson, K. B. &c.

Medusa, off Boulogne, Aug. 16.

My Lord, after the complete arrangement which was made, the perfect good understanding and regularity with which the boats you did me the honour to put under my command left the Medusa, I have an anxious feeling to explain to your Lordship the failing of our enterprise, that, on its outset, promised every success. Agreeable to your Lordship's instructions, I proceeded with the second division of the boats under my direction (the half of which were under the direction of Lieut. Williams, senior of the Medusa,) to attack the part of the enemy's flotilla appointed for me, and at half-past 12 had the good fortune to find myself close to them; when I ordered Lieut. Williams, with his sub-division, to push on to attack the vessels to the Northward of me, while I, with the others, ran alongside a large brig off the Mole-head, wearing the Commodore's pendant. It is at this moment I feel myself at a loss for words to do justice to the officers and crew of the Medusa who were in the boat with me; and to Lieut. Langford, the officers and crew of the same ship, who nobly seconded us in the barge, until all her crew were killed or wounded; and to the Hon. Mr. Cathcart, who commanded the Medusa's cutter, and sustained the attack with the greatest intrepidity, until the desperate situation I was left in obliged me to call him to the assistance of the sufferers in my boat. The boats were no sooner alongside than we attempted to board; but a very strong netting, traced up to her lower yards, baffled all our endeavours; and an instantaneous discharge of her guns and small arms, from about 200 soldiers on her gunwale, knocked myself, Mr. Kirby, the Master of the Medusa, and Mr. Gore, a midshipman, with two-thirds of the crew, upon our backs in the boat, all either killed or wounded desperately; the barge and cutter, being on the outside, sheered off with the tide; but the flat-boat in which I was hung along-side, and, as there was not an officer or man left to govern her, must have fallen into the hands of the enemy, had not Mr. Cathcart taken her in tow, and carried her off. Mr. Williams led his sub-division up to the enemy with the most intrepid gallantry, took one logger, and attacked a brig, while his crews, I am concerned to say, suffered equally with ourselves; nearly the whole of his boat's crew were killed or wounded. Lieutenant Pelley, who commanded the Medusa's launch, and the Hon. Mr. Maitland, midshipman, were severely wounded; and Mr. William Bristow, master's mate, in the Medusa's cutter, under Lieut. Stewart, was killed.

killed. I now feel it my duty to assure your Lordship, that nothing could surpass the zeal, courage, and readiness, of every description of officer and man under my command; and I am sorry that my words fall short of their merits, though we could not accomplish the object we were ordered to.

EDWARD T. PARKER.

Lord Viscount Nelson, &c.

My Lord, *Gannet, Aug. 16.*

On the night of the 15th inst. the third division of boats which I had the honour to command, assembled on-board his Majesty's ship York, agreeable to your Lordship's directions, and at 11 P. M. by signal from the Medusa, proceeded, without loss of time, to attack the enemy's flotilla off Boulogne, as directed by your Lordship; and, as I thought it most advisable to endeavour to reduce the largest vessel first, I lost no time in making the attack; but in consequence of my leading the division, and the enemy opening a heavy fire from several batteries, thought it advisable to give the enemy as little time as possible, cut the tow-rope, and did not wait for the other boats, so that it was some little time before the heavy-boats could get up; received so many shots through the boat's bottom, that I soon found her in a sinking state; and, as it was not possible to stop so many shot-holes, was obliged, with the men, to take to another boat; and have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that I received particular support from the boats of his Majesty's ship York, which soon came up with the rest of the division I had the honour to command; but, finding no prospect of success, and the number of men killed and wounded in the different boats, and the constant fire from the shore of grape and small arms, thought it for the good of his Majesty's service to withdraw the boats between two and three in the morning, as we could not board her, although every effort was made.

I am, &c. ISAAC COTGRAVE.

Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. &c.

My Lord, *Hs, Aug. 16.*

In consequence of directions received from your Lordship, I last night, on the signal being made on-board the Medusa, left this ship, with the boats of the fourth division, formed with two close lines, and immediately joined the other divisions under the stern of the Medusa, and from thence proceeded to put your Lordship's order into execution, attacking the Westernmost part of the enemy's flotilla; but, notwithstanding every exertion made, owing to the rapidity of the tide, we could not, until near day-light, get to the Westward of any part of the enemy's line; on approaching the Eastern part of which, in order to assist the first division then engaged, we met them returning. Under

these circumstances, and the day breaking apace, I judged it prudent to direct the officers commanding the different boats to return to their respective ships.

I am, &c. ROBERT JONES.

P. S. None killed or wounded on-board any of the fourth division.

Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. &c.

Discovery, off Boulogne, Aug. 16.

My Lord, I beg leave to make my report to your Lordship of the four howitzer boats that I had the honour to command in the attack of the enemy last night. Having led-in to support Capt. Parker's division, keeping between his lines until the enemy opened their fire on him, we keeping on towards the pier until I was aground in the headmost boat; then opened our fire, and threw about eight shells into it, but, from the strength of the tide coming out of the harbour, was not able to keep our station off the pier-head, but continued our fire on the camp, until the enemy's fire had totally slackened, and Capt. Parker's division had passed without me. I beg leave to acquaint your Lordship, that I was ably supported by the other boats, Capt. Broome and Lieut. Beam, of the Royal Artillery, did every thing in their power to annoy the enemy. The other officers of Artillery were detached in the other four howitzer boats.

J. CORRE.

Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. &c.

Account of officers, seamen, and marines, killed and wounded in the boats of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the attack of the French flotilla, moored before Boulogne, on the night of August 15.

FIRST DIVISION.

Leyden, 8 seamen, 3 marines, killed; 5 officers, 20 seamen, 15 marines, wounded. Total 51.—Eugenie, 3 seamen killed; 1 officer, 5 seamen, wounded. Total 9.—Jamaica, 1 officer, 3 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 4 seamen, 4 marines, wounded. Total 13.

SECOND DIVISION.

Medusa, 2 officers, 14 seamen, 4 marines, killed; 5 officers, 24 seamen, 6 marines, wounded. Total 55.—Queensborough (cruiser), 1 seaman killed, 6 seamen wounded. Total 7.—Minx, 1 officer wounded.

THIRD DIVISION.

York, 1 officer, 2 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 10 seamen, 5 marines, wounded. Total 19.—Gannett, 1 seaman killed, 2 seamen wounded. Total 3.—Farriter, 3 seamen wounded.—Providence, 3 seamen wounded.—Express, 4 seamen wounded.—Explosion, 1 seaman killed, 2 seamen wounded. Total 3.—Discovery, 2 seamen wounded.

FOURTH DIVISION.

None killed or wounded.

Total.—4 officers, 33 seamen, 7 marines, killed; 14 officers, 84 seamen, 30 marines, wounded. Total 171.

Navy.

that has yet in any manner recognized his authority: indeed, Russia has, on the other hand, sent a resident Envoy to the Grand Duke Ferdinand, at Oriz. From a Proclamation that he has recently issued, recalling his subjects to unanimity, order, and tranquillity, it would seem that he does not, even among them, find "Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends." This must be rather galling to the pride-inherent in Spanish blood: but he should recollect, that he has been forced, against their will, upon a people that loved and revered their legitimate Sovereign, who was deposed by a foreign Power to make room for him. To add, if possible, to the mortification of this factitious monarch, the gallant little garrison of Porto Ferrajo have sent him notice, that they will not surrender that place till there shall be a formal renunciation of his dominions signed by Ferdinand Grand Duke of Tuscany!

We have at length seen an official publication of the late Treaty between

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL,

which had so long been talked of, but was so little known. By the second Article of this Convention, the Prince Regent of Portugal engages "to shut all his harbours against the ships of Great Britain." [We shall just observe upon this, that the Treaty was signed on the 6th, and ratified on the 16th of June; yet, even to so late a period as the middle of September, the intercourse between our ships and the harbours of Lisbon and Oporto was as unconstrained as ever; and the London Gazette of the 5th of September contained the appointment of a British Secretary of Legation to the Court of Lisbon.] The fifth Article *mutually* stipulates, that Portugal shall "make good all damage or injury which Spain may, during the present war, have sustained from the ships of Great Britain!" The King of Spain engages "to guarantee to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal the *entire possession of all his states and possessions, without the least exception or reserve!*" yet, in the same breath, his Catholic Majesty "takes as a conquest the fiefs of Olivenza, with its territory and inhabitants, from the Guardian, and unites the same for ever to his own territory and subjects!" But after all this, and much more, on the part of Spain, it appears that Portugal (insolently termed by the French Consulate "the province of Great Britain") has yet to purchase a separate Peace, with France, which has, to the present moment, an army stated at 55,000 men on the Portuguese frontiers. What further sacrifices are to be required by the Grand Consul from this weak and oppressed State, is yet in the womb of time. But to prevent every thing belonging to Portugal from falling into the rapacious jaws of the domineering Republick, the

British Cabinet has wisely taken the precaution of securing the island of

MADEIRA

and its dependencies, by a British army under Colonel Clinton; which landed there on the 25th of July, were received as friends and allies of the mother country, and put in possession of the two principal forts that command the bay of Funchal, the capital of the island; which, in fact, is not assailable at any other part. We expect also to hear, that the BRASILE have, in a similar manner, been taken under the protection of Great Britain.

The Elector of

BAVARIA

has issued an Edict, by which all kinds of Religions are to be tolerated in his dominions, where Catholics only were hitherto admissible to the full advantages of citizenship; and, in virtue of this new regulation, all his subjects are, without distinction, to be considered in civil and municipal offices as in every respect on an equal footing.

In pursuance of the late Treaty between France and the Court of

NAPLES,

the Russian troops are being embarked from that kingdom, to be replaced by French soldiers; and the King is expected to return immediately to the capital: when the poor remains of the Neapolitan navy, consisting of two ships of the line, two frigates, and a corvette, will be surrendered to the orders of France, who seems to be meditating a formidable attack on the territory of

TURKEY IN EUROPE;

preparatory to which, the Janissaries seem to have been tampered with; as throughout Bosnia they are now in a state at least of dangerous discontent, if not of open mutiny. The object of this measure on the part of the French is, no doubt, to distract the attention of the Ottoman Court, and to induce it to withdraw its forces from

EGYPT;

where Menou still resolutely persists in defending Alexandria, having rejected with disdain the terms of Capitulation which were granted to the garrison of Cairo, and which, he says, were in that instance degrading and unnecessary: he will, however, to all appearance, be driven at last to accept those, if not less honourable conditions of surrender. The garrison of Cairo and its followers, to the amount of 12,700, which embarked at Rosetta, are hourly expected at Marseilles.

The Concordat, or Convention, concluded by Cardinal Gonsalvi between

THE POPE

and the Consul of France, was ratified by his Holiness on the 15th of August. The conditions have not yet transpired; but one, at least, of its operations has been put in force; for on the 16th inst. Monseigneur Erlinge,

Likewise, the Pope's Nuncio in England, sent a circular letter to the Emigrant French Bishops in this country, inclosing a Brief from the Holy Father, stating at great length, that he was compelled by France to require of all and each of them the unconditional surrender of their respective sees, and insisting on an answer from all within ten days. Of the Archbishops and Bishops at present in London, 18 in number, more than two thirds have, after mature deliberation, resolved on resisting the demand, holding themselves bound by their conscience and their oath, not to renounce their episcopal functions unless the good of the Christian Church actually required it, which certainly has not in this instance been made apparent to them: and it is, no doubt, a matter of great delicacy for men who have sworn temporal allegiance, and spiritual obedience, between the hands of the King of France, so violate that oath, and desert their spiritual charge, at the requisition of those who have deposed and murdered that very monarch, and contumaciously trampled on the sacred functions and rites of the ancient Religion. It is evident enough, however, that the Holy Pontiff, through whose medium the demand is made, acts under coercion; and, therefore, the Bishops who are happy enough to have found an asylum in this country, beyond the operations of Republican tyranny, are certainly justifiable and praiseworthy in the eyes of God and man in "maintaining their integrity."

On whatever dependent country France by her baleful hand, we see that the touch, like that of the torpedo, paralyzes exertion, and converts the fruitful field into a barren waste. Piedmont she has ruined; Naples and Switzerland are in a state hardly a degree better; and

HOLLAND

her lands seek sacrifices to the wants of the Great Nation, that at length, to prevent the country from absolutely succumbing under its financial distresses, 15 of the 15,000 French troops that have been hitherto quartered upon it have necessarily been ordered to be withdrawn. The Dutch sea, however, is kept on the alert, as well as the combined Spanish and French squadrons in the harbours of Brest and Cadiz (a which latter place a French Admiral has taken the supreme command of the French fleet), to keep this country in a state of perpetual alarm and preparation against the hourly-expected

INVASION:

It is to be denied, that we are hereby subjected to an immense expence; from which our brave warriors would in great measure relieve us, if the enemy had the boldness to put to sea, and attempt the execution of his threats.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Petersburg, July 8. Almost all the English ships have now sailed from our harbours with rich cargoes of corn and naval stores: a great number of English ships are also arrived from the Northern ports. Our trade begins to be very brisk; but the exportation of wheat remains prohibited till further supplies are received to replace the quantity exported.

A dreadful storm has lately ruined 18 villages between *Padua* and *Verona*. A hail-stone, of the prodigious weight of 16 pounds and a half, fell upon a house at *Montebello*.—A woman, on the banks of the *Suone*, was killed, by the hail.

The foundation-stone of a building for a National musical library was lately laid at *Paris* with much solemnity and festivity.

The only considerable print-field in France is at the village of *Juvy-en-Jossat*, on the river *Bievre*, at about a league from *Versailles*. It was established in 1765, by Mr. Ockerkampf, its present proprietor. It now employs 1200 working persons, and prints annually between 500,000 and 600,000 ells of cloth.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

The splendid college which has now been established 18 months at *Calcutta*, embraces Oriental antiquities of every class: Divinity, Law, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Physick, with Professorships in each. The Provost is the Rev. D. Brown, Vice Provost Rev. C. Buchanan: the salary of the former 5000*l.* a year, of the latter 3000*l.*

Accounts have been received from the Baptist missionaries in India down to Feb. 14, 1801. Mr. Thomas has joined the company at *Serampoor*, and Mr. Carey's son has begun to preach. The New Testament, so far as respects the compositor's work, was completed at the above period, and was expected to be finished at the press in May last. Very considerable impressions of the truth of the Gospel have been made upon several Hindoos: two of them have been baptized, and several others have given in their names with that view. *Loss of cast* has been the consequence; which, having subjected them to great persecution from their countrymen, especially the Bramins, and being considered as worse than death, affords the best proof of their real conviction and sincerity. The converts are protected by the Danish magistrates at *Serampoor*, and the Governor-general of *Bengal* appears to be well satisfied with the proceedings of the missionaries. Several of our countrymen have closely attached themselves to the missionaries, and a very considerable subscription has been made for copies of the Bengalee Scriptures. Reports having been spread, that the Hindoos were lured by a great sum

Every thing in the room, fitted *à la Turque*, sold immensely high. The richness of the hangings, all silk or satin, of superlative quality, the brilliant French plates of glass which decorated and enlivened every side of the room, the sofas formed in the most sumptuous style of Oriental magnificence, the chairs and stools, all gilt with burnished gold, attracted every eye; and it was laughable to see even our Wiltshire farmers furnishing their homely parlours with the gorgeous accumulation of inordinate fortune, and of effeminate taste. All this indicated no want of money: some articles sold, notwithstanding, much under value. Even the organ went for no more than 290l.; and every one thought it fell into good hands, the Rev. Mr. Ogle, brother-in-law to Mr. Sheridan, M. P. Two library-tables, also of the most elegant construction and exquisite workmanship, hardly brought one half of what was expected for them. One could scarcely conceive so many purchasers for such a collection of finery, incomparable as it was; and, what renders their eagerness the more singular is, that no one piece taken from the rest can possibly accord with any other household of ordinary excellence. The fact is, this extraordinary auction has drawn forth all the false taste and superfluous gaiety of the county; it has pampered the vanity of the old, and fired the passions of the young with the tinsel of fashion, and the gew-gaws of luxury.

Aug. 22. A shark, upwards of seven feet long, was caught off the *Goodwin Sands* by some fishermen belonging to Dover, where it was publicly shewn, as a novelty in those parts.

Perisneuth, Sept. 1. A Court-martial was held this day on Capt. Ferris, and the officers of his Majesty's late ship *Hannibal*, to enquire into the causes of the loss of that ship in the action with a French Squadron in Algeiras-bay. The result was a most honourable acquittal to Captain Ferris and his officers, who, with the ship's company, were complimented in the most handsome manner by Admiral Holloway (the President) upon the heroic bravery which they displayed on that occasion.

Woodbridge, Sept. 6. "This morning, about 8, we were greatly alarmed by a violent storm of thunder and lightning. A luminous body of fire was seen in its progress from the S. E. to N. W. which struck a chimney, nearly in the centre of the town, and descended into the attic story, where it was attracted by a bell-wire, and conducted to a chamber, parlour, hall, and keeping-room: here it terminated with a most tremendous concussion. A female servant, who was in the keeping-room, providentially escaped without sustaining the slightest injury. The chimney-piece and fire-irons in the parlour were removed several feet into the room;

and other parts of the premises also received considerable damage, but happily no lives were lost."

Upwards of 150 preachers were assembled at the Methodist conference, held at *Leeds*. The Methodist societies have experienced a considerable increase since the last conference; and the Irish missionaries, who have preached in the native language, have added several thousands to the society, many of whom were before Roman Catholics.

The theatricals at *Dalby-ball*, *Leicestershire*, have this year proved still more attractive than ever. A new and most beautiful theatre has been built by Mr. Hartopp, capable of containing, with ease, between 3 and 400 people. The plays performed this year have been, *The Castle Spectre*, *The Wonder*, and *Macbeth*. Of the entertainments, two were written by Mr. Bilborrow, and reflect high honour on his genius and taste. The scenery also, which attracted universal admiration by its beauty and variety, we understand, to have been painted entirely by this gentleman. The principal amateur performers were, the two Mr. Hartopps, Mr. F. Mundy, and Mr. Bilborrow. They were assisted by the whole of Mr. Hamilton's company, and by detachments from the *Cheltenham*, *Stamford*, and *Drury-lane* theatres. The acting was most masterly throughout, and afforded great pleasure to a very numerous and well-selected audience. After each night's entertainment, cold collations were provided for the company in all the principal rooms of the house, and followed by gay and sprightly dances, from which guests seldom retired till a late hour in the morning. Among the company present were the Earl of Harborough, Lord Lady Brownlow, Lady Cullen, Lady Miss Welbys, Hon. Mr. Cockayne, Mr. Cuffs, Colonel Noel Noel, Mr. Phillipps, and a long list of fashionables, to the number of nearly 400.

At the assizes at *Maidstone* a case on its novelty, excited an uncommon degree of attention: such a circumstance not occurred for half a century. It was a writ of right, in which Sir Honeywood was defendant, against a lawyer, to recover a piece of land. The jury consisted of 16 knights. After discussion, a verdict was given in favour of Sir John Honeywood.

The Rev. Mr. Hastings, rector of *East and West Leke*, in *Nottinghamshire*, has given public notice, that he will sell to those in his parishes, who are desirous, his crops of the present year at the following prices: wheat at 8s. and at 5s. per bushel.

A bustard was lately shot at *Ashins Pennings*, near *Tilthhead*, and sold to Lord Temple for 30 guineas.

from the extreme dryness, burnt so furiously, that, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of himself and neighbours, the dwelling-house, barn-house, and dairy, were in a short time reduced to ashes, together with the chief of his household furniture, dairy utensils, clothes, and linen; the family having escaped the devouring flames from their beds almost naked.

Aug. 17. A few days ago, a gentleman driving his phaeton, in which were three of his children, upon the Steine at *Brighton*, the reins suddenly broke, and the horses took fright, and galloped full speed towards the sea. The gentleman took one of his children in his arms, and, getting over the back of the carriage, escaped with it unhurt. The horses continued their pace, and had actually got to within a few yards of the Cliff, when Sir John Lade, who was riding by at the time, seeing the imminent danger to which the children were exposed, with equal intrepidity and presence of mind, drove his own horse with great force against the carriage horses, succeeded in turning them round, and thus rescued the children from certain destruction. Sir John's own horse, we understand, was materially hurt by the violence of the shock, and it is almost needless to add, that the rider was exposed to great personal danger.

Aug. 18. This morning a widow woman, keeping the Queen's-head public-house, at *Hornchurch*, Essex, was shot dead by a soldier quartered upon her. The day being later than usual, the door was forced open, when she was found breathing her last; and all medical relief proved ineffectual for her recovery. The soldier disappearing, suspicion was attached to him: a number of people with pursuit of him on the various roads led to London. He was traced as far as the Dog's, disguised as a countryman, going for work, and there lost sight of. His object in the murder was plunder. Patrick Johnson, a private in the 14th regiment Light Dragoons, suspected of this murder, was apprehended the 21st inst. by officers of the police-office, in *Woolwich*, on-board the Tender which is stationed off the Tower, for the reception of imperial or volunteer seamen: Johnson had entered as a volunteer. On his examination before the sitting magistrates in *Woolwich*, he confessed that he was a deserter, strenuously denied all knowledge of murder. He was committed for further examination; and the proper enquiries were ordered immediately to be made at *Hornchurch*.

Fontwell, 21. A brief account of this day's sale give our readers a competent idea of the whole. There never was in this part of the country, or perhaps in the world, a collection of finer or more

superb furniture, in proportion to its quantity; so very ill-founded has been the foolish surmise, that nothing was meant to be sold but old-fashioned and worn-out articles. The books, and a very few of the best paintings only, have been kept back. The general sensation in this unexpected auction excited, more especially in these parts, can hardly be conceived. Even the harvest has but little restrained the popular curiosity. The distinguished elegance of this noted seat, the natural beauty of the grounds, the art and expence so profusely lavished on their improvement; the fine and extensive sheet of water, stretching as far as the eye can discern, in a strait line by the Eastern wing of the house, and rendered eminently pleasing and majestic by the flocks of swans which play on its bosom; the various clusters of wide-branching trees, which diversify the park in every direction; the gardens, enriched and embellished by every species and degree of European and Asiatic luxury; a spacious family mansion, in the best style of modern architecture, replenished with an excess of the most voluptuous accommodation; naturally attracted, as may well be conceived, all the fashion far and near. From *Salisbury*, *Andover*, *Bath*, *Weymouth*, &c. all the subordinate towns, the villas, and even the hamlets in their respective vicinities, the roads swarmed all the morning with shoals of the young and gay, flitting as they could to this splendid exhibition; and, long before noon, every chamber in the house, as well as all the adjacent grounds, were crowded with genteel people; the court and stable-yard with carriages, and all the gates, doors, and passages, with lacqueys and beggars. The auction was in the great hall, where an organ, 26 feet high and 15 feet wide, is placed. This very masterly instrument, built and finished in such superlative taste, that it is said to have cost near 2000*l.* played till the business of the day commenced. The auctioneer began with an eulogium on the goods to be exposed, and stated them to be the most splendid and transcendent he ever had the honour of bringing to the hammer. Indeed, there was not an item in this day's sale which might not, both for value and magnificence, suit any palace in Europe. Not a stool, or tripod, or spring blind, or window curtain, brought so little as a guinea. Some marble slabs went at more than 100 guineas each. A bust of old Homer was knocked down at 27 guineas, and that of Virgil at 19. A young lady inadvertently had placed herself by a fine statue of the *Venus de Medicis*. When this delicate and beautiful article was put up, a wag archly asked, which of the two was meant? The auctioneer modestly replied, the one was above all price; and he was authorized only to dispose of the other.

Every

Every thing in the room, fitted *à la Turque*, sold immensely high. The richness of the hangings, all silk or satin, of superlative quality, the brilliant French plates of glass which decorated and enlivened every side of the room, the sofas formed in the most sumptuous style of Oriental magnificence, the chairs and stools, all gilt with burnished gold, attracted every eye; and it was laughable to see even our Wiltshire farmers furnishing their homely parlours with the gorgeous accumulation of inordinate fortune, and of effeminate taste. All this indicated no want of money: some articles sold, notwithstanding, much under value. Even the organ went for no more than 20*l*.; and every one thought it fell into good hands, the Rev. Mr. Ogil, brother-in-law to Mr. Sheridan, M. P. Two library-tables, also of the most elegant construction and exquisite workmanship, hardly brought one-half of what was expected for them. One could scarcely conceive so many purchasers for such a collection of finery, incomparable as it was; and, what renders their eagerness the more singular is, that no one piece taken from the rest can possibly accord with any other household of ordinary excellence. The fact is, this extraordinary auction has drawn forth all the false taste and superfluous gaiety of the county; it has pampered the vanity of the old, and fired the passions of the young with the rinsel of fashion, and the gewgaws of luxury.

Aug. 22. A shark, upwards of seven feet long, was caught off the *Godwin Sands* by some fishermen belonging to Dover, where it was publicly shewn, as a novelty in those parts.

Paris-mart, Sept. 1. A Court-martial was held this day on Capt. Ferris, and the officers of his Majesty's late ship *Hannibal*, to enquire into the causes of the loss of that ship in the action with a French Squadron in Algeiras-bay. The result was a most honourable acquittal to Captain Ferris and his officers, who, with the ship's company, were complimented in the most handsome manner by Admiral Holloway (the President) upon the heroic bravery which they displayed on that occasion.

Wordbridge, Sept. 6. "This morning, about 8, we were greatly alarmed by a violent storm of thunder and lightning. A luminous body of fire was seen in its progress from the S. E. to N. W. which struck a chimney, nearly in the centre of the town, and descended into the attic story, where it was attracted by a bell-wire, and conducted to a chamber, parlour, hall, and keeping-room: here it terminated with a most tremendous concussion. A female servant, who was in the keeping-room, providentially escaped without sustaining the slightest injury. The chimney-piece and fire-irons in the parlour were removed several feet into the room;

and other parts of the premises also received considerable damage, but happily no lives were lost."

Upwards of 150 preachers were assembled at the Methodist conference, held at Leeds. The Methodist societies have experienced a considerable increase since the last conference; and the Irish missionaries, who have preached in the native language, have added several thousands to the society, many of whom were before Roman Catholics.

The theatricals at *Dalby-ball*, Leicestershire, have this year proved still more attractive than ever. A new and most beautiful theatre has been built by Mr. Hartopp, capable of containing, with ease, between 3 and 400 people. The plays performed this year have been, *The Castle Spectre*, *The Wonder*, and *Macbeth*. Of the entertainments, two were written by Mr. Bilborrow, and reflect high honour on his genius and taste. The scenery also, which attracted universal admiration by its beauty and variety, we understand, to have been painted entirely by this gentleman. The principal amateur performers were, the two Mr. Hartopps, Mr. F. Mundy, and Mr. Bilborrow. They were assisted by the whole of Mr. Hamilton's company, and by detachments from the *Cheltenham*, *Stamford*, and *Drury-lane* theatres. The acting was most masterly throughout, and afforded great pleasure to a very numerous and well-selected audience. After each night's entertainment, cold collations were provided for the company in all the principal rooms of the house, and followed by gay and sprightly dances, from which guests seldom retired till a late hour in the morning. Among the company present were the Earl of Harborough, Lord and Lady Brownlow, Lady Cullen, Lady and Miss Welbys, Hon. Mr. Cockayne, Hon. Mr. Cuffe, Colonel Noel-Noel, Mr. Phillipps, and a long list of fashionables, to the number of nearly 400.

At the assizes at *Maidstone* a case from its novelty, excited an uncommon degree of attention: such a circumstance has not occurred for half a century. It was a trial of a writ of right, in which Sir John Honeywood was defendant, against Lord Gwydir, to recover a piece of land. The jury consisted of 16 knights. After a long discussion, a verdict was given in favour of Sir John Honeywood.

The Rev. Mr. Hastings, rector of *East and West Leke*, in Nottinghamshire, has given public notice, that he will sell to those in his parishes, who are in real want, his crops of the present year at the following prices: wheat at 8*s*. and barley at 5*s*. per bushel.

A bustard was lately caught at *Ashins Penning*, near *Tilthead*, and sold to Lord Temple for 30 guineas.

P O P U L A T I O N .

Abstract of the answers and returns made pursuant to an Act passed in the 41st year of his Majesty King George III. intituled, "An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof;" in so far as such answers and returns have been transmitted to his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, up to June 26, 1801.

E N G L A N D .

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Bedford — —	11,888	30,523	32,870	63,393
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Chester — —	34,169	91,948	98,138	190,086
Cornwall — —	32,204	87,933	96,064	183,997
Cumberland — —	23,199	58,743	68,233	126,976
Derby — —	31,822	79,401	81,746	161,147
Devon — —	57,955	157,232	185,756	342,987
Dorset — —	21,137	52,940	60,728	113,737
Durham — —	27,447	75,449	86,217	161,666
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Gloucester — —	41,951	106,486	121,869	228,355
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Lincoln — —	39,310	97,242	100,279	197,521
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Norfolk — —	47,699	129,965	143,664	273,629
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Rutland — —	3,266	7,950	8,350	16,300
Salop — —	28,442	74,625	77,315	151,940
Somerset — —	33,984	88,454	101,762	190,223
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— North Riding — —	32,512	74,904	80,602	155,506
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	1,326,366	3,580,844	3,911,640	7,492,484

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Radnor — —	3,675	9,347	9,703	19,050
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TOTAL

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POPULATION.

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ENGLAND.

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	52,978	120,712	135,177	255,889

TOTAL

TOTAL OF PERSONS.

Regular forces, Fencibles, and Militia, on March 10, 1801	→	—	186,733
Artillery and Engineer forces, ditto	—	—	11,618
Seamen and Marines in the Royal Navy, ditto	—	—	106,128
Marines at head-quarters, ditto	—	—	20,151
Seamen employed under the Board of Customs, ditto	—	—	897
Seamen employed in registered trading vessels, ditto	—	—	143,661
			<hr/>
			469,188

GENERAL TOTALS.

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England — —	1,326,366	3,580,844	3,911,640	7,492,484
Wales — —	52,978	120,712	135,177	255,889
Army, Navy, &c. —		469,188		469,188
<hr/>				<hr/>
				8,217,561

* * The returns are complete only for 14 counties of England; the others are more or less so: but the counties of Buckingham, Monmouth, Southampton, and Sussex, were found too imperfect for insertion: indeed, above 600 returns are wanting in the counties inserted. Of the returns for Wales two only are complete; and the other returns are still more imperfect than those for the counties of England. Six Welsh counties were too imperfect for insertion, and above 30 returns are wanting in the counties inserted. The returns for Scotland are not due till the 10th of November.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, Aug. 5.

As a party of ladies and gentlemen were amusing themselves in a wherry on the Thames, near Shepperton, a fishman leaped from the river, and fell into the boat. In the struggle to seize the fish the wherry was precipitated down the stream, and was at length overturned; but, the place was fortunately so shallow, that none of the parties were drowned, though they were immersed head over ears in the water. Mr. Smith, who saw the accident, induced the party to accompany him to his hospitable mansion, where a change of clothes was procured for the unfortunate party; but the lady of Mr. Mantone, who was far advanced in pregnancy, was seized with violent convulsions, in consequence of the fright, and expired before morning.

Thursday, Aug. 20.

A family, consisting of the father, mother, three sons, and a daughter, set off from town to the neighbourhood of Lea-bridge, to see a cricket-match. Having dined at a public-house by the water-side, the two eldest sons hired a boat of the landlord, and proceeded to a proper place to bathe. Neither of them being able to swim, the youngest got beyond his depth, and, feeling his danger, implored the assistance of his brother; who, forgetting his own situation, went to his succour; but in doing that he lost his own life, without being able to save that of his brother. The unhappy parents, with the other son and the daughter, came to the spot while some persons were dragging for the unfortunate youths, whom they succeeded in finding in about half an hour. All means were tried

to restore animation, but unhappily without effect: the feelings of the parents, on finding their children lost to them for ever, may be easier conceived than expressed. The mother at first was much agitated, but soon afterwards obliged to be carried away, having fallen into a state of insensibility. The eldest son was about 23 years of age, and the younger 17. Their bodies were taken home, attended by their father.

Monday, Sept. 21.

Being St. Matthew's day, an excellent Sermon was preached, before the Lord Mayor, Sheriff, and other Governors of the Royal Hospitals, at Christ Church, by the Rev. William Bowra; and the two Annual Orations were delivered in the great Hall, agreeably to ancient usage; that in Latin by Thomas Mitchell, and in English by William Grainger Cautley, who acquitted themselves in a manner that affords to their friends the happiest presage of future eminence. [See our *Obituary*, p. 860.]

Monday, Sept. 28.

There have been many and great spots on the Sun. There is one now, which measures near one-sixtieth of the Sun's diameter, and, if its penumbra be included, much more than one-sixtieth; indeed, more than one-thirtieth. C. L.

Wednesday, Sept. 30.

All the 11. and 21. notes issued from the Bank of England, on and after the 1st of August, will, to prevent forgeries, be printed upon a peculiar and purposely-constructed paper; consequently, those dated on July 31, or any subsequent day, will be impressed upon paper manufactured with waved or curved lines.

P. 762, a. l. 43, for "Villaboyse," read "Villabon."

P. 764, a. l. 44. "John Hawkins, esq." is *brother*, not *son*, of Sir Christopher H.

P. 765. A late celebrated writer on the works, &c. of modern painters, when describing the talents of the late Mr. Francis Wheatley, says, "His first essays were of that inferior class as not to ensure much promise of the celebrity he ultimately attained; there is reason to believe his principal improvement has been made since his 30th year. Mr. W. was long favoured with the intimacy of the late regretted Mr. Mortimer, who died at Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, in 1779; and he did not suffer this acquaintance to pass away without reaping advantage from the connection; by continually copying his drawings and paintings, he gradually acquired a style more pure than that which he originally practised, which was something between the manner of Hayman and Gravelot. About 25 years since, Mr. W. paid a visit to our sister kingdom, and met with great encouragement from persons of taste and fashion in Ireland. He chiefly painted *landscapes* in small whole-lengths, and gained some reputation for his picture of the interior of the Irish House of Commons, with portraits of nearly all the members. The point of time he chose was when Mr. *Grattan* was making his motion for a repeal of Pynning's act. This picture was afterwards disposed of by raffle in the city of Dublin. On Mr. W.'s return to England he endeavoured to alter his manner, by copying Greuze, the French artist of such notoriety in domestic scenes; and in the first of pursuit he has continued ever since. He appears to have imbibed the prejudices of Mr. Greuze so far as to give his low subjects the air of French peasantry. It is but bare justice to observe that Mr. W. has infinitely more nature, as Greuze is hard and stony. Many of Mr. W.'s late pictures present a pleasing display of *rusticks*, in all the variety of simplicity of rural avocations. His manner is easy and interesting; but there is a sameness of countenance and figure which, however pleasing, ought to be varied. His colouring has more delicacy than force; and, in aiming at elegance, he frequently, as before observed, dresses our English peasants in French frippery. Mr. W. has also painted some pictures, of considerable merit, on historical subjects, for Boydell's Shakspeare gallery, and for the late Mr. Macklin's Port. gallery.—Mr. W. was a very personable man, fond of dress, and polite in his manners, which made him a great favourite with the ladies. He was long afflicted with the gout, to which he at length became a victim. Mrs. W. is a very handsome woman. There is a print

Gen. T. M. & C. September, 1801.

of her in the shops, painted by her husband, and engraved by Bartolozzi. She is drawn with a large muff, as if in very cold weather, and under the print is written "Bless me! how cold it is!"

P. 771, a. l. 5. The cause of Mr. Lowthian's death was somewhat singular. Looking at some persons amusing themselves by throwing the hammer, a few days before his death, the hammer slipped from the hand of the person throwing it, and, taking a wrong direction, struck Mr. L. on the forehead.

P. 773, a. l. 60. Mr. Vincent was presented to the rectory of Stoke-D'Aubernon on the resignation of Reeve Ballard, 1769, by Sir Francis Vincent, patron, to whom he was probably related.

Ibid. b. l. 48. The Rev. George Coulton died on the 10th (not the 17th) of August. By his first marriage, 1762, with Anne daughter and heiress of the late John Herrick, esq. of Beaumont Leys, and with whom he had a considerable fortune, he had no issue; but by his second wife he has left two sons and one daughter. His remains were deposited, on the 17th, in Houghton church, by those of his first wife, who died in December, 1782.

P. 774, a. l. 13, for *Bath*, r. *Norwich*.

Ibid. l. 31. The late Sir William Plomer died worth upwards of 100,000*l.* the whole of which, with the exception of a few trifling legacies, goes to his only son, Major P.

Ibid. l. 39. Mr. Rix left a daughter, who is married to the Rev. Mr. Beloe, by whom she has six children.—We are sorry to hear that he has left the whole of his property, with the exception of a small legacy, to a person of the name of King, with whom he had long cohabited.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, Mrs. T. O'Neil, of Maryborough, in Ireland, a son and heir.

At Tullow, the wife of Col. Munro, of the Cairnness legion, a daughter.

At Milford, the wife of George Maunsell, esq. collector of Limerick, a son.

At Crinken, the wife of John Blake, esq. a son and heir.

At Cork, the wife of Mr. Verdon Evans, attorney, two sons.

At Tyrella, the wife of the Rev. George Hamilton, a son and heir.

In Sackville-street, Dublin, the lady of Sir Duke Gifford, barr. a son.

In Jervis-street, Dublin, the wife of Dr. Lentaigney, a daughter.

At Inveresk, in Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Charters, a daughter.

At Airthymine-house, near Stirling, Mrs. Hands, a son.

At Barrowgill-castle, the Countess of Cairnness, a son.

At Kelso, the wife of Mr. Geo. Watt, merchant, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Captain Howard Douglas, royal artillery, a son.

At Ayr, Lady Charlotte Campbell, a son.

The wife of Richard Norman, of Stowbridge, near Lynn, a son; the age of the mother is 62; that of the father 59.

At Thorpe, near Norwich, the wife of John Hyde, esq. of Lexham-hall, Norfolk, a son.

At Charlton, near Shepton-Mallet, the wife of Rev. Wm. Provis Wilckham, a son.

The wife of George Booth Tyndale, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, a son and daughter.

Aug. 14. At Elliot-house, near Ripon, co. York, the wife of John Elliot, esq. a daughter.

The wife of Charles-James Packe, esq. of Hanthorpe-house, co. Lincoln, a son.

28. In Edgeware-road, the wife of H. T. Hardacre, esq. of the royal navy, a 4th dau.

29. At Sudbrook-house, near Richmond, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. R. Stopford, a son.

At Southampton, the wife of J. W. Bovey, esq. M. D. a son.

The wife of John-Edward Lee, esq. of Portland-place, a daughter.

31. In Portman-street, the wife of J. W. Smith, esq. son of Sir John S. bart. of Sydling-house, Dorset, a son.

Sept. 1. At Clifton, the wife of James Hamlyn Williams, esq. a son.

The wife of Thomas Vigne, esq. a son.

4. The wife of A. T. Rawlinson, esq. a daughter.

At Stourfield-house, Hants, the lady of Sir H. Harpur, bart. a son.

5. At Belmont, Hants, the wife of Lieut. gen. Harris, a son.

6. At Brompton, the wife of Solomon Treasure, esq. a daughter.

Mrs. Darby, of Lime-street, a son.

8. In Portland-place, Lady Hervey, a dau.

9. In Cavendish-square, the Hon. Mrs. Dorrien Magens, a daughter.

At Court-lodge, Lamberhurst, the wife of Dan. Webb, esq. of Audley-square, a son.

At Fairholm, in Scotland, Mrs. Hamilton, a daughter.

Mrs. Arbuthnot, of Queen-street, Edinburgh, a son.

10. At Guildford, the wife of H. Yongg, esq. captain in the 18th dragoons, a son.

The wife of Rawlings Hartman, esq. of Portman-square, a daughter.

13. In Clifford-street, the wife of John Gunning, esq. a daughter.

Lady Catherine Graham, a son.

14. In Parliament-street, the wife of Dr. Macqueen, a daughter.

15. In South Aulley-street, the wife of John Dent, esq. M. P. a daughter.

In Baker-street, the wife of Lieut.-col. Knox, 1st guards, a daughter.

16. Near Dublin, the wife of Robert Haig, esq. a son.

17. In Bedford-row, the wife of Thomas Bainbridge, esq. a son.

The wife of Mr. Westley, bookseller, Strand, her seventh son.

18. At her father's house at Tottenham, the wife of D. M. O'Donoghoe, esq. of the 22d light dragoons, a daughter.

19. Mrs. Charles Murray, of Greville-street, a daughter.

The wife of Rob. Albion Cox, esq. a son.

20. At Sunbury, Middlesex, the wife of Charles Bishop, esq. a son.

21. In Berkeley-square, Viscountess Dunnington, a son.

At Maidstone, Kent, the wife of Col. Hay, a daughter.

24. At Ealing, Middlesex, the wife of Charles Morgan, esq. M. P. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July **A**T St. Olave's, Southwark, Mr. Hugh Maurice, of Tooley-street,

furrier, to Miss Jones, only dau. of Mr. Rowland J. of Qu. Elizabeth's row, Greenwich.

22. At Cuckney, co. Nottingham, Mr. James Dowland, of Cuckney, to Miss Parsons, of Mansfield.

30. Robert-Benjamin Heygate, esq. of Market Harborough, to Miss Anne Garner, second dau. of Tho. G. esq. of that place.

Aug. 27. Edmund Bacon, esq. eldest son of Sir Edmund B. bart. to Miss Bacon, dau. of Dishwood B. esq. of Ottery St. Mary.

At Guernsey, Wm. Bryon, esq. of Brookgreen, Hammersmith, to Miss Sarah Wiggins, of Southampton.

At Bramham, co. York, the Rev. James Drake, M. A. to Miss Caroline Asheton, 3d dau. of Rev. Dr. A. warden of Manchester.

At Lowestoft, the Rev. Robert Parr, of St. Giles's, to Mrs. Freeman, of the precincts of the cathedral at Norwich.

29. Mr. Richard Wilmott, only son of Mr. James W. market-gardener, of Islington, Middlesex, to Miss Mary Gordon, daughter of the late and sister of the present farmer Gordon, of the above place.

30. At York, Mr. Bland, banker, to Miss Ellis, only daughter of Wm. E. esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

31. At Winwick church, Charles Heygate, esq. of West Haddon hall, co. Northampton, to Miss Lovell, only dau. and heiress of Tho. L. esq. of the Warren, near Winwick.

At Guilsborough, co. Northampton, the Rev. John Buckley, to Miss Wigley, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. W.

Sept. 1. In Park-lane, by special licence, William Hervey, esq. of Bodwell-hall, co. Carnarvon, to Lady Dorothea-Arabella Primrose, you. dau. of the E. of Roseberry.

2. At Lisbrian, co. Tipperary, Ireland, the seat of Sir Robert Waller, bart. Capt. Bates, of the 21st light dragoons, to Miss Waller, youngest dau. of the late Sir R. W.

3. At Newnham Paddox, co. Warwick, the seat of the Earl of Denbigh, by special licence, Lord Tara, of Bellinter, co. Meath, Ireland, to Miss Powys, sister of Viscountess Fielding, and second dau. of Thomas Jelf P. esq. of Berwick-house, co. Salop.

Capt.

Capt. Ludlam, of West-square, to Miss
Mastell, of Mansel-street.

Mr. How, of St. Alban's, to Miss Elliot.
5. August Elliot Fuller, esq. of Ashdown-
house, Sussex, to Miss Meyrick, dau. of Owen
Pekel M. esq. of Bodorgan, Anglesea.

Rev. John Lloyd, of Hindolvestone, to
Miss Reeve, of Barney, Norfolk.

6. Brigadier-general John Murray, to
Miss Maria Pasco, niece of Wm. Baker,
esq. comptroller of the customs at Montreal.

Basil Montague, esq. of Gray's inn, to
Miss Ruth, eldest daughter of Sir William
Leemanrice R. of Wimbledon-house, Surr.

7. Mr. H. Audry, of Chippenham, Wilts,
to Miss Hill, eldest daughter of Dr. West
B. of Devizes.

8. J. Bacon, esq. the eminent sculptor, to
Miss Taylor, of High-street, Southwark.

At Gilling, near Richmond, co. York, the
Rev. W. Lax, F. R. S. fellow of Trinity
college, and Lowndes professor of astro-
nomy in the university of Cambridge, to
Miss Cradock, eldest daughter of Sheldon
C. esq. of Hartforth.

9. Rev. John Chandler, of Whitley, co.
Surrey, to Miss Mary Currie, of Burwood-
house, in the same county.

10. Rev. J. Guerin, of Bagborough, to
Miss Shuldham, eldest daughter of A. L. S.
esq. of Carbery, in Ireland.

11. At Lambeth, Wm. White, esq. of
Deal, to Miss Priestley, daughter of the
Rev. Timothy P. of Jewin-street.

12. At St. James's, the Hon. Sir Edward
Crofton, bart. of Moate, co. Roscommon,
Ireland, eldest son of the Baroness Crofton,
to the Lady Charlotte Stewart, fifth daugh-
ter of the Earl of Galloway, and sister to
the Marchioness of Blandford.

14. At Hendon, Middlesex, Cha. Town-
ley, esq. engraver to the King of Prussia, to
Miss Marg. Durham, of Doctors Commons.

15. W. Stapleton, esq. of Bedford, to
Miss Bafely, of Norwich.

16. At Ilington, Peter Lee, esq. of High-
bury-place, to Miss Emma Arbutin, third
daughter of the late Matthew A. esq.

18. Mr. Rt. Rogers, printer, of Newmar-
ket, to Miss Anne Wilson, milliner, of Bury.

19. Rev. Charles Euseby Isham, rector
of Fulbrook, co. Northampton, to Mrs.
Kedford, of Stockton-upon-Tees.

20. Mr. W. Lang, merch. of Portsmouth,
to Mrs. Sheldon, of the Fountain tavern.

21. At Aldershot, Hants, John Taylor,
esq. of the Custom-house, to Miss New-
ham, of Aldershot-lodge.

22. Rev. Thomas Kidd, of Trinity col-
lege, Cambridge, and second master of Mer-
chant Tailors school, to Miss Smith, daugh-
ter of Mrs. Moir, of Hoxton-square.

23. Mr. Langhorn, of Clapham, Surrey,
to Miss Box, only daughter of Wm. B. esq.
of Doctors Commons.

24. Edward Hilliard, esq. of Cowley-
house, Middlesex, to Mrs. Culborne, of
Shredlington-green, Bucks.

DEATHS.

1800. **A**T Madras, on his passage to
Dec. 24. Bengal, Mr. John Lacy, a
passenger in the Bellona East Indiaman.

1801. Feb.... In the East Indies, Capt.
Joseph George, son of the late Mr. G. of
Meertown, co. Salop.

May... On the coast of Africa, Mr.
Alexander Carfrae, commander of the
ship Nassau.

June... At Martinique, by a fall from
aloft, while amusing himself with his young
companions, Tired Morin, a youth of 16,
eldest son of John Tired M. esq. of Hano-
ver-square, a midshipman on-board his
Majesty's ship L'Heureux, Capt. Bland.

7. Suddenly, on his estate at Barbados,
Sir Francis Ford, bart. of Ember, Surrey,
so created Feb. 14, 1793. He was for-
merly a fellow-commoner of St. John's
college, Cambridge; B. A. 1778.

July 2. On the island of St. Vincent, in
the West Indies, of a bilious fever, aged
29, Mr. A. Ayton, formerly of Lynn.

At Malta, Mr. Robert Maitland, a mid-
shipman, fourth son of the late Hon. Capt.
Frederick M. of the royal navy.

18. At sea, on his way from the West
Indies, Thomas Wilson, esq. of the island
of Tobago.

21. Gloriously, in cutting the Chevrette
out of Brest water, Mr. Warren, midship-
man of the Robust man of war, son of
Mr. Warren, of Dublin, and the second
son he has lost in the service of his country
this war.

At Martinique, aged 27, Benjamin Blake
Crandon, esq. surgeon, late of the 1st royal
regiment of Tower Hamlets militia.

22. Assassinated, at his house at Dolling,
in Austria, the Imperial Major-general
Count de Lichtenberg.

23. At the baths of Baden, the Prince
of Belmonte Pignatelli.

Aug 11. At Poole, aged 46, Jacob Rum-
sey, one of the people called Quakers.

12. Found dead in his bed, at his lodgings
in New-court, Moor-lane, Cripplegate, Mr.
Thomas Hastings, long known as an ite-
nerant bookseller and pamphleteer. He
was a native of the bishoprick of Durham,
and was patronized in his youth by the
noble family at Clifton-hall in Yorkshire.
He served his apprenticeship to his uncle,
who had a share in Lord Lyttelton's vast
erection at Hagley, in Worcestershire.
After visiting most parts of the kingdom
he came up to London, and worked, for
a while, as a carpenter in the new build-
ings at Mary-la-Bonne. Mr. Fox's me-
morable election for Westminster, when
the support of the Devonshire and Portland
families awakened every interest in his fa-
vour, gave Mr. H. an opportunity to exert
himself in the popular cause, and he pro-
duced a quarto pamphlet, intituled "The
Wars of Westminster." This was follow-

ed by others in the style of Oriental apolo-
gues, and he got considerable sums by
hawking them about the town. From this
period it is believed he wrought no more
at his trade. For many years he had been
in the habit of publishing, in different
news-papers, on the 12th of August, a vo-
luntary ode on the Prince of Wales's birth-
day, for which he annually received some
small emolument at Carleton-house; but
this he had discontinued some time by or-
der. His last publications were, "The
Devil in London," 42mo, and "The Re-
gal Rambler, or Lucifer's Travels," 8vo.
He was a constant attendant on the popu-
lar Sunday orators; and in his habit very
much adorned a clerical appearance.
His traveling name was *Dr. Green*; and he
was near 60 years of age.

13. The wife of Mr. Barrett, of Corton,
co. Somerset.

14. At Great Marlow, of which he was
vicar, presented by George II. in April,
1753, aged 83, the Rev. John Cleobury.
He was also vicar of Woburne near 50
years, and one of his Majesty's justices of
the peace 47 years. He was of St. John's
college, Cambridge; B. A. 1742, M. A.
1753. His son John died vicar of St. He-
ler's, Abingdon, in September, 1800 (by
mistake, in our v. l. LXX. p. 1000, called
vicar of Great Marlow), also of St. John's;
B. A. 1772, M. A. 1775.

At the parsonage-house at Chatham,
aged 81, Wm. Store, esq.

Mrs. Townsend, of Southernhay, Exeter.

18. Aged 95, John Flowers, of Tick-
cote, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, upwards
of 20 years clerk of that parish.

20. After a lingering illness, Miss Phi-
lipa Barnes, daughter of the Rev. Ralph
B. M. A. arch-deacon of Totness, and chan-
cellor of the diocese of Exeter.

At Thurlby, co. Lincoln, aged 79,
Mrs. Barnes.

At Bath, aged 64, Mr. Joseph Roberts,
of Christ's hospital, London, of which
foundation he had been the apothecary
upwards of 44 years. In his death his fa-
mily have lost an affectionate and tender-
husband and father, and the hospital a
much-valued officer.—To the memory of
this excellent man the following elegant
and truly appropriate allusion was made at
Christ's hospital, in one of the orations no-
ticed in p. 856: "It will not, we trust, be
deemed a trespass on your kind indul-
gence, or the subject of this day's commemo-
ration, if, with the voice of Thanksgi-
ving for all your goodness to us, we min-
gle the last sad tribute of respect to the
memory of one whose recent loss we la-
ment. Unremitting in attention, of inte-
grity irreproachable, of skill improved and
matured by experience, through the long
period of more than forty years he watch-
ed over the health of your sons; in dis-

charging the arduous and laborious duties
of his profession we knew him scrupu-
lously exact; and the honest freedom of
his manners, and ingenuous openness of
heart, among those who shared his friend-
ship, must leave a lasting impression of ve-
neration and esteem."

21. At Colchester, Mrs. Talman, relict of
the Rev. Mr. T. formerly rector of Birch.

At Staines, Middlesex, on his way into
Devonshire, John Bagshaw, esq. of the
Oaks, co. Derby; by whose death Dr.
Darling, late of Hull, but now of Brigg,
co. Lincoln, comes into the possession of
large estates in Derby and York shires.

At his house in Dublin, in his 63^d year,
Major George Burns, formerly of the 45th
foot. He had been an officer 46 years, and
served with distinguished reputation under
the command of Generals Shirley (Earl of
London), Abercromby, Amherst, Wolfe,
Mackton, Gage, Howe, Clinton, Matley,
&c. He was not only a brilliant officer,
but always esteemed as a man of the
strictest honour and integrity. He was a
dutiful son, an affectionate husband, a fond
father, a good master, a sincere friend;
and the milk of human kindness so warm-
ed his heart, that his greatest good was in
the performance of benevolent actions.
He has left a widow and two daughters,
the eldest of whom, it is feared, will not
long survive the shock of her father's death,
which she met in a sudden manner.

22. At South Lambeth, Mrs. Tomkins,
wife of Mr. Samuel T.

23. At Great Madding, Essex, Mrs. Alice
Moo, widow of Lewis M. esq. formerly of
Austinferris, merchant.

Philip Bowes Broke, esq. of Nacton,
near Ipswich.

24. At Chilton, near Bath, in the prime
of life, after three days illness, the wife of
Mr. John Tuckett, and daughter of Mr.
John Helton.

25. Aged 71, Mr. Jacob Adams, of Chis-
leton, near Chester, a worthy and respect-
able farmer.

Mr. John Thompson, engraver, Gower-
lane, Cheapside.

In his 70th year, after a very short illness,
Edmund Butler, esq. collector of the stamp
duties at Liverpool.

Aged 26, at Ferry-bridge, on his way
from London to Nun-Appleton, whither
he was going for the recovery of his health,
Mr. Wm. Hart, of that place.

At Rudgeway, co. Gloucester, Dr. Colin
Drummond, formerly an eminent physician
at Bristol, and fellow of the College of Phy-
sicians of Edinburgh since the year 1752.

Aged 48, Mr. Thomas Sherlock, farmer
and grazier, of Roubourn, co. Lincoln.

After a short illness, aged 53, Mr. Tho-
mas Cowell, a respectable farmer at Fom-
ham St. Genevieve, near Bury.

26. At Marston-Trussell, co. Northamp-
ton,

ton, in her 22d year, Miss Annabella Bullock, eldest daughter of the Rev. John B. rector of that place.

In his 45th year, Walter Hoveden, esq. late of Hemingford Grey, and formerly a field-officer in his Majesty's service.

Suddenly, while playing a single match at cricket, in the Roebuck field near Canterbury, Mr Bates, of Egerton.

Aged 81. Mr. John Haslock, more than 50 years master of the Coach and Horses public-house at Hollowell, co. Northampt.

Mr. Richard Flower, proprietor of the Hop-pole inn at Ollerton.

27. At his seat at Mansel North Pether-ton, co. Somerset, aged 81, John Stale, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for the counties of Middlesex and Somerset.

In his 54th year, Mr. Halliley, an eminent surgeon and apothecary at St. Neor's, co. Huntingdon.

At Doncaster, a child of Mr. Campbell, musician, aged 5 years; on the 29th, another, aged 3; and, on Sept. 12 a third, aged 2 year and a half; an awful instance of mortality in one family in so short a time!

Mr. Tho Bulmer, of Shoreditch, grocer.

28. A Oxford, aged 42, after a lingering illness, the wife of Mr. Cooke, bookseller.

At Aldingham, co. Lincoln, aged 83, the Rev. Roger Baldwin, F. R. S. F. S. A. 1761, rector of Aldington or Aldingham, and prebendary of Carlisle. He was born at Wigan, and, after the usual course of study at school and the university of Cambridge, where he was admitted at Peter-house, and proceeded B. A. 1741, M. A. 1745, he passed several years at Leyden, under the care of the celebrated Boerhaave. Upon his return to England he practised as a physician, first at Cambridge and afterwards in his native town, with a very high reputation for skill in his profession. Having, however, directed much time to biblical literature, and to the study of the Greek and Hebrew languages, he was, for some service done to Government, persuaded to take orders, and was presented by the Crown to the rectory of Aldingham, and afterwards to a prebend of Carlisle, and to a second living in the gift of that church, the members of which he persuaded that it was within distance by sea, and, in attempting to prove his assertion, narrowly escaped being cast away, and by land it was known to be otherwise. He was about the age of 40 when he entered into the church, and, from this period to the time of his death, lived principally at Aldingham, dividing his attention between study, agriculture, and gardening. He set up claims of a moiety of 8d. per acre on only 43 acres of pasture, besides other claims, at the instigation of a curate who had offended one of the principal farmers at Aldingham. He was deeply and accurately acquainted with almost every branch

of human knowledge, and an uncommon instance of the union of a most retentive memory with a clear judgement and a lively imagination. There is some reason to hope that he may have left behind him valuable works in a state fit for publication.

29. Choaked by a crab-apple lodging in her throat, which caused her death in a few minutes, the infant daughter of William Vickers, of Sixby, near Lincoln, labourer.

At Dronfield, the Rev. Francis Cripps, minister of Trinity church, Leeds.

Mrs. Eckley, wife of Richard E. esq. of Credenhill, co. Hereford.

Mr. Creed, of the Custom-house. Whilst filling up a ship's clearance, he leaned back and instantly expired, without the smallest previous indisposition.

Unfortunately drowned, while bathing in the Thames, Mr. Joseph Lygo, son of Mr. L. of New Bond-street, a pupil of Mr. Wilson, surgeon, of Bedford-street; a youth of uncommon abilities and promise.

After a short illness, Mr. Joseph Vollam, oilman, Wardour-street, Soho.

In James-street, Dublin, Amias Griffith, esq. His death was rather sudden, having appeared in good health the night before.

30. M. S. Grimston, esq. eldest son of Thomas G. esq. of Kilnwick, co. York.

At Richmond, Surrey, the infant son of Wm. Douglas, esq.

At Brompton, Miss Strachey, eldest daughter of Sir Henry S. bart.

At Lewisham, Kent, Lady Mary, wife of Charles Churchill, esq. housekeeper at Windsor castle, in which she is succeeded by the Hon. Miss Townshend.

At Tunbridge wells, after an hour's indisposition, Sir George Warren, K. B. of Boynton, Cheshire. He married, in June, 1753, to his first wife, Miss Revel, with a fortune of 200,000l; and the dying, he married, secondly, February 3, 1764, the daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, one of the made of honour to the Queen. He was separated from this lady, by the decision of the Ecclesiastical Court, in consequence of complaints against each other, for *incompatibility of temper*, and personal habits mutually repulsive. These mutual objections were strongly stated in court, and seemed to indicate unappealable animosity; yet, after this public exposition of their grievances, resentments, and averrings, they came together again, and lived with each other till death produced the final separation. The final pleadings relative to the citation of Lady Warren against Sir George her husband, for cruelty, and thereby requiring a separate maintenance, and separation *à mensa & thoro*, came on before Dr. B. trefworth, in the Prerogative Court, Doctors Commons, June 25, 1772; when, after a hearing of 11 hours, the judge thought fit to dismiss the citation in favour of Sir George Warren the defendant.—Sir George represented

represented the borough of Lancaster in parliament, 1758; was made K. B. 1761; and conceived he had a claim to the barony of the Earls of Warren, whose arms he bore, with the addition of a canton, and accordingly employed the late Mr. Watson (whom he presented to the rectory of Stockport), with the assistance of the late Mr. Brooke, Somerset herald, to compile a regular history of those earls, deducing his descent and claims from them. This work, handsomely printed in two large quarto volumes, with costly plates by Basire, was circulated for correction and information; but, on the death of the author, and ill health of the patron, was laid aside. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Chester, with great funeral pomp. Except those of the royal family, the procession was one of the most costly and attractive that has been seen for several years.

31. After a long illness, Mr. Pike, farmer, at Donnington, co. Lincoln.

The wife of Samuel Worthington, esq. mayor of Nottingham.

Thomas Moore, esq. of Nottingham.

After a lingering illness, the wife of the Rev. R. Harrow, of Southwell, Notts.

Mr. Wm. Luke, sen. a respectable grocer at Exeter.

At a very advanced age, Sydenham Singleton, esq.

Aged 103, Mr. Joshua Dixon, of Downton. By his two wives he had a numerous family; his eldest daughter, now living, is upwards of 70 years of age, and his youngest child only 18. He was a remarkably free liver, and, from his own account, had drank, in the course of his life, upwards of 1000 gallons of brandy, besides other liquors, and enjoyed his faculties to the last.

In Clerkenwell, Mrs. Rhode, wife of Abraham R. esq.

At Newtown upon Ayr, in Scotland, Elizabeth Johnston, spouse to the Rev. Wm. Thomson, of Ochiltree.

Sept. 1. At the Hutt, co. Salop, the Rev. Philip Morris, rector of Sneade, and many years in the commission of the peace for that county and Montgomery.

At Tamworth, in his 72d year, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Robert Bage.

Mr. Francis Soden, many years conductor of the Coventry post-office.

2. After a long and painful illness, the Rev. Wyndham Sturt, rector of Down St. Mary, Devon, and formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1793.

At Banham, Norfolk, in his 19th year, Mr. George Stock, third son of Thomas S. esq. of Highbury-place, Islington.

The infant daughter of Mr. Stephens, farmer, of Heathfield, Suffex, fell backwards into a cauldron of boiling milk, under preparation for making cheese, and was thereby so miserably scalded that she languished a few hours and then expired.

3. Mr. Locke, farmer, of Kempsey, near Worcester. He went out in the morning with a gentleman to course, apparently in perfect health, when he suddenly dropped in the field, and died without uttering a word.

In his 13th year, the eldest son of Lorenzo Stable, esq. of Hanover-street.

At his house on Sunning-hill, co. Berks, aged 74, the Hon. John Yorke, fourth son of Philip Lord Hardwicke, late lord chancellor. He was clerk of the crown for life, patentee for making out commissions of bankruptcy, M. P. for Ryegate, and F. R. S. He married, 1762, Elizabeth, only daughter of Reginald Lygon, esq. of Madresfield, co. Worcester, who died in 1766, leaving a daughter, Jemima, born June 1, 1763.

4. Aged 60, Mr. Rd. Hearn, of York, who served the office of sheriff in 1778.

At Wooley, near Bradford, co. York, in his 81st year, Noah Le Craf, esq. of Great Pulteney-street.

At Chelmarsh, near Bridgenorth, the Rev. W. Nichols.

At Hallaton, co. Leicester, Mrs. Martha-Maria Bennet, wife of Mr. John B. ship-builder, of Faversham, Kent. She was the daughter of Capt. Maydwell Mason, by Martha his wife. Capt. Mason was the son of the Rev. Maydwell M. vicar of Horninghold, by Mary his wife, sister to the late W. Fortrey, esq. of Norton juxta Galby, co. Leicester. See pedigree in Hist. Leic. vol. II. part II. p. *446. Mrs. B. who had been in a decline for some time, went to Hallaton about three weeks or a month before, on a visit to her aunts, the Misses Mason, who reside there, and for the benefit of her health, but, alas! in vain.

At his lodgings in New Bond-street, J. C. Tenbosch, esq. a native of Utrecht, and late of Demerara.

John Bogle, esq. merchant in Glasgow, son of the late Geo. B. esq. of Dalrowdie.

Suddenly, at his house in Dorset-street, Dublin, A. Nicholson, esq.

5. Mrs. Manton, far advanced in pregnancy, was unfortunately drowned near Shepperton, by the accident recorded in p. 856. She was seized with violent convulsions, in consequence of the fright, and expired before the next morning.

At Isleworth, Middlesex, in consequence of breaking a blood-vessel, in his 22d year, Mr. Jn. Lonsdale, of King-st. Covent-gard.

At Stanford-hill, Mrs. Craven, wife of John C. esq. of Goodman's fields.

At Reading, aged 85, John Manley, esq. senior banker of the Middle Temple.

At his house in Cambridge, Mr. Joseph Hart, who formerly kept the One Bell inn at Bury, and afterwards the Rose tavern at Cambridge, but had since retired.

Rev. Charles Mytton, M. A. rector of Eccleston, near Chester.

At Burlington Quay, co. York, aged 32, the Rev. Sampson Parkyns, rector of Cofstock and Keyworth, co. Nottingham, and son of Sir Thomas P. bart. of Bunney park, in that county. He was formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded LL.B. 1792: Both the rectories are in the gift of Sir Thomas P.

At Ross, co. Hereford, Jn. Holder, esq.

6. At his son's house, near Birmingham, in his 80th year, Abel Peyton, esq. of West Smithfield.

In Solio-square, the wife of Lambert Fowler, esq.

At his house in Caroline-street, Bedford-square, William Tyler, esq. R. A.

Rev. Joseph Symonds, rector of Dinecor, co. Hereford.

In Gerard-street, Liverpool, Mrs. Oliver, wife of Capt. Thomas O. of the ship *Mona*, belonging to that town.

7. At Southend, Essex, the wife of Tho. Jay, esq. of Woodwalton, co. Huntingdon.

At Sandhill park, co. Somerset, the wife of T. B. Lethbridge, esq. and sister of Sir Thomas Dal. Hesketh, bart. of Halford-hall, co. Lancaster.

At Colchester, the wife of Rich. Reeve, esq. of the West Suffolk militia.

At Houghton, the seat of Philip Langdale, esq. the Rev. Thomas Slater.

At Weston, the seat of Lord Bradford, Lady Louisa-Isabella Bridgeman, daughter of Edmund Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery in Ireland, and Baron Boyle in England. Her ladyship married, 1792, the Hon. and Rev. George Bridgeman, brother of Orlando Lord Bradford, and rector of Wigan, co. Lancaster, by whom she has left issue.

At Hallow, near Worcester, aged 21, Mr. Henry Williams, fourth son of the late John W. esq. of St. John's. In the morning he went out for the purpose of shooting partridges, taking with him a double-barreled gun. On finding birds, he is supposed to have discharged one of the barrels only, and, in the act of stooping to pick up the game, the other barrel, it is thought, went off, the whole contents of which entered his head, and, from the appearance of the wound, he is conjectured to have died instantly. His body was not discovered till about 11 next morning, when his two pointer-dogs were found faithfully guarding their unfortunate master. He was a young gentleman of great promise, and highly respected.

Of repeated paralytic strokes, at Enfield, where his wife keeps a boarding-school for young ladies, Mr. Hugh Cameron, formerly a grocer in Basinghall-street. He has left a son, and 2 daughter married, 1799, to the only son of the late Col. Keating.

Suddenly, at their house near the Green Man turnpike, in the Kent road, about 4 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Rolls, wife

of John R. esq. one of the magistrates for the county of Surrey. The effect on Mr. R. was such, that he languished under an apparent despondency till about 5 the next afternoon, when he expired. Mr. R. is said to have died worth more than 200,000*l*. On the 15th their bodies were conveyed in two hearses, accompanied by three mourning-coaches with four horses to each, and followed by their own carriage, to Bermondsey church-yard, and there interred in the sight, it is supposed, of 10,000 spectators. Mr. R. had a son and two daughters.

Aged 47, after a short illness, at his house at Chelsea, Thomas Hammond, esq. clerk in the tellers' office of his Majesty's Exchequer, agent in the army, and many years deputy-agent to the out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital. Few individuals in private life were more truly estimable. Exemplary in an indefatigable and conscientious attention to his official employments, as well as in the discharge of each relative and social duty, respected by his neighbours, and esteemed in every connexion, he is honoured in the sorrowful remembrance of all, who learned, from his mode of life and conduct, to regard with pleasure and to revere a character thus singularly amiable and of good report. He has left an affectionate wife and an only son, who, in common with a large circle of acquaintance and friends, tenderly regret the loss both to themselves and to society. Those who knew him can well attest his worth.

At his magnificent seat of Hillsborough, in the North of Ireland, the Most Noble Arthur Marquis of Downshire, Earl of Hillsborough, Viscount Kilwarlin, Viscount Hillsborough, Baron Hill, in Ireland, Earl of Hillsborough, Viscount Fairford, Baron Harwich, in England, hereditary constable of Hillsborough fort, governor of the county of Down, and LL. D. He was born in London, 1753, and married, 1785, Mary Sandys, niece of Edwin Lord Sandys, Baron of Ombersley (on whose decease without issue the estates of Ombersley in Worcester-shire accrued to the Marchioness), and has left issue Arthur-Bundell-Sandys-Turnball Hill, Earl of Hillsborough, now Marquis of Downshire, born, 1783, at the Marquis's house in Hanover-square; Lord Anthony, born 1792, and two daughters. The Marquis was the chief representative of his noble house in Ireland, the younger branch of which is represented by Viscount Duncannon, and was the only son of Wills Marquis of Downshire, principal secretary of state, 1768, for the American department, better known by the title of Earl of Hillsborough, by the Lady Margaret Fitzgerald, sister of James Duke of Leinster; and of his sisters the eldest, Lady Mary, is the present Marchioness of Salisbury, the youngest, Lady Charlotte, is now Countess-dowager Talbot. His Lordship entered early

early into the army, and was in service in the time of the American war. On the decease of his father, in 1793, he succeeded to the honours and the large estates in both kingdoms, and led a very useful life between his mansion in Ireland and his seats in this country, attending to his senatorial duties in the two Houses of Lords. Immediately after the close of the last session of the present parliament his Lordship returned to Ireland, where his death took place, which was occasioned by a severe attack of the gout in his stomach. He had a slight fit in his hands and feet, and seemed to be recovering, when one of the unexpected changes of that uncertain disorder directed its violence towards the stomach, and produced almost instantaneous death. On the 13th his remains were interred in the family-vault at Hillsborough, the funeral was attended by many noblemen and gentlemen, and by a numerous tenantry; the sermon was preached by Dr. Percy, bishop of Dromore, from Job iv. 1, 2.—The character of this truly noble personage, as given in the public prints of Ireland, where his immense possessions lie, his uncommon kindness and benevolence of heart were principally diffused, and his memory must be more particularly revered, is briefly and justly stated in the following words: "To speak of this excellent Nobleman as he would deserve, we should refer to the whole Political History of Ireland during his life; we shall there find him the steady and undimmed supporter of every measure which had for its object the safety of the Constitution in Church and State. To him that admirable institution, the Irish Militia, owed its origin; to him, upon every occasion of danger or apprehension, were the eyes of the good and loyal directed; to him, as the powerful supporter of the Protestant establishment, of the British connexion, of social order, of domestic tranquillity. In his loss are to be deplored, not only the public misfortune in being deprived of such a statesman, but the extended calamity of those who knew him as a friend or as a landlord; who revered his high honour, his generous spirit, his anxious integrity; or loved his mild and elegant manners, his kindness of heart, his endearing condescension; their loss is indeed great. The country in which he lived will long remember the hospitality of Hillsborough, and the improving hand of its owner; nor will a brave and loyal yeomanry, fostered by his goodness, and protected by his power, ever forget their good, their kind, their affectionate landlord."

8. Thomas Harris, M. D. alderman of Lancaster.

At Hardway, near Gosport, in child-bed of her twelfth child, Mrs. Olivia Tomlin, wife of Mr. J. T. master in the royal navy.

Aged 26, Mrs. Burrough, wife of the Rev. S. B. rector of Sapcot, co. Leicester, and her before many years master of Rugby School, co. Warwick.

Of a decline, aged 18, the only daughter of Mr. Lowe, of Kirkby Malory, Leic.

At Fvermorton, John Grant, Esq. of Glenmoriston, late captain in the 42d foot, and Lieut.-col. of the Argyllshire militia.

At Perth, in his 85th year, Mr. Patrick Nisbet, surgeon to the royal artillery; in which station he had been 60 years; and acted as surgeon in the expedition to Carthage, 1739. He also attended the artillery at Dettingen and Fontenoy.

About a quarter before 8 o'clock in the morning, at Troston, near Bury, in the county of Suffolk, where she had resided near 20 years, Anne, the wife of Capel Lofft, barrister at law, and daughter of Henry Emlyn, of Windsor, Berks, architect. She had been, in her early youth, an highly-esteem'd pupil and correspondent of Mr. Ferguson, the celebrated astronomer and mechanician. She had a very correct and extensive knowledge, which she possessed without affectation; and communicated, when led to converse, with the greatest ease and clearness, and in a manner the most agreeable. And, indeed, her voice itself, as well as manner, was uncommonly pleasing. Pre-eminent in personal and intellectual qualifications, with the greatest powers to shine and please universally, she prefer'd to be retired, beneficent, and unremittingly useful. Accordingly, she had internal serenity under the most trying circumstances. She was unenvied, with such enviable advantages of mind and person. She had, perhaps, not one enemy; and she had as many friends as there were persons in any degree acquainted with her. She was married Aug. 20, 1778; and, about two years after, Mr. Lofft, feeling pride and happiness in his union with her, composed a philosophic poem on "The Universe," which was shortly after published, and dedicated to her with the title of Eudisia. Mr. Ferguson had characterized her by that name; and she so possessed every excellent and amiable endowment, that it was aptly indeed applied to her. She had seen great and continued difficulties. By prudence and persevering attention she had nearly surmounted these: and seem'd to have a prospect of seeing her family establish'd in ease and comfort, and of enjoying with them that peace which many years of thought, of anxious attention, and persevering exertion, had been spent to secure. She had begun, and with gratitude to Heaven, to think so herself. Her last year was, however, a year of uncommon trial. In the beginning of it she was suddenly, under the call of duty and affection, hurried from home, to attend, as she did most tenderly,

derly, assiduously, and successfully, an apparently-dying sister; and, at the same time, she sooth'd the pains of a justly and highly-esteem'd friend, and soften'd to her the bed of death. She then not much, and her friends in no degree, apprehended how soon that lot was to be her own. She had enjoyed, till within about a year and a half before her death, an excellent constitution: and an uniform state of health; which great simplicity of diet, evenness of temper, and activity, with regular exercise in the open air, and various employment, promis'd to continue, at least to the full usual extent of life. Yet this she was far from reaching. A most dangerous and afflictive complaint had been imperceptibly stealing on her constitution: which, though good, was delicate; as it generally is where, with great force of mind, there is much sensibility. Suddenly this fatal complaint manifested itself by a most alarming attack on the system. The immediate and extreme danger was obviated by the use of Ruspini's styptic: aided, it may justly be believed, by her own fortitude and constant equanimity, and by the skill and attention of Dr. White of Bury, and Mr. Barker of Ixworth. But the last stroke, although delayed, could not be averted beyond some few weeks*. A most severe and most painful illness she sustain'd (as long as the powers of Nature would permit her to sustain it) with her habitual mild composure. Recollected to the last, her mind was occupied, as from the first of her life it had been, in thoughts and exertions of sympathy and beneficence†. She will long be remembered by her acquaintance; she will never be forgotten by her friends; and she will live in the memory of her family, in the management of which she was prudent, considerate, mild, affectionately kind; in the remembrance of her poor and suffering neighbours, to whom she was a most true, judicious, and tender friend; and of her children, to whom she was a most affectionate and excellent mother. To the sufferings of all that is endued with sensation she was sensible; and attentive to avoid inflicting misery, and to promote comfort. That such a being was lent to society, and especially to that part of society to which she could be, and was, most useful, was no ordinary blessing. And, in times like these, however encouraging the prospects which seem'd to be opening to her family, who can say how far her being now remov'd from this state of existence may have been an essential and necessary blessing to herself? Heaven only knows, and can alone do, what is ever

* Five weeks, from the 4th of August.

† Of this I shall not forget an instance in her very childhood. C. L.

best. And when the wise, the amiable, and the useful, are taken away, it is often found, by attending to events, that they have been mercifully withdrawn from the evil to come! C. L.

G. Mr. Wm. Halcomb, sen. late of the Bear inn at Devizes, Wilts.

Miss Charlotte Masters, sister of Mrs. Rudge, of Fountain-buildings, Bath.

Aged 84, Mrs Parlbby, of Portsea, widow.

After a very short illness, at his vicarage-house at Godelming, having completed his 80th year August 22, the Rev. Owen Manning, B. D. of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1740, M. A. 1744, S. T. B. 1753. He was a native of Mears Ashby, in Northamptonshire, where his younger brother possesses some landed property; and his sister married the Rev. George Maule, rector of Castle Ashby, in the same county, and died in Sept. 1800, at the age of 80, leaving two sons, John, rector of Greenford, Middlesex, and another a surgeon at Edmonton. Mr. Manning married Catherine, daughter of Mr. Peacock, mercer, of Huntingdon, by whom he had three sons and five daughters, all of whom survive him except George-Owen, his eldest son, B. A. of the same college, 1778, who died 17.... Mr. M. was presented by Dr. Green, dean of Salisbury, and instituted Dec. 22, 1763, to the vicarage of Godelming, in preference to that of St. Nicholas, Guildford, in the same patronage, and, Dec. 12, 1769, to the rectory of Peper Haras, in the same county of Surrey, by the dowager Lady Middleton and her son, the present viscount. To the literary part of his own country Mr. M. performed a most acceptable task in taking up, and by unwearied application completing, the Saxon Dictionary begun by his friend, the Rev. Edward Lye, rector of Yardley Hastings, in the county of Northampton; a work which, for copiousness and authorities, will stand the test of the strictest scrutiny, and defy the pretensions of modern Sciolists, who have only arrogance and cynical asperity to support their pretensions, which are gradually falling into deserved contempt. This Dictionary, the labour of 30 years, was published under the patronage of a handsome subscription, in 2 vols. folio, 1772. Mr. Lye, who when rector of Long Houghton, from 1719, published Junius' *Etymologicon*, 1743, began this task as soon as he was settled in his rectory of Yardley Hastings, which was about the same time, having first superintended the printing of the Gothic Gospels of Benzelius at Oxford. He lived to print about 30 sheets of the Dictionary, and died of the gout, 1767, in the 73d year of his age, leaving the completion of the work and the subscription to his intimate friend and countryman;

countryman, who, after four years close application, published it in 1772, prefixing a perspicuous account of the rise and progress of the work, in an elegant Latin preface, and accompanying it with a grammar of the Saxon and Gothic languages in the same language, and large additions to the sheets before composed, and printed in an elegant manner at the press of the late Mr. Allen, of Bolt-court, Fleet-street. In an appendix are subjoined fragments of Ulfilas's version of the Epistle to the Romans; sundry Saxon charters, a sermon on Antichrist, a fragment of the Saxon Chronicle, and other instruments. Mr. M. had the prebendary of Milton ecclesia, in the church of Lincoln, consisting of the impropriation and advowson of the parish-church of Milton, co. Oxford; was elected F. R. S. 17... , and in 1770 F. A. S. The will of King Alfred, from the original in Mr. Astle's library, most happily illustrated by Mr. Manning, was conducted through the Oxford press by the Rev. (now Sir) Herbert Croft, 1788, 4to. From his first settlement in Surrey Mr. M. employed himself in collecting materials for a history and antiquities of that county, and, by the support of men of the first talents in such departments, possessed himself of a mass of information which falls to the lot of few persons engaged in such pursuits. His comprehensive mind and exquisite penmanship brought them to a perfection which must make all the lovers of our national antiquities deeply regret that his modesty could never be persuaded to think them sufficiently complete for publication.

Nil actum reputans si quid superesset agendum.

A total loss of sight put out of his power to second the warmest wishes of his friends, that he would print them under his own inspection. We will not discourage the hope that they may yet see the light. The only other publications of Mr. M. were, a sermon preached at the primary visitation of the Bishop of Lincoln, May 9, 1788, from 1 Cor. x. 23 (LVIII. 633), and two on the scriptural doctrines of election and justification, preached in one of the parishes of a considerable town, and published at the instance of many who heard them, in the hope of counteracting the effects of cert. in doctrines of a very different tendency, which are making a rapid progress in this and other parts of these kingdoms (LXI. 255). To those who were acquainted with his erudition and metaphysical knowledge, his mild and philanthropic disposition, his moral virtues, the great propriety of his deportment, the steady and long-continued discharge of his professional duties, and of all the social virtues which are of the highest import to the community, both in a private and public capacity, Mr. M., though gathered to his fathers ripe in the vale of years, will be a real loss.

IO, "At Hackney, Gilbert Wakefield, a man much distinguished for great acquisitions in scientific and literary knowledge." (*Times*.)—"The learning of this man was certainly various and profound; but he was, in fact, designed by Nature to be a *schoolmaster*, if the qualities of his heart had corresponded with his talents. He was a violent Republican, and, whatever subject of literature engaged his attention, his political prejudices were sure to interfere. He refused his assent to the orthodox principles of the Church very early in life; and it must be mentioned to his credit, that, if he had been disposed to conform, he might have found patrons who would have procured him a comfortable establishment. The events of his life, to the year 1792, are related in a work published by himself. In this work he relates his progress in literature, his squabbles, his publications, and his opinions. It, indeed, plainly appears that he recorded every transaction in which he was engaged, and even the slightest conversation that passed between him and any person whom fortune has since raised into an importance likely to interest the curiosity of the publick. Such men are always dangerous, if they register nothing but the truth. We do not mean to say, that Gilbert Wakefield did not faithfully report what he has thought proper to introduce in the biography of himself; but it may be fairly said, that he has shown a kind of detracting officiousness, unworthy of a man of his talents and knowledge. His book, therefore, when once read, will never be referred to again; nor will the reader feel himself interested in the subsequent transactions of a life passed in quarrelsome discontent and disappointed ambition. Learning has suffered a loss on this occasion, as he would probably have brought forward correct editions of the remains of antiquity; but on no other account do we conceive that mankind have the least reason for regret." (*True Briton*.)

Had Mr. Gilbert Wakefield's temper been equal to his knowledge, he would have been handed to posterity in a less disadvantageous light; but, as his violence may have been the effect of disappointed pride and outrageous zeal to serve a party which, when he had once embraced, he could not disengage himself from, and in the cause of which he submitted to endure a long imprisonment, we will candidly hope that what he wrote in that spirit of humour will not long survive him, while his classical acumen will transmit his name to posterity with well-earned fame.—Mr. W. was born at Nottingham, Feb. 22, 1756; his father being rector of St. Nicholas in that town, and master of the free school

* Afterwards vicar of Kingston-upon-Thames,

Here, he received his education also under the Rev. Richard Wooddeson, of Kingston-upon-Thames, and was admitted of Jesus college †, Cambridge, where he took no other degree than that of B. A. 1776, on which occasion he received distinguished honours for his mathematical as well as classical attainments. He was soon after elected fellow of his college, and, in 1778, ordained deacon. He was even then so little satisfied with the requisition of subscription, and with the subject of that subscription, that, as he confesses in the Memoirs of his own life, published 1792, he ever after regarded this acquiescence as an action highly disingenuous. He was successively curate of Stockport and of St. Peter and St. Paul in Liverpool. March 23, 1779, he vacated his fellowship by marriage. In the same year (1779) he removed to Warrington, to accept the office of classical tutor at the Dissenting academy in that town, where he continued till the dissolution of that seminary, 1783, when he removed, with one pupil, to Bramcote, near Nottingham, with a view of taking more pupils, and from thence to Richmond, and thence, 1784, back to Nottingham, pursuing the same plan, and having three or four pupils on handsome terms. In 1790 he was chosen classical tutor of the New college, Hackney, his connexion with which ended a year after his acceptance of that office, and he became as decidedly hostile to the Dissenters as to the Church; but he continued to reside at Hackney, and read classical lectures there, till he was removed to Dorchester, and had been returned to it barely four months before his death, which was occasioned by a fever which he caught in consequence of an unusual exertion in walking to visit a friend in a neighbouring town, an exercise of which he was particularly fond, but in this instance he denied himself the necessary refreshment. Judge Grose's excellent address to him, on passing sentence of imprisonment for two years in Dorchester goal, and finding security for good behaviour for five years at the end of that term, may be seen in our vol. LXIX. p. 617.

Mr. W. commenced author in 1776, when he printed at the Cambridge press, "*Poemata Latina, partim scripta partim redita*," 4to, with a few critical observations on Horace. Though he since discovered one false quantity in these poems, they do him credit as a very elegant scholar at an early age.

Thomas, and minister of Richmond, where he died in 1796.

† In all his publications he styled himself *late fellow* of Jesus college. This society, though abounding in eminent scholars, has been distinguished for more turbulent spirit than perhaps any other in the University.

A new translation of St. Paul's Epistle to the Thessalonians, with such notes as were necessary to justify his variations from the established version, 1781, 8vo †, the whole impression of which was sold.

Essay on Inspiration, considered chiefly with respect to the Evangelists, 1784, 8vo.

Short Treatise on Baptism, with a customary remark on Confirmation and the Lord's Supper, 1782, 12mo; in favour of immersion of adults.

New translation of St. Matthew's Gospel, with notes critical, philosophical, and explanatory, 1783, 4to.

Enquiry into the opinions of the Christian writers concerning the person of Jesus Christ, 1783, one vol. 8vo, reaching to the conclusion of the Apostolic age, but not followed by others, for want of the main argument.

Essays on the origin of alphabetical characters, read before the Philosophical Society of Manchester, and printed in their Transactions, the New Annual Register, and the Scotch Encyclopedia.

Thanksgiving sermon preached at Richmond, 1784, 8vo; text, Isa. li. 9.

A new edition of Mr. Gray's English poems, with translations into Latin, 1788, 12mo. See vol. LVIII. p. 22.

New translation of those parts only of the New Testament which are wrongly translated in our common version, 1789, 8vo. (LIX. 634).

The Georgics of Virgil, with notes, 8vo.

Remarks on Dr. Laying's sermon at the consecration of Dr. Horsley, bishop of St. David's, 1788, 8vo.

Four marks of Antichrist, or, a supplement to the Warburtonian lecture, 1788, 8vo, without his name, dignifying the Church of England with this title. This piece he calls "a fly cracker let off against the Church." Life, p. 293.

Remarks on the internal evidence of the Christian religion, 1789, 8vo; published at the instigation of his brother, Thomas Wakefield, minister of Richmond, Surrey, and went through two editions (LIX. 831, LXI. 818). He puts this at the top of his literary articles for this year (Life, p. 294), and the same year he set on foot the *Critical Sacra*. It was reprinted in an octavo volume, 1791.

Silva critica, sive in auctores sacros profanaeque commentarius philologus, 1789, 8vo. In this first part he pays a handsome compliment to the University where he received

† The Critical Reviewers find a difficulty in both the present and this new version of chap. iv. 6. It is of their own making, by understanding that verse of *incontinence* which really relates to *disobedience* and *fraud*; the Apostle inculcating on his new converts two great precepts of the moral law, *Continence* and *Honesty*.

his education, and to the syndics of her press, and our review of which (LIX. p. 919) he acknowledged, by letter to our printer, to be "candid and judicious to the utmost of his expectations, and even of his wishes." Part II. 1791 (LXI. 57); part III. 1792, most gratefully inscribed to the University of Cambridge; part IV. 1793; and part V. 1795, printed at the sole cost of his friend Robert Tyrwhitt, is full of reflection on the University, and more particularly on Drs. Kipling and Milner, for refusing the use of the University press. What he thought of "the assassin and well-known artist in the Gentleman's Magazine" may be learned from his Life, p. 139; and, from his letter to Mr. Urban, LXIV. 887, what he thought of those who did not think with him.

Address to the inhabitants of Nottingham, occasioned by a letter lately sent to the mayor and some other members of the corporation of that town. With an appendix on the subject of the Test laws, 1790, 8vo. The mayor, neglecting the handsome notice given him to qualify, was called into Westminster hall by an absolute rule (LX. 145, 173). This pamphlet was reprinted by the Birmingham Dissenters.

Cursorry reflections, occasioned by the present meetings in opposition to the claims of the Dissenters and the repeal of the Corporation and Test acts, 1790, 8vo (LX. 639.)

An address to the Right Reverend Samuel Horsley, bishop of St. David's, on the subject of an Apology for the Liturgy and Clergy of the Church of England, 1790, 8vo (LX. 639).

A translation of the New Testament, in 3 vols. 8vo, 1791. See spirited strictures on it, by Dr. Harwood, LXII. 242; a second edition, with improvements, 2 vols. 8vo, 1796.

An enquiry into the expediency and propriety of public or social worship, 1791, 8vo (LXI. 1925, LXII. 225, 293); went through three editions, and which he defended against Dr. Priestley, in

Short strictures on Dr. Priestley's Letters to a young man concerning Mr. Wakefield's treatise on public worship, 1792, 8vo (LXII. 455).

Memoirs of his own life, 1792, 8vo; including the first 36 years, from his birth to the termination of his engagement with Hackney college (LXII. 737).

A general reply to the arguments against the Enquiry into public worship, 1793, 8vo (LXIII. 58).

The spirit of Christianity compared with the spirit of the times in Great Britain, 1794, 8vo (LXIV. 318, 781). Only two copies of the original edition were sold by the publisher. Two pages were then canceled; and it continued on sale for a few hours, when, the publisher having more fear of consequences than the author, it

was suppressed, and re-modified in a form which the author was determined to vindicate at every hazard.

The works of Alexander Pope, esq. with remarks and illustrations, 1794, 8vo. Only one volume of poems, with notes; the expensiveness of the undertaking occasioning its being relinquished to Dr. Warton, whose intention was not at first known to Mr. W. (LXIV. 531, 539).

Examination of the Age of Reason, or, an investigation of true and fabulous theology, by Thomas Paine, 1794, 8vo (LXIV. 642).

Remarks on the general orders of the Duke of York to his army, on June 7, 1794 (LXIV. 931).

An edition of the works of Horace, in 2 vols. small 8vo, 1794.

Tragediarum Græcarum Delictus, 2 vols. 1795, 8vo.

Hercules Furens of Euripides, Trachinize & Alcestris of Sophocles, including the whole history of Hercules, I.; Ion of Euripides, Philoctetes of Sophocles, and Eumenides of Eschylus, II.

Poetical translations from the antients, 1795, 8vo.

Bion and Moschus, with notes, 1795, 8vo.

Reply to the letter of Edmund Burke, esq. to a noble lord, on the attack made on him by the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Lauderdale, 1796, 8vo (LXVI. 314).

Reply to Thomas Paine's 11d part of the Age of Reason, 1796, 8vo (LXVI. 852.)

Virgilii opera emendata, & notis illustrata, 1796, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Iliad of Homer, translated by Pope, 1797, 6 vols. 8vo.

The Odyssey, in 5 vols. the same year.

Letter to Jacob Bryant, esq. concerning his Dissertation on the war of Troy, 1797, 4to (LXVIII. 592).

Letter to William Wilherforce, esq. on the subject of his late publication, 1797, 8vo (LXVIII. 855. Pursuits of Literature, part IV. p. 7, u. *.)

A splendid edition of Lucretius, with notes and indexes, and the annotations of Richard Bentley, never before published, 3 vols. 1796, 1797, 4to, dedicated to Mr. Fox, and most elegantly printed. The first volume published separately, before the whole of this splendid and costly edition was hazarded.

In Euripidis Hecubam Londini super publicatam Diatribe extemporatis, 1797, 8vo.

Reply to the Bishop of Landaff's Address to the people of Great Britain, 1798, 8vo, the third edition, sold by the author at Hackney. For this his three publishers and himself were punished by law (LXIX. 161.)

Letter to Sir John Scott, his Majesty's attorney-general, on the subject of a late trial in Guildhall, 1798, 8vo, sold as above. The trial was that of one of the publishers of the preceding pamphlet (LXIX. 44). For this

he met the fate predicted in our review of it, being sentenced to two years imprisonment in Dorchester gaol, Dorset, where-in he passed his time in classical and literary pursuits, his friends and family being allowed free access to him, and himself full liberty of walking in the garden and on the leads; and here he conceived a design of compiling a Greek Lexicon; but, not meeting with sufficient encouragement, relinquished it by public advertisement (LXXI. 256).

In the Monthly Magazine he published two remarkable letters, in which he endeavours to do away a prejudice of considerable strength and standing, respecting the elegance of the style of Hume.

In our vol. LXVIII. pp. 649, 741, may be seen a short correspondence between him and Dr. Glasse.

"In contemplating Mr. W's general character as an author, the first and highest commendation is due to his remarkable industry. It is this active principle that has enabled him, with a respectable share of talent, to serve the truest interests of useful letters with far greater effect than has commonly fallen to the lot of first-rate genius. His knowledge of Greek and Roman authors is extensive and accurate; and, as a critic, he possesses a spirit most penetrating and ardent. As an emendator, he is frequently ingenious, but certainly, for the greater part, too bold. His Latin style, as he himself acknowledges, favours more of the expressive energy of Quintilian than of the magnificent volubility of Cicero. It is not a little to be lamented, for the sake of Mr. W's credit, that, with such peculiar faculties for the enjoyment of classical studies, he should ever have followed that flowery path to share the gro-velling walks of writers infinitely his inferiors, relinquishing the loftiest distinctions of literary character for a pitiful display of party-spirit or peculiarity of opinion. Some of his controversial writings, theological as well as political, are peculiarly indecent for their violence and illiberality; and his disposition appears, upon these occasions, to such disadvantage that his unpopularity seems a necessary consequence. His English style is always manly and graceful, and sometimes peculiarly elegant and energetic; most readers will, however, object to his superabundant use of classical quotation. His numerous writings have, for the greater part, experienced an indifferent reception; and some of them, particularly the earlier ones, have been severely handled by the critics of their day." *Literary Memoirs of living Authors*, 1798, I. 353, 354.

In another recent publication we find the following character of Mr. Wakefield: "In conversation he is remarkably mild and gentle, and his manners are pleasing. His

memory is so uncommonly tenacious that it can retain minute facts, and even dates, after a considerable lapse of time. No man is more beloved and respected by a very extensive circle of acquaintance. His personal activity is equal to that of his mind and pen. His habits are strictly domestic and literary. He is a pattern of abstemiousness, and shares in its happy results; never partaking of strong liquors, and, from a laudable principle of humanity, totally abstaining from the use of animal food. Mr. Wakefield must, even by his enemies, if they know him personally, be pronounced to be a man whose conduct is solely actuated by principle, and an inflexible love of virtue. He may err, but his faults arise not from a depravity of heart—they can only result from too ardent an imagination, or from the mistakes of his judgment."

His remains were interred, with much funeral pomp, at Richmond, Surrey, where his brother Thomas is at present incumbent.

Miss M. Kiddell, of Henrietta-st. Bath.

After the most acute sufferings, occasioned by being thrown out of his one-horse chaise through the carelessness of the driver of a gentleman's chariot, near Fulham, Mr. Charles Smith, of King-st. Westminster.

At York, aged 53, Mr. Francis Mason, a Baptist preacher, and founder of the Baptist Society there.

11. Aged 71, Mr. Cummins, grocer, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

In her 17th year, after a long and painful illness, Miss Mary Faulding, second daughter of Mr. F. of Hull, surgeon.

At her seat at Padworth, Berks, in her 73d year, Mrs. Griffith, relict of the late Christopher G. esq. M. P. for that county, and sister to the late Sir Wm. St. Quintin, bart. of Scampton, co. York. Mr. G. died after 2 hours illness, and an attorney happening to be in the house, he made his will, by which he bequeathed his whole fortune to his lady, who continued to the last to exercise her accustomed beneficence in this good old mansion of the Forster family, to whom Mr. G. succeeded.

12. At Hastings, Suffex, Mrs. Scott, wife of Jn. S. esq. of Beaufort-buildings, Strand.

On Clapham common, Surrey, Mr. Wm. Leatham, merchant, of Basinghall street.

At Louth, far advanced in years, William Spavins, who some time ago published an account of his life, under the title of "The Seaman's Narrative."

13. At Bedford, Mrs. Thomas.

After a long and painful illness, aged 44, Mrs. Esther Gibson, wife of Mr. G. of Hull, ship-builder, and mother of 11 children, 6 of whom are now living.

After a long illness, Miss Hoskyns, daughter of Sir Hungerford H. bart. of Harewood, co. Hereford.

Mr. Wm. Maffiter, of Lancaster, merch.

At Teddington, Middlesex, after a week's most painful indisposition, in his 56th year, Mr. Robert Cornish.

At Turnham green, after a few days illness, Henry Jones, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

In her 66th year, Mrs. Morris, of Knightsbridge, mother to the Captain in the royal navy of that name, and widow of the brave and gallant Capt. M. who was killed at the attack of Charlestown, in the beginning of the American war.

14. Mrs. Thorp, of Portsmouth.

The widow of Thomas Millington, esq. of St. James's parade, Bath.

At Midsummer Norton, near Bath, William Savage, esq.

At Retford, co. Nottingham, aged 66, Mrs. Pero, wife of the late manager of the theatre at Stamford, Nottingham, Derby, &c.

Samuel Orridge, a boy, servant to Mr. Hickinbotham, of Ratcliff-upon-Soar, co. Nottingham. In endeavouring to catch one of his master's horses he received so violent a kick as to cause his instant death.

In her 25th year, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Robert-Peter S. of Whitechapel-road, and youngest daughter of Joseph Silver, esq. of Hatton-street.

In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, the infant son of Col. Brownrigg.

15. After a very long and severe indisposition, Mrs. Jane Farrer, wife of the Rev. Rich. F. rector of Ashley, co. Northampt.

Mr. S. Hazard, nephew to Mr. H. printer and bookseller at Bath.

At Shrewsbury, Robert Jeffreys, esq.

Mrs. Elizabeth Charlesworth, many years keeper of a reputable childbed-linen-warehouse in Cornhill.

Mrs. Laurence, of Church-street, Soho, widow of Mr. Montague L. of the Strand.

16. At Hull, in her 6th year, Miss Anne-Eliza Reed, daugh. of Col. R. of the Northumberland militia.

At Mariden Chapel, near Colne, James Burrows, aged 78; also, on the same day, his wife, Mary Burrows, aged 78; and, on the preceding evening, Jane Burrows, their grand-daughter. They were all buried in one grave at Mariden Chapel.

17. At Chelsea, Mrs. Sarah Holder, widow of Mr. Robert H. late of Innholders-hall, London.

18. At Langford parsonage, Essex, in his 75th year, the Rev. Charles Phillips, vicar of Torking (which vicarage had been formerly held by the learned Dr. Owen, vicar of Edmonton), and in the commission of the peace for that county.

At his seat, Stedmore, near Malton, co. York, Sir Christopher Sykes, bart. so created March 4, 1783, L.L.D. and in the commission of the peace for the East riding of that county. He was a great portrait-collector, and offered 56 guineas for Sir Thomas Chaloner by Hollar, which was knocked down to Mr. Townley, of Devonshire-street, for 57.

19. At Whetstone, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Neate.

20. At Moopham, Kent, in his 81st year, John Markett, esq.

21. At her house in St. John's square, Clerkenwell, Mrs. Wimperis.

22. At the house of William Nanfon, esq. in New Bridge-street, aged 30, his only child, Mrs. Rachel Lettsom, widow of the late Dr. John Miers Lettsom, of Basinghall-street. She was not less distinguished for her excellent understanding and purity of manners than for her personal accomplishments. Her health had been gradually declining ever since the death of her husband, noticed in our Obituary, vol. LXX. 93. For several months prior to her decease her disorder had become extremely painful; but, through the whole course of it, she was never known to repine. When she became sensible of her approaching dissolution she maintained the same composure, and converted about the care of her children, with her respective parents, with equal affection and judicious arrangement. Upon the tidings of her only son she often dwelt with peculiar tenderness, that he might emulate "the angel his deceased father," an expression she frequently applied; and concluded with hoping that she might be found fit to join him in heaven. The writer of this, who has witnessed the final departure of many a pious character, never saw calm, mental composure, under the pressure of death, more undeviating, or Christian resignation more exemplary.

Mr. John Wingfield, aged 24, surgeon and man-midwife of Market-street, Hertford, and son of Mr. John W. of that place; he died, after a few days illness, of a fever brought on by a too excessive attention to professional duty; in which, unfortunately for his friends, he seemed to make his own convenience a secondary regard. During a contagious fever which carried off many poor families in his neighbourhood last year, he evinced such judgment, perseverance, and philanthropy, in giving up his time and talents to the succour of the poor, that he received the public thanks of several parishes. A large circuit of country laments the loss of his abilities and indefatigable endeavours to do all the good in his power; whilst his immediate friends and acquaintance feel a chasm in their happiness, which can hardly fall to the lot of any other person to supply.

23. Unfortunately drowned in the New River, at the back of her aunt's garden at Erfield, Miss Crook, niece to Mrs. Clayton, of that town.

25. At Manaden, near Plymouth, in Devonshire, aged 63, Humphrey Hall, esq. His lady died July 10, 1799.

28. Of a violent fever, at Easfield, Mr. Crosby, surgeon and apothecary.

AVERAGE

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Sept. 19, 1861. [875

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	87	5	53	4	39	2	34	5	44	7
Surrey	84	8	46	0	50	6	31	0	51	0
Hertford	83	1	54	0	42	0	33	6	46	4
Bedford	79	10	42	8	59	0	36	4	00	0
Hunting.	87	1	20	0	46	0	22	6	43	0
Northam.	80	10	20	0	52	6	23	0	48	0
Rutland	99	0	50	0	59	0	36	0	48	0
Leicester	92	0	00	0	48	0	26	7	00	0
Notting.	101	6	63	0	64	0	31	4	51	0
Derby	99	4	00	0	53	6	35	0	61	4
Stafford	96	6	00	0	53	9	32	6	52	9
Salop	85	8	57	2	57	0	37	0	00	0
Hereford	83	8	55	0	51	2	30	0	44	5
Warwick	100	10	00	0	58	7	39	3	59	6
Warwick	100	4	00	0	54	5	33	1	63	1
Wilt	92	8	56	0	50	4	32	4	57	8
Barks	87	8	40	0	41	6	33	0	45	4
Oxford	99	2	00	0	45	6	32	5	52	0
Bucks	83	4	00	0	45	0	30	9	47	2
Monmouth	68	0	00	0	51	3	20	11	00	0
Gloucester	81	7	54	4	47	5	24	0	00	0
Salop	74	10	00	0	55	6	29	5	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

88 10 54 8 49 9 30 0 50 0

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

72 7 72 0 40 2 29 9 52 11

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	85	7	45	9	46	4	34	6	35	7
Kent	86	3	00	0	40	6	28	7	32	6
Suffex	99	10	00	0	00	0	32	0	00	0
Suffolk	89	8	50	0	49	0	29	4	39	12
Cambrid.	90	9	56	4	48	0	23	7	40	0
Norfolk	91	4	46	0	44	1	27	0	00	0
Lincoln	91	10	00	0	48	7	23	4	00	0
York	84	7	51	10	49	10	25	10	50	6
Durham	72	4	51	5	43	10	23	6	00	0
Northum.	75	8	44	0	32	1	25	6	00	0
Cumberl.	102	3	61	9	58	8	37	10	00	0
Westmo.	99	7	70	0	54	0	38	4	00	0
Lancast.	83	1	00	0	32	0	32	0	00	0
Chester	86	8	00	0	00	0	33	8	00	0
Flint	90	8	00	0	62	5	30	0	00	0
Denbigh	86	1	00	0	61	4	30	2	00	0
Anglesea	80	0	00	0	40	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	79	0	60	0	49	4	30	0	00	0
Merioneth	80	5	66	8	44	10	26	0	00	0
Cardigan	81	11	00	0	52	6	00	0	00	0
Pembrok.	87	6	00	0	47	8	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	75	8	00	0	45	0	16	0	00	0
Glamorg.	81	11	00	0	54	0	23	3	00	0
Gloucester	106	6	00	0	57	4	30	3	52	6
Somerset	93	0	00	0	48	9	28	2	00	0
Monm.	83	6	00	0	50	11	38	8	00	0
Devon	91	10	00	0	45	11	25	7	00	0
Cornwall	97	8	00	0	47	6	26	2	00	0
Dorset	94	6	00	0	50	11	31	6	00	0
Hants	98	4	00	0	50	3	35	10	58	2

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	93	0	42	0	47	3	20	3	42	4
2	89	11	53	2	48	12	27	8	39	11
3	91	4	45	0	44	1	27	0	50	0
4	88	3	42	0	47	0	24	1	40	2
5	74	0	47	8	36	0	24	8	50	0
6	101	2	69	10	57	6	38	0	50	0
7	87	7	54	8	32	0	32	5	50	0
8	82	5	63	4	50	9	28	5	50	0
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	80	11	54	8	48	10	28	5	50	0
10	95	9	54	8	54	2	31	4	52	6
11	94	6	54	8	46	8	25	11	50	0
12	96	11	54	8	50	7	33	8	58	2
13	70	0	72	0	35	9	26	11	45	5
14	74	4	72	0	52	0	31	1	76	0
15	68	2	72	0	36	2	34	5	48	9
16	80	1	72	0	44	0	32	4	72	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, Sept. 28.

First	70s. to 55s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Home Pollard	00s. od. to 0s.
Second	65s. to 70s.	Fine Pollard	00s. to 00s.	Bran	9s. to 9s. 6d.
Third	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	00s. to 00s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 62s. 1d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 4s. to 5l. 8s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 15s. to 4l. 15s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 15s. to 4l. 6s.
Warrnam Pockets	4l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.	Essex Bags	3l. 0s. to 4l. 12s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3l. 6s. od. to 5l. 14s. od.	Aver.	4l. 10s. od.
Straw	1l. 10s. od. to 1l. 16s. od.	Aver.	1l. 13s. od.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Sept. 23. 1861, is 48s. 9d per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon, on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 28. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.
Mutton	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Lamb	5s. od. to 6s. 4d.
Veal	5s. od. to 6s. 4d.		

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 3s. 6d.

COALS, Newcastle 47s. od. to 0s. od. Sunderland, 43s. od. to 00s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 72s.—Mottled, 82s.—Curd, 84s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1804.

Bank stock.	3 per C. Bt Red.	3 per C. C. and Co.	4 per C. Confol.	5 per C. Navy.	5 per C. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchg. Bills.	Om- num.	Iris 3 per C.	Imp. 3 per C.	Iris Prizes.	English Prizes.	Iris Lot. Tickets.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.
28 1684	60 1/2	60 1/2	80 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2	195					9 1/2	93 1/2	60 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
29	61 1/2	60 1/2	81	96 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2	195 1/2					9 1/2			85		8 0 0	16 0 0
3. Sunday	60 1/2	60 1/2	81	95 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2						9 1/2		60 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
1 1684	61 1/2	60 1/2	81 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2	195					9 1/2		60 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
3		60 1/2	81	96 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2						9 1/2		59 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
4		60 1/2	81	95 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2						9 1/2		59 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
5																		8 0 0	16 0 0
6 Sunday																		8 0 0	16 0 0
7		59 1/2		95 1/2				195					8 1/2			85		8 0 0	16 0 0
8		59 1/2		95 1/2				195 1/2					8 1/2		59 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
9		60		95 1/2									8 1/2		59 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
10		59 1/2		95 1/2									8 1/2		59 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
11		59 1/2		95 1/2									8 1/2		59 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
12		59 1/2		95 1/2									8 1/2		59 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
13		59 1/2		95 1/2									8 1/2		59 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
14 Sunday		59 1/2		95 1/2									8 1/2		59 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
15		60		95 1/2									8 1/2		59 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
16		59 1/2		95 1/2									8 1/2		59 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
17		59 1/2		95 1/2									8 1/2		59 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
18		59 1/2		95 1/2									8 1/2		59 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
19		59 1/2		95 1/2									8 1/2		59 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
20 Sunday		59 1/2		95 1/2									8 1/2		59 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
21																		8 0 0	16 0 0
22																		8 0 0	16 0 0
23		59 1/2		94 1/2									7 1/2		59 1/2	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
24		59 1/2		94 1/2									7 1/2			85		8 0 0	16 0 0
25		59 1/2		94 1/2									7 1/2		59	85		8 0 0	16 0 0
26		59 1/2		94 1/2				194 1/2					7 1/2					8 0 0	16 0 0
27 Sunday																		8 0 0	16 0 0

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

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Embellished with a beautiful Portrait of SOPHONISBA ANGUSSOLA, an eminent Painter;
Picturesque Views of OLD SARUM, and ST. LEONARD'S Hospital at STAMFORD;
with ST. PETER'S Parsonage, SANDWICH, and EVAM ROCK, accidentally omitted in our last.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1801.

874 Meteorological Diaries for September and October, 1801.

Day	Wind		Weather in SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER, 1801.
	A.M.	P.M.	
Sept. 16	N		fair
17	ENE		fair
18	E	N	thunder in the evening, a heavy fall of rain
19	WNW	WSW	cloudy with rain
20	WSW	SW	cloudy with rain
21	W	NNW	fair, rain in night
22	N		cloudy, rain in night
23	N	NE	cloudy
24	NE		fair
25	NE		fair
26	ENE		cloudy with rain
27	E by S		fair
28	SE		cloudy
29	SSE		showery
30	WNW	NNW	cloudy
Oct. 1	S		fair
2	S		fair
3	WNW		frost and rain in morning, P.M. fair
4	SSE		cloudy and rain
5	SSW	WNW	cloudy, drops of rain
6	NW		rain in morning, fair
7	S		fair till 7 P.M. rain all night
8	S by E		rain in morning, cloudy
9	S		fair
10	SE	ESE	fair, rain in night
11	ESE		fair
12	ESE		fair
13	W	SW	stormy morning, fair, drops of rain at night
14	SSW		cloudy with rain
15	S		cloudy with rain, P.M. fair

Evaporation and Increase of Water.

	Evaporation.	Increase.
From the 15th of September to the 1st of October	10-12ths.	3 inches.
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27	61	72	59	29,80	fair	12	47	67	56	29,88	fair
28	60	68	60	,91	showery	13	57	62	59	,83	fair
29	61	69	58	,76	fair	14	61	64	57	,80	cloudy
30	58	66	55	,78	showery	15	58	59	47	,65	rain
O. 1	56	64	54	30,03	fair	16	45	62	48	,60	fair
2	55	65	53	,12	fair	17	50	59	50	,40	rain
3	55	65	55	29,98	fair	18	49	56	45	28,88	stormy
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5	53	59	48	,62	fair	20	39	51	46	,60	fair
6	48	57	45	,62	fair	21	44	45	35	,34	stormy
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8	52	58	49	,21	showery	23	44	50	43	,80	fair
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W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1801.

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Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 7.

AN obliging correspondent has
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 nications, relative to some mineral
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 ber, co. Kilkenny. B. A.

"Castle-Comber, Aug. 1, 1801.

"Having had a conversation with
 you some time since respecting mine-
 rals, I promised, if any thing should
 fall in my way worth mentioning, I
 would give you every information; and
 am now happy in communicating to
 you, for the information of the right
 honourable and honourable the Dublin
 Society, the following discoveries and
 experiments I have made in this place.
 Being concerned here in barrack busi-
 ness, and having an opportunity of ob-
 serving that some persons in the vici-
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 tar to the backs of their grates which
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 call the seat of the coals. It is a sub-
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874 Meteorological Diaries for September and October, 1801.

Day	Wind		Weather in SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER, 1801.
	A.M.	P.M.	
Sept. 16	N		fair
17	ENE		fair
18	E	N	thunder in the evening, a heavy fall of rain
19	WNW	WSW	cloudy with rain
20	WSW	SW	cloudy with rain
21	W	NNW	fair, rain in night
22	N		cloudy, rain in night
23	N	NE	cloudy
24	NE		fair
25	NE		fair
26	ENE		cloudy with rain
27	E by S		fair
28	SE		cloudy
29	SSE		showery
30	WNW	NNW	cloudy
Oct. 1	S		fair
2	S		fair
3	WNW		frost and rain in morning, P.M. fair
4	SSE		cloudy and rain
5	SSW	WNW	cloudy, drops of rain
6	NW		rain in morning, fair
7	S		fair till 7 P.M. rain all night
8	S by E		rain in morning, cloudy
9	S		fair
10	SE	ESE	fair, rain in night
11	ESE		fair
12	ESE		fair
13	W	SW	stormy morning, fair, drops of rain at night
14	SSW		cloudy with rain
15	S		cloudy with rain, P.M. fair

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from its appearance it could not have sufficient fire in the common kiln, therefore prepared a grate with a double bottom, and, mixing the seat with a proportion of clay, you must judge, Sir, my astonishment at finding my first attempt so successful as to produce such bricks as I send you; and am convinced it will not only answer every purpose in earthen-ware, but I hope also that of pots for glass-house purposes. Being convinced of the utility of the coal-seat in the element of fire, I have made trial of it in that of water, and find that, when properly prepared, it will answer every purpose of tarras. I have made trial also of its utility as to external incrustation on walls. It sat fairly, and I have every reason to think will answer well; but a few severe seasons can be the only means of forming a decided opinion on this head. I find, by my observations, that this part of the country abounds with a rich iron-stone, which, in my opinion, would produce malleable iron; and, from what I can perceive, there are copper-mines in the vicinity. There are also several springs of chalybeate water, which, if properly known, would, I think, be of general utility. As you, Sir, have a laboratory, with an ingenious and well-informed man to conduct it, I flatter myself, by his experiments, you will not only confirm what I have advanced, but will bring the coal-seat and iron-ore, of both which I send you a quantity in different states, to that proof which I cannot pretend to in the place I now am.

"I hope these discoveries will not only serve this country, but be also of general utility; and, as all these materials are here in such abundance, with several good clays, nothing is wanted to commence business but ingenious persons in the different branches of earthenware, &c. and to such the Countess of Ormond will give every encouragement. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant.

WHITMORE DAVIS,

"Lieut. gen. Valancey, vice-president of the Dublin Society."

In answer to the above letter, Mr. Davis received the following note:

"Gen. Valancey's compliments to Mr. Davis. He returns the opinions of Mr. Higgins and Mr. Kirwan on the seat of coals and the iron-stone, wishing the discoverers every success."

"This substance is not a clay but a stone, and undoubtedly would, in pro-

per proportions with clay, make fire-brick.

R. KIRWAN."

"The earth, which you say constitutes the seat of the coal at Castle-Comber, will, mixed with clay, produce fire-bricks, which would resist heat sufficient for the construction of furnaces, and would answer for porcelain as one of the ingredients. The iron-stone appears to be rich enough for working, and the iron appears to be of a good quality. W. HIGGINS."

A SUMMARY OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

MORE than forty years have elapsed since the accession of his present Majesty; an epoch, forming one of the most eventful pages in modern history. No prince ever ascended a throne under happier auspices. A native of the empire he was called to govern, adorned with every estimable bodily and mental accomplishments, heightened by the most affable and fascinating manners, the people hailed the natal day which gave him to Britain; and accordingly Heaven blessed the dawn of his reign by a succession of the most brilliant victories, extending his empire to every quarter of the globe.

The peace which followed secured his sovereignty over immense tracts of territory; but a paternal solicitude to ease the parent state, by compelling its remoter members to participate in her burthens, armed America against him. He met the contest with invincible fortitude; while, with a virtue peculiar to himself, he relinquished his claim to the ungrateful soil, the moment he perceived it could be only maintained at the expence of his people's blood and treasure.

The arduous struggle, however, had evinced the radical strength of his native realm; Britain, scarcely bending under its pressure, magnanimously maintained its level, and, like another *Antæus*, arose with renovated vigour, when its numerous foes were exulting in her apparent fall. Commerce, unchecked, extended her successful operations

tions to either hemisphere; and, ere many years had elapsed, our separation from the United States had ceased to be a subject of regret.

Soon after, the principles of disorganization were disseminated over the whole civilized world, and the phrenzied paroxysm of revolutionary effervescence threatened the subversion of all legitimate Government, and the dissolution of the political relations which had united Europe by combinations, eminently promoting superior refinement, and tending to soften the asperities produced by clashing interests, and struggles for pre-eminence; while power alone, determining every question of right, rendered all compacts of amity nugatory, and indicated a dreadful explosion! A period so awful required all the magnanimity of the Prince, to infuse new spirits into the people.

The most energetic measures were adopted, for repelling external hostility, and defeating the baneful effects of domestic disaffection. British freedom was happily contrasted with the visionary theories propagated by the Illuminati; our glorious Constitution, vegetating from a *germ of true liberty*, whose luxuriant ramifications rendered the sickly hue and cancered trunk of the *exotic tree of liberty* but more conspicuous, withstood the shock. Religion beamed with un sullied purity, in spite of the sacrilegious attempts to violate her sanctuaries; while morals derived their firmest support and aid from the exemplary rectitude of the Sovereign.

Britain alone, while the rest of Europe were prostrate at the feet of the colossal Republic, assumed and maintained an imposing attitude. Her triumphal flag waved its glories in every quarter, and unfurled itself in every sea, wherever jealous petulance, or jaundiced envy, opposed its progress. The mighty combinations of the North were, by the pressure of

British powers, stifled in embryo. In vain were the ports of friends and foes shut against us; our proscribed flag gave laws to all; and old Ocean proudly bore our invincible marine, wherever he stretched his wide domain.

Impervious to external attack, domestic dissention was resorted to for weakening our efforts. A new hydra sprang up in the Sister Isle, which deluged her in blood; but the wise and vigorous measures which were adopted, aided by an army of genuine patriots, soon prostrated the monster; and our menaced separation only tended to accelerate the happy Union, and renovate the strength of either Isle, leaving no other subject for contention but a loyal struggle, who best should promote the interests of the consolidated Empire.

Our naval triumphs had long taxed the national stock of gratitude; but now an epoch was at hand, when the unrivalled valour of our landed forces was to shine equally conspicuous, who, on the burning sands of Egypt, proved themselves the legitimate descendants of the conquerors of Cressy and Agincourt, and, in indelible characters, impressed their transcendent merits on the grateful bosom of their country.

To crown the magnanimous efforts of our Sovereign, the Almighty Arbiter of the world has blessed his kingdoms with a glorious peace; a peace above, far above all panegyric, freeing every quarter of the habitable globe from the dreadful collision of two such gigantic powers as France and England, who henceforward, in humble imitation of the celestial system, may move in parallel orbits, equally safe, equally resplendent, and for ever removed from the danger of future concussions.

Thus, after more than forty years reign, seventeen of which have been occupied in two of the most extensive and perilous wars that ever shook the empire, her political and commercial relations were extended

extended to every quarter, and maintained with inflexible fidelity—her Oriental acquisitions, forming of themselves an opulent kingdom, compensating for her retrocessions in the West;—new channels for commerce, presenting themselves in the remotest regions to British enterprize;—additional markets, procured for an increased exportation of our manufactures, advanced during this auspicious reign, from 15 to 40 millions; while the imports bear a quintuple proportion to their amount at its commencement; employing near two millions of tons of shipping in her commerce, and more than eight hundred ships of war in her defence! and, to crown the exhilarating prospect, the progressive liquidation of the national debt, vast as it is, will be found to fall within the scope of our incalculable resources! PHILO-BASILEOS.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Oct. 19.

THE return of Peace may reasonably be expected to bring with it, perhaps in increased vigour, a revival of the spirit of splendid enterprize and liberal patronage, which so honourably pervaded this country at the period in which the late war commenced.

In the hope of this, a warm friend to the extension of science and the honour of his country takes this mode of suggesting to Mr. Boydell, who, in a greater degree perhaps than any other person in the kingdom, may be supposed to unite the inclination and the ability to promote with success to himself and credit to the nation such a work, the publication of a correct and magnificent Atlas.

It is sufficiently notorious, not only that the English school has never yet produced an uniform collection of maps of all the regions of the earth, to which can, with any propriety, be applied the character of *correctness* or of *magnificence*; but that a collection of such maps by artists of this country is not to be made, even under the disad-

vantages of varieties and incongruities of size, embellishments, scales, and those still more important confusions which result from distance between the periods of publication, and the consequent differences in the degrees of geographical knowledge under which the different maps were constructed.

The present æra seems particularly auspicious to such an undertaking. Within the last 20 years vast accessions of various valuable matter have been added to the stores of geographical science from the most unconnected sources. The curious investigations of philosophical research, the lucrative greediness of mercantile adventure, and the cruel rapacity of warlike ambition, have united with heterogeneous co-operation to augment the accumulation. By the course, indeed, of war, revolution, seizure, and partition, the geographical relations of the members of Europe and Asia have been very materially changed; so that of them new maps have become absolutely necessary; and the surveys which the execution of these changes required, afford ample materials and other valuable facilities for a correct display of their present extent, limits, and other topological circumstances, internal and external. In this state of things I hope, Mr. Urban, that I am not ill-employing my half-hour in suggesting to Mr. Boydell, with whom doubtless would readily co-operate Messrs. Faden, Cary, Arrowsmith, and others, the execution of a work for which I have long wished, which would be highly gratifying to all lovers of science, splendidly honourable to our national character, materially serviceable to several important classes of mankind, and, as I conceive, by no means disadvantageous to the individuals who might undertake it. X. X.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 23.

ABOUT the end of the 16th century an Epic poem appeared in Spain, which has been admired

admired for the beauty of some of its passages, and the singularity of the subject. The character of its author was still more remarkable.

Don Alonso de Ercilla y Zuniga was educated in the court of the empress Isabella, consort of Charles V. and was much noticed by the Infant Don Philip, afterwards Philip II. He followed that prince in his progress through Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands, and accompanied him to England. Whilst he remained in London, he heard that the remote province of Chili had revolted from the Spaniards. His passion for glory, and desire of undertaking something that should redound to his fame, induced him to visit the New World. On the borders of Chili, to the South, is a small mountainous country called Arauco, inhabited by a race of men of stronger make and more ferocious than the other casts of South America. They fought in defence of their liberty with a courage and perseverance which astonished the Spaniards. Alonso, on his arrival in Chili, joined the Spanish army, and greatly distinguished himself in the obstinate contest which ensued. In the course of the war, he conceived the design of immortalizing his enemies and himself, by becoming their poet as well as their conqueror. He employed the short intervals of leisure which he could procure in describing the events of that singular warfare. Not being provided with paper, it is said, he wrote great part of his poem on small pieces of leather. This poem he intitled "Araucana," from the name of the country which he has celebrated. It appears that his travels and dangerous exploits had considerably diminished his private patrimony. Such, however, was his extreme modesty and timidity, that, though often admitted into the presence of Philip II. he never could be prevailed on to disclose his wants. The king, who knew his circumstances, and how much he stood in need of assistance, at length gra-

ciously said to him, "Don Alonso, hablad me por escrito," send me your request in writing.

Don Alonso was born in the year 1533. It is certain that he was not present at the battle of St. Quintin, as erroneously stated by your correspondent E, p. 807. He married Maria Bazan, a lady whom he celebrates in one part of his military poem. He was alive in the year 1597; but the year of his death I have not been able to ascertain.

In the opinion of Cervantes, the Araucana is one of the best poems which Spain has produced; and by others the author has been called the Spanish Homer. But these are the partial exaggerations of his own country. The poem has certainly some splendid passages, such as the speech of Corocolo, which has been preferred to that of Nestor in the Iliad. But this is by no means the case with the rest of the poem. There is, indeed, much fire and energy in the author's descriptions of battles and characters; but there is little or no uniformity in his plan, and no variety in his episodes. On the other hand, he certainly does not deserve the undistinguishing censure which Voltaire has passed on him. Mr. Hayley, in the Notes to his third Epistle on Epic Poetry, has bestowed considerable attention on our poet; and to him I beg leave to refer your readers.

Such, Mr. Urban, is the short but correct account of this pleasing poet and extraordinary man; which I have partly taken from the "Prologo del Impresor sobre la Vida de Don Alonso de Ercilla y Zuniga," prefixed to an excellent edition of the Araucana, printed at Madrid, por D. Antonio de Sancha, 1776, in two volumes, 8vo. - JUVENIS.

Orig. Letter from Dr. EDW. YOUNG to the Rev. THOMAS NEWCOMB.

My dear old Friend,

AND now, my only dear old friend, for your namesake Colborn is dead; he died last win-

* Thomas Colborn, of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; M. A. 1707.

ter of a cold, caught by officiating on the Fast-day: he has left one daughter, I believe in pretty good circumstances; for a friend of his, some time ago, settled upon her twenty pounds a year; and he, no doubt, has left her something considerable himself.

I am pleased with theanzas you sent me; there is nothing in them of eighty-seven; and if you have been as young in your attempt on the Death of Abel, it will do you credit; that work I have read, and think it deserves that reception it has met withal.

The libel you mention, I have not seen; but I have seen numberless papers which shew that our body politic is far from being in perfect health: as for my own health, I do not love to complain; but one particular I must tell you, that my sight is so far gone, as to lay me under the necessity of borrowing a hand to write this. God grant me grace, under this darkness, to see more clearly things invisible and eternal; those great things which you and I must soon be acquainted with! And why not rejoice at it? There is not a day of my long life that I desire to repeat; and at fourscore it is all *labour and sorrow*. What then have we to do? But one thing remains, and that one, blessed be God! by his assistance we are sure of success. Let nothing, therefore, lay heavy on your heart; let us rely on Him who has done so great things for us; that lover of souls; that hearer of prayers, whenever they come from the heart; and sure rewarder of all those who love Him, and put their trust in his mercy. Let us not be discontented with this world that is bad; but it is still worse to be satisfied with it, so satisfied, as not to be very anxious for something more. My love and best wishes attend you both; and I am, my good old friend, sincerely yours,

E. YOUNG.

Wellwyn, Nov. 25, 1762.

P. S. I am persuaded that you are mistaken as to your age; you write yourself 87, which cannot be

the case; for I always thought myself older than you, and I want considerably of that age. If it is worth your while, satisfy me as to this particular.

Inscription on DEAN TUCKER'S Monument, in the South Transept of Gloucester Cathedral.

A R.M.S. Barry, wavy of eight Az. and Argent, on a chevron embattled, counter-embattled Or, between three sea-horses naissant of the last, three guttés de poix.

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. JOSIAH TUCKER, D. D. dean of this cathedral; who,

in the long period of forty-two years, during which he filled that station, was never once obliged by sickness, or induced by inclination, to omit or abridge a single residence; and the state of the fabrick, at the time of his death, bore ample testimony to the conscientious and liberal interest, which he always took in the preservation and improvement of it.

"Distinguished by a vigorous, comprehensive, and independent mind, whilst his theological writings acquired him a high rank amongst the ablest Divines, he was eminently conspicuous for political discernment on the important subject of national commerce, for the free spirit of which, unrestrained by monopoly and colonial preference, he firmly contended against prepossessions long and generally entertained: and he lived to see his opinions established on the sure basis of experience.

"His publications were numerous, and of a nature not to be soon forgotten: by them, "being dead, he yet speaketh," and will not speak in vain, as long as an earnest but well-tempered zeal for the Established Church, an enlarged policy, the true principles of commerce, and their alliance with the benign spirit of Religion, shall be understood, respected, and maintained.

"He died Nov. 4, 1799, in the 86th year of his age."

At the bottom, on a black marble and gold letters:

"J. T. S. T. D.

H. Eccl.

Inst. Decanus

Jul. 15, A. D. 1758."

On the floor, on a grave stone:

"JOSIAH TUCKER, D.D.

dean of this cathedral,

departed this life Nov. 4,

1799, aged 86 years."

East View, or Entrance to OLD SARRAM.

Mr. URBAN, Ocl. 1.
I SEND you an East view of *Old Sarum* (Plate I.) being the entrance to that antient fortification; of which an account may be seen, with the opinions of Leland, Stukeley, Price, and other writers, on that subject, in the "*Beauties of Wiltshire*," vol. I. p. 19—42. J. BRITTON.

Mr. URBAN, Ocl. 5.
IT is now near 20 years ago since I gave in my name to Dade's *History of Holderness*, the Proposals for which bear date June 19, 1783, at which time he had above 260 subscribers at two guineas (one in hand), when he proposed, after 240 copies were subscribed for, to put the book to press. Mr. Dade died Aug. 2, 1790 (see LX. 767, 4196), and his work was then supposed to be partly printed, and a number of plates engraved. I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents who can inform me in what state it is at present, and whether we may expect to see it published. G.

Mr. URBAN, Ocl. 6.
THE reference to Paterson's sale, p. 812, for improving Dr. Harwood's "*View of the Editions of the Classics*," suggests a hint that SAM himself would be no incompetent conductor of such a work; which should by no means be so extended beyond the *classics*, which are generally confined to the writings of the Greeks and Romans, to which the Doctor himself added those of the Christian church.

B. E. C. p. 98, will find a particular account of *Sutton Colfield* in Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, ed. Thomas, with a print of Bp. Vesey's monument. In-

stances are not wanting of the negligence of the Clergy to read the Commandments, Epistle, and Gospel, at the communion-table, and also briefs; though, if I am not misinformed, the law requires the latter observance, as much as the rubrick the former.

Wiccamicus I. p. 802, is certainly right in what he says respecting New college chapels, which seem, however, to be more attended to in this respect at Oxford than at Cambridge. Our friend the plaintiff, I am sorry to say, is too angry and fretful on these occasions to do service to his cause. Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, Ocl. 7.
MR. DALLAWAY, in his account of Constantinople, p. 149, speaks of Pompey's pillar, on the almost inaccessible summit of the Symplegades rocks, on the European side of the Black-sea, as a "votive altar, called by a vulgar error Pompey's pillar." In a note he adds, "the small round altar, called Pompey's pillar, is ornamented with the *caput bovis* and settoons, and inscribed with the name of Cains Cæsar; and Gyllius conjectures that a column was there erected upon the antient altar of Apollo as its base." This account is the more remarkable, as Lord Sandwich expressly describes a *column*, 20 feet high, with *capitals*, standing on the round pedestal, in form of an altar, 1738-9. Sandys, a century before, calls it a *pillar* of white marble, with an inscription on the base; and this inscription, in the varying copies given by these and other travellers, in your vol. LXIX. 775, 855, 1046, uniformly ascribes it to AUGUSTUS Cæsar by Annidius and Fronto. D. H.

An Account of an Evangelical CHINESE Manuscript in the British Museum, together with a Specimen of it, and some Hints on the proper Mode of publishing it in London.—Communicated by Dr. MONTUCCI.

Sü'	Sü'	yēu	piēn	Yē-sū	Kī-lī-sī-tō	fō	yā
The four	historians	their own	composition	of	JESUS	CHRIST's	of happiness/voice
				nie'n	hoēi	piēn.	
				of lessons	collected	a compilation.	

THE genuine contents of this singular manuscript (which, in all probability, is the only one of the kind in the known world) have remained unknown to several gentlemen learned in the Chinese language, to whom it was shewn, and even to those who di-

GENT. MAG. October, 1801.

rected the binder to letter it,

"*Quatuor Evangelia Sinicæ. Mus. Brit. Bibl. Sloan. 8599. Plut. xxx. C.*"

It evidently begins with St. Luke's preface to *Theophilus*; and, as his Gospel could not be the only contents of this large volume, notwithstanding the singularity of its beginning with St. Luke,

it was thought by some that it contained the four Evangelists, as the labeling shews; and others, more accurate, have found it to contain other parts of the New Testament: but they have all thought that it began with the whole of St. Luke's Gospel. Had they been particular to examine the end of it, they would have seen that this evangelical composition consisted of 28 chapters, and, consequently, could not be Luke's Gospel, though it begins with it. The above title, however, literally explained, clearly announces the contents of the first part of this volume; but the sea-water having injured the first leaves of it, and washed off a great part of the last character but two, of the title, many must have read it for *Lim* or *Lo*; and the following one being sometimes pronounced *Kuai*, they have taken them both as expressing the name of *Luke*, and have sought no farther. However, the first part of this manuscript is a most ingenious selection from the four Gospels, arranged in 28 *cham*, or chapters, each containing three, four, or five selected lessons; but with such an industrious arrangement that the whole forms a complete account of the life of Christ, without any of those repetitions of facts which occur in the four Evangelists, taken all together, and without those omissions of circumstances which are obvious in each Evangelist taken separate. The author never fails to quote the chapter (though not the verse) and the Evangelist from which each *lesson* is taken; and he does it by a sort of characters smaller than the others, arranged in a double row at the end of each lesson: which might have immediately informed the reader of the real contents of the volume, if these quotations had not been mistaken for references to similar passages of other Evangelists, as it is often done in the margin of many Latin editions of the New Testament.

This singular arrangement of the text of the four Evangelists is exceedingly well calculated to instruct the heathen in the religion of Christ, and is perfectly authentic, there not being a word inserted but what is a literal version of the passages quoted, as the language would admit. After this very elaborate compilation, the Acts of the Apostles follow in the most regular order; and then all the Epistles of St. Paul, with the same regularity, except that to the Hebrews, of which the first chapter only is translated, the work

ending there, not because it is finished (as he must have thought who wrote the word ΤΕΛΟΣ at the top of the last page), but because death or some other untoward circumstances interrupted the laudable design of the author. As this compilation might advantageously be translated in other Oriental tongues, for the same apostolic purposes as this was certainly done, a TABLE will be given, wherein, at one view, will be exhibited the beginning and the end of each lesson, arranged precisely in the same order as they are in this manuscript, pointing out the division of the Chinese author in 28 *chum* or chapters.

On a blank leaf at the beginning of this manuscript we read the following note: "This transcript was made at Canton in 1737 and 1738, by order of Mr. — Hodgson, who says it has been collated with care, and found very correct. Given by him to Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. in September, 1739." Hence we may conclude that it was given to the British Museum with the other books of this eminent literary character.

This manuscript is a large *folio*, consisting of 375 folios, or 750 pages. The first 107 folios are written on an European thick paper, and the remainder on Chinese thin paper, doubled on the edge of each folio, as it is customary among them to write only on one side of their paper, on account of its being so very thin.

This circumstance induces us to suppose that the note above alluded to may not be quite accurate, and that the manuscript was begun either in Europe or at sea on European paper, and then finished at Canton. It is well known that Chinese Catholics are constantly sent from China to Rome or Naples; and it is, in all probability, in one of those colleges *de propaganda* that such a compilation was first digested, and then this Chinese writer began to copy it, before or on his return home (perhaps in the same vessel which took Mr. Hodgson to China), and finished it at Canton, at the particular request of this gentleman. As to the writer being a Chinese, the hand-writing puts it out of our power to doubt it; but the compiler may have been some clergyman of the Romish Church, though the patience and industry of the Chinese is sufficiently eminent to attribute to some of their converts the original design of this elaborate volume. From
all

All these observations, and much more upon comp., may rest assured that this version is done on the *Vulgate* Latin, as the Chinese are taught no other language in Italy, nor are they allowed any other version. But, as it contains *only the text as literally translated as the language would admit*, it may well answer the purpose of all the apostolic believers in Christ.


However useful this volume might have proved to the missionaries, we may be pretty certain that such a work was never known in China, and, consequently, that this is perhaps the only one now extant; for, if there had existed any copies at Canton, they would have been soon known to all other Catholic settlements in China; nor should we read, in a letter of Bishop D'ECRINE, dated from *Chim-tu*, the 9th of August, 1741, addressed to FOURMONT, "*Il seroit à souhaiter que l'étude de cette langue vint en vogue parmi les Sçavans; ils découvreroient dans ses livres des connoissances aussi utiles que curieuses; et la Religion en retireroit un avantage essentiel; ce seroit la traduction des Livres Sacrés qui manque absolument à l'Eglise de la Chine.*" (See *Fourm. Gram. Sin.* at the end.) The date of this letter, being four years posterior to the time in which this manuscript was done, seems to evince the truth of the above observation.

Each page of this manuscript contains six perpendicular lines or rows of characters, at the distance of about one inch and a half from each other (not a word of interpretation or pronunciation throughout the volume, Arabic figures regularly marking the folios), and each row contains 24 characters, and more when a quotation takes place; consequently, the whole volume has no less than 100,000 characters, besides allowing a deduction of 8000 for those lines which are not full, being the titles or the ends of the chapters.

These characters are of that most general modern style adopted under the dynasty of *Han* (the second family of that name), when printing was invented in China; that is, between the

years 222 and 264 after Christ. It is called, on that account, *Hin-tu*, or *for Books*, and was brought to its perfection and most regular standard under the great *Kam-li*, who began to reign in 1662 of the Christian era. This style of writing admits of two different sorts of characters, one called *Sie*, or *sloped*, and the other *Chim*, or *upright*. Although the differences between these two sorts of characters be not so material as those which occur between our manuscript letters and printing types, yet they are by no means to be considered the same. The limits of this account do not permit us to enter into any explanation of the differences between these characters; therefore, we shall only add this observation, that the *Chim*, or *upright* sort, is never written, and the Chinese authors could not write it any better than our literati could our types. The Chinese wood-engravers, however, know it well, and it is, on that account, solely destined to printing. The other, *Sie*, or *sloped*, is the manuscript form of the *Chim*, and it is the only kind of the *Hin-tu* which is ever written, though often adopted in printing, particularly for books (a) of instruction.

From all this it is easy to conclude that the characters of this manuscript are of the *Sie* or *sloped* form; but the eye alone, and some practice in Chinese manuscripts, can give an adequate idea of the unspeakable beauty and perfection of these characters: though they are of such a diminutive form (which in manuscripts is highly valued in China) as to be each contained in a square of a line a quarter of an inch

long, thus  though from 2 to 24 or 30 strokes each.

The Rev. Mr. WILLIAM MOSELEY, of *Long-Buckley*, actuated by a very laudable and pure religious zeal, has ingeniously demonstrated (b) the advantages and possibility of procuring an edition, in London, of the Holy Scriptures in the Chinese language; and his having particularly alluded to this singular manuscript, has induced

(a) The author is in possession of above a dozen moral tracts, printed in China, in the reign of the late Emperor, *Kien-Long*, which are all neatly done in the *Sie* or manuscript form.

(b) See in p. 921 our Review of Mr. Moseley's "*Memoir on the Importance and Practicability of translating and printing the Holy Scriptures in the Chinese Language,*" &c. the second edition, without date (but is 1801), printed at Coventry, and sold by Chapman, Fleet-street.

the author of this account to submit the following *observations on that subject*: flattered moreover, by the honour of having been proposed as the editor, he will endeavour, in the following lines, to prove the possibility of the publication, convinced that it will afford gratification to those very eminent religious characters who have already offered to patronize this undertaking, and also serve to stimulate the exertion of others.

The minuteness of the strokes and dots which compose the characters of this manuscript renders it impracticable to copy it by *fac-simile* or *transparencies* with any degree of accuracy, unless the copier be acquainted with the elements of the Chinese language; for, without this knowledge (as no rules of the art of drawing could assist him in this case), he might take the most essential dots and strokes for only ends of other lines, or accidental effects of the brush; and, by either neglecting or not perceiving some of them, disfigure the composition, so as to render it either unintelligible or contemptible to the Chinese, who cannot prize any thing in literature but what to the merit of the composition joins neatness and precision of hand-writing or printing.

It is also observable that the Chinese make use, in writing, of certain abridged or compendious forms of characters (*c*), which are scarcely ever followed by their wood-engravers, when they intend to print a book with any degree of neatness, not even when the *Sie* or *manuscript* form of characters is adopted; for, the engravers themselves are able to discover, immediately, what classical character each of these compendious forms is meant for, just the same as our printers know that & is meant for *and*, y^e for *the*, Jn^o for *John*, &c.

But, even supposing that the execution by *fac-simile* were practicable, and these *compendious* forms of characters not a sufficient obstacle to attract the notice of the natives, the very minuteness of the characters, so much admired by the Chinese in writing, would appear contemptible to them in a printed volume, as they never adopt it

in elegant publications; and, if we do not give an elegant appearance to this evangelical work, and come as near as possible to the taste of the Chinese in executing it, we certainly omit what would greatly contribute to render successful the apostolic views of Mr. MOSELEY.

From all these observations we must conclude, that, if the permission of the Trustees of the British Museum were obtained for the publication of this *manuscript* (which is an essential point, according to the rules of that excellent institution), it *must be copied in a larger size of characters, and without any of these most compendious characters* which occur in it.

There remains now to determine whether this copy should be of the *Chim*, or *upright* sort of characters, or of the *Sie* or *manuscript* one. Since our engravers or wood-carvers could do no more, in this case, than follow exactly the originals entrusted to them, it would be surely the best way to copy it over in the *Chim* form, as the most usual in elegant editions. But, if a Chinese author or copier himself could not perform this task, as it has been observed, how can an European be supposed to succeed without taking extraordinary pains, and proceeding very slow indeed?

The author begs leave here to refer the reader to that column of twelve characters which is placed at the right hand of the reader in the Title-page and Proposals for a Treatise on the Chinese language, lately published by him, and to be had *gratis* of Messrs. Cadell and Davies, in the Strand, being a specimen of his skill in executing Chinese characters of the *Chim* form; but, at the same time, he ingenuously confesses, that, to write them accurately, he was obliged to look for each character in the Chinese Classical Dictionary *Chim-ku-tum*, and copy it very slow, and some of them several times over, before he could succeed to bring them to the desired perfection.

What time then must this operation take in a work so voluminous? But even if *time* were not an object (which certainly is of the greatest consequence,

(c) We must except the writings destined for Imperial or Government inspection, which must not only be free from these very compendious forms here mentioned, but be written with rigour never attended to in any other instance, and each character must be composed of that precise number of lines with which it is printed in the Classical Dictionary of China. In such cases, therefore, the originals are entrusted to skilled writers who make it their only business to qualify themselves as accurate and elegant copiers of state and other papers of government.

particularly in our case), we should, no doubt, please the Chinese by such a style of printing: but then we should lose another advantage, which ought to be considered as important; that is, *to render this publication equally useful to the European student of the Chinese, either for apostolic or literary views.*

The admirable simplicity of style in which the New Testament is written recommends itself as the most easy book in any language to begin studying and translating with. Are not the Greek and Latin copies of the New Testament the first books put in the hands of beginners, not only on account of the salutary instruction they contain, but also because they are the easiest works to be found in those languages?

Now, if this evangelical Chinese volume were printed in the *Chim* style, it would not prove of any use to beginners, who, in many cases, could not be able to reckon with accuracy the strokes of many characters they might want to look for, nor know them again in the manuscript Dictionaries of the missionaries; and the more so, as even the most elegant *Sie* or manuscript form seldom has the same number of lines as the *Chim*, the Chinese holding the following principle as an aphorism of the language: *that the omission or addition of one or two strokes in writing a character is immaterial when neither an equivocation nor any inharmonious effect in the peculiar architecture of the characters can arise from it (d).* But this is never the case in the *Chim* form, which is well known to their best wood-engravers, and uniformly executed according to their Classical Dictionaries.

The European Tyro, however, cannot expect to begin his studies with the classical printed Dictionaries of China, which are without any European interpretation whatever; consequently, no book can prove useful to him but what is printed or written in the *Sie* or manuscript form, which answers (when free from the compendious forms above alluded to) to all the manuscript Dictionaries with an Euro-

pean interpretation; and, after having made some proficiency in the Chinese language, the difference of the *Sie* and *Chim* forms becomes as familiar as the Greek nexuses to the adept in that language.

To obtain, therefore, the double advantage of instructing the Chinese in the Christian religion, and the Europeans in the Chinese language, this manuscript ought to be published in the *Sie (e)* or *manuscript* style of characters, carefully avoiding those *compendious forms* above alluded to, as too familiar to attract the notice of the Chinese, and too puzzling for the European beginners.

While the author humbly presumes that he is able to execute a copy of this manuscript in the *Sie* style, he cannot help observing, that the uncertainty of success, as to the ultimate finishing of this work, would be still very great, if it should be entrusted, page by page, or line by line, to engravers in copper-plate or wood. These artists are always so fully employed, that it becomes extremely difficult to obtain the dispatch necessary to such a momentous undertaking.

Such is the bulk of this manuscript, that, when the characters would be reduced to that convenient size adopted in the specimen exhibited underneath, no less than *four hundred and ninety royal quarto pages (f)*, or plates containing each 220 characters (or less when the necessary breaks should take place), would be required to complete the whole.

Whoever is acquainted with execution in copper-plates or wood-carving will be able to conceive, from this accurate statement, how precarious it would be to embark in such a publication, of which it would be almost impossible to determine either the length of time or the expence.

To obviate, therefore, as much as possible, all these disappointments, to shorten, at least by one half, both time and expence, and to trust the least part possible of this work to artists or printers, the author has formed a plan which, in his opinion, is the only one

(d) However general this aphorism may be, see an important exception of it in the preceding note.

(e) As a proof that, by publishing the Gospel in the *manuscript* style, as here prescribed, we should not trespass against the customary mode of printing in China, see note (a).

(f) Any larger size would seem monstrous to the Chinese, who seldom exceed the *Large octavo* size in their publications; and, besides, it would not diminish the time or expence in any considerable degree.

likely to succeed, and for which he would gladly become responsible, if agreeable to the managers of this undertaking.

He would draw and get carved the characters, each separate, on equal right-angled parallelepipeds, of box-wood (as metal types are), and arrange them into pages, as printers do their types; and, as soon as two (g) pages were printed off, he, having a competent knowledge of the *Chinese keys*, or elementary characters, would be able to distribute the 440 characters of the two pages, each in its respective partition or drawer, according to its *key*, and find them again when wanted as easily as a printer does his types.

By an attentive inspection of this manuscript the author has found that repetitions of characters are so very frequent in it, that, while for the first two pages 440 characters would be wanting, 350 fresh ones would be enough for the two following pages; hardly 250 for the next two; and, when gone through ten pairs of pages, he is sure that he will not want more than 80 or 90 characters for each subsequent sheet.

Thus the time and expence that such a work would require may be nearly ascertained, and the business put on such a footing as to bring the probability of success nearer to a certainty than any other method.

As to the possibility of the execution of such a plan, the author submits the following SPECIMEN, containing the translation of the *eleventh and twelfth verses of the fourth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles*, which were selected by the advice of the Rev. Wm. Moseley.

To give the reader an idea of the correctness of this Chinese version, the author has accompanied this specimen with the *pronunciation* (h), and a *verbal* (i) *Latin* (k) translation of each character.

Lastly, the *English version* is inserted; and to this, as well as to the *Vulgate*, numerical (l) references have been placed over each word (m), corresponding to the Arabic figures annexed to the *pronunciation of each character*; by which means the reader may form an adequate idea of the merits of this very rare and beautiful Chinese manuscript.

(g) No more than two pages at a time could be conveniently printed by any other method; besides, in doing otherwise we should transgress the Chinese rule of taste, which is, to print only two pages on one side of each leaf, and double it on the edges opposite to the back of the book. It would be, therefore, by far the best plan to procure some very thin vellum paper (which could be bespoke at the manufacturer's), and imitate, as nearly as possible, their mode of printing. The author has also thought of a method to put the binders in the way of binding such volumes.

(h) The pronunciation is the same with that of FOURMONT, and, consequently, the Portuguese generally adopted in most manuscript Dictionaries; in which *Fourmont* has made no other alteration than writing *m* final instead of *ng*. As to the accents marking tones, aspirations, &c. they have been expressed as near as the types of this periodical work would admit.

(i) It is so scrupulously *verbal* that the same order of the Chinese words has been preserved, as may be seen by the Arabic figures, which run regular. A translation has even been attempted of those characters which are to be considered as *auxiliary or expletive particles*, and which are far more copious and frequent in the Chinese language than in the Greek or any other European tongue; as they make use of them, not only to render the sentences copious and ornate, but also to point out the *accidence*, and even the marks of punctuation, when necessary to avoid confusion. (See the N. B. after the specimen.) To distinguish these *particles* in the *verbal translation*, I have inclosed their grammatical or technical meanings between parentheses.

(k) The same perfectly *verbal* translation in English would not be practicable, for want of those inflections which, in the Latin, enable us to conform to any syntax without that confusion which, in most cases, would render the modern languages of Europe quite unintelligible.

(l) It is easy to conjecture that those Arabic figures inclosed in parentheses, which occur between the lines of both the *Vulgate* and the *English* versions, refer to characters the meaning of which is not expressed in them, and may be only known by the *verbal Latin* translation preceding them. On the contrary, those words having no number at all have no corresponding character in Chinese; for, a number has been placed over all those which had even the slightest allusion to the signification of some character, as comparison will shew.

(m) When an Arabic figure is placed between two words, the signification of the character alluded to is expressed by both of them.

III.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	I.
17. yì	他	以	之	所	1. 80
18. tē	名	得	頭	弃	2. kī
19. kién :	吾	救	其	之	3. chí
20. kái	衆	蓋	外	石	4. xē
21. tién	能	天	無	然	5. jén
22. hía	得	下	他	立	6. lié :
23. vù	救	無	可	為	7. gué
24. yū	也	與	倚	隅	8. yō
IV.					11.
25. tī					9. chí
26. mím					10. v'ō
27. ngū					11. Kī
28. chám,					12. vō
29. ním					13. vō
30. tē					14. tō
31. kién					15. tō
32. yē					16. yī

Qui auctores hanc rem tam quidem ad edificationem huius mundi et magis
 Dignos, cupit. Quam utrumque in se aut possit et non minus ad edificationem
 Eadem: quoniam cum huiusmodi et huiusmodi videretur, ut quo
 videretur huiusmodi huiusmodi. Huiusmodi huiusmodi.
 Hic est apud qui videretur et huiusmodi huiusmodi qui huiusmodi et
 cupit magis. Huiusmodi et huiusmodi huiusmodi huiusmodi huiusmodi et
 sub oculis huiusmodi huiusmodi. Huiusmodi huiusmodi huiusmodi huiusmodi huiusmodi.

12. This is the first part of the MS. and is the first part of the MS.
 is the first part of the MS. and is the first part of the MS.

13. This is the second part of the MS. and is the second part of the MS.
 is the second part of the MS. and is the second part of the MS.

14. This is the third part of the MS. and is the third part of the MS.
 is the third part of the MS. and is the third part of the MS.
 is the third part of the MS. and is the third part of the MS.
 is the third part of the MS. and is the third part of the MS.
 is the third part of the MS. and is the third part of the MS.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 4.

ST. MICHAEL has been accounted a saint in the Christian church ever since the conversion of Constantine, who erected in his honour a church called *Michaelion*, four miles from Constantinople; and there were four churches dedicated to him in that city. His name occurs under the Jewish dispensation, Dan. xi. 18, 21, xii. 1, as their prince, and as *the great prince that standeth up for the people*, unless your correspondent, p. 797, chooses to consider Daniel as an apocalyptic writer, and he may entertain scruples respecting the testimony of St. Jude in his epistle. Before any comparison can be drawn between the bas-relief and the ornaments in the castle, we must ascertain the age of the latter. Now Mr. King (*Archæol.* VI. 244) concludes the tower to have been built by Hengist, or some Saxon king before the conversion of that people to Christianity, if not much sooner, and calls it “a castle of the first ages of the Saxon heptarchy.” The ornaments of the capitals, compared with those on the bas-relief, may be supposed to be those of six pillars of a small *closet*, as your correspondent calls it; but Mr. K. who viewed it with wonder, calls it a *fire hearth*, alias a chimney, for he does not say whether it has a *flue* or not. These scrolls of foliage are of no determinate æra, but appear in various Saxon buildings. It cannot be the *idol closet*; and, as your correspondent describes the aperture or niche to be ornamented with arches, one would almost incline to believe he alluded to some one different from any described by Mr. K. who professes not to have described every arch leading to every recess or closet. But, after all, I see no such strict conformity between the ornaments here compared together as to alter my opinion, that the monument in the church-yard is a *Christian* monument. If I did not discover wings on the champion, I might prefer referring to St. George, who undertook the defence of a *damsel* exposed to a dragon; but if the champion be St. Michael, why may not the *woman* be emblematical of the church? If it should be supposed part of a cross, what better subject could be chosen to adorn it? Whenever the church was built, there would be more than “ten people in England who could read, or possibly have any idea of St. Michael and the dragon.” The Book of Revelations was part of the

canonical Scriptures from the earliest ages of the Church; and there were sufficient patterns on the Continent for carvers to imitate in the first Christian monuments in England. Northumbria was not converted till the beginning of the seventh century, and the Christian religion was then soon propagated.

I pass by your correspondent's mistake in referring to St. Michael and the dragon, fig. 7, pl. II. which clearly represents Adam and Eve and the serpent between them; but I cannot subscribe to his opinion, that the castle was built in the fourth century, or that the Book of Revelations was not known in the fourth century, when it is quoted by the Fathers or the two preceding ones. If by the *woman* he means the female figure under the dragon, it is rather an argument in favour of my opinion, representing the church in distress.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln College, Oxford, Oct. 9.*

A CORRESPONDENT, p. 714, speaking of the Bampton lectures published by me under the title of “*Horæ Mosaicæ*,” mentions a want of connexion between the notes pp. 24, 5, of volume I. This circumstance arose from an error of the press, not discovered till some days after publication. The faulty leaf was then immediately canceled, and another, containing the necessary correction, printed; which may be had either at Rivingtons', St. Paul's Church-yard, or at Hanwell and Parker's, Oxford. Your correspondent will find, that the following words supply the connexion which he justly observes to be wanting—“Shemesh, Melech, Zar, Phi, Ai, Beth. It is superfluous to”—Before I conclude, it may be proper to mention, that he has accidentally miscalled my publication, “*Horæ Hebraicæ*,” which is the title of a work by Dr. Lightfoot.

GEORGE STANLEY FABER.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

YOUR correspondent Indagator Wintoniensis has mentioned, p. 791, that palaces were built in Italy in the ninth and tenth centuries with windows of the pointed arch. Would he be so good as to furnish me with his authorities, or to give me some clue to a fact so valuable? I assure you, Sir, the information is so useful to me that I earnestly entreat an answer.

Yours, &c, CHARLES GOWER.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 81.

ENOUGH, and perhaps more than enough, has been said of the *non-residence* of the *Clergy*—enough, I trust, to appease the indignation of the publick, whether that indignation has been excited by a sense of the duty of a clergyman, or a contempt for his character; a regard for the interests of religion, or an attachment to the profits of a *qui tam*. It is fit now that we should think something of the *non-residence* of the *Laity*; if obsolete laws are to be revived against the shepherd, let it not be forgot that there are restrictions too upon the flock, which have been allowed to sink into repose. If a clergyman must reside upon his living, it implies that he has duties to perform on the living; he is not to preach to bare walls and empty pews: if he has a cure of souls, the law supposes that there are souls to cure.

If there are any who have rejoiced in the prosecutions of the *Clergy* from another cause than because they have deserved them, it is time they should be informed, that the duties of priests and people are reciprocal; that no man is expected to preach where there are none to hear, and that units will not make a congregation. It is time they should learn, that religion does not exclude politeness, and that, while the clergyman is neither scrupulous nor austere, he has a right to expect that the excuse of his flock for non-attendance should be such as would be admissible on any other occasion. It is not known that rising out of bed on Sunday morning is more unwholesome than on any other day; and it is at least probable, that a cold or head-ach may be cured in a church as well as in a theatre.

If it be said that the law is silent on the *non-residence* of the people, it is a mistake which ignorance only can have consecrated, and which general remissness may perpetuate. There is a penalty enacted against absence from church, or attendance in any parish but one's own. If these laws are unknown, every lawyer at least knows where to find them. If it be said they are obsolete, they are not more so than what have been revived against the *Clergy*, and we know that that power only which placed a law in our code can remove it. A law may become

obscure, but it is one of the few things whose power is not impaired by age, nor rendered ridiculous by neglect.

Those who were disposed to enjoy a laugh at the expence of the *Clergy*, have enjoyed it. Some of us have paid the forfeit of our omissions; and the rest have an additional motive to continue their assiduity. But to what purpose are exertions quickened, where nothing is to be performed? Why ordered to put up prayers in which there are none to join, and to be zealous in teaching where there are none to learn?

In the residence of the *Clergy* there are more things implied than a mere compliance with the formalities of law; and it would not be amiss if the residence of the *Laity* were considered as being attended with higher advantages than merely local presence. When I look around me at this season of the year, I miss the faces of those who, by their own confession, would be better employed at home; and I am not certain whether the desertion of a family may not in the aggregate be as great a national evil as the desertion of a parish, especially if it be considered, that in a church a substitute may be found, while in domestic economy, who shall supply the waste that has not the means, or take up with cares which the natural guardian has forsaken?

I am not used, Mr. Urban, to address you in this manner, nor am I naturally of a querulous disposition. Yet, if what is amiss must be amended, let us at least be impartial in our reformation; nor compel the attendance of our preceptors, while the scholars are indulged in neglect. A man that is talkative may not always find others disposed to listen; but those who compel him to speak seem bound to provide him with an audience. The excuses that have been made for not *preaching* may have in some cases been inadmissible. They will not lose much, however, by being compared with those which have been offered for not *hearing*. Among the latter, it is not uncommon to find the contrarieties of the seasons, the excess of heat or of cold, a morning's ride, or an afternoon's visit, a deluge of rain, or an overflow of company, gravely advanced as excuses for what cannot be defended,

and

and what had perhaps been more honourably practised with avowed dislike and ingenuous contempt. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 1.

THE present Sir George Staunton, who has made the constitution of China his particular study, and who is now coming from Canton, observes, that, in capital offences, the final determination rests with the Emperor alone, though it is very rare indeed that a criminal is sentenced to die. Sir George had an opportunity of inquiring of several persons, and not one that was questioned on the occasion, (and some of them were at least seventy years of age), had ever seen or known of a capital execution: the vigour of the police, and the promptitude of punishment, which follows conviction without the delay of a moment, operates as a check upon those crimes which are but too frequent in other parts.

H. B.

*Letter from the King of Prussia to the
Aulic Counsellor and Doctor Schulz.*

Learned, dear, and faithful Subject,

I CONSIDER the trials hitherto made of inoculation for the Cow-pock as mere experiments on one side of the question, which require that several years should elapse before a certain judgment can be formed of them; and so long as this method shall continue uncertain, I cannot publicly grant it my decided favour. As it is, however, of considerable importance, and every impartial trial of it extremely valuable, I have received with pleasure your letter of the 25th, and the more so, as you inform me that it is your intention to appropriate the profits of your experiments to the benefit of the inhabitants of the unfortunate town of Zebden. As to the permission you request, to inoculate with the Cow-pock the children of the garrison of Potsdam, I must leave this to the free option of each individual, without being able to permit myself to command such an experiment, by virtue of my authority, as your gracious sovereign, **FREDERICK WILLIAM.**

CONSIDERATIONS HUMBL Y OFFERED
TO MY LORDS THE BISHOPS.

MY LORDS,

PRESUMING as I do on the power and authority vested in your Lordships, for the regulation and government of matters both in Church and

State, though more peculiarly in the former, is the occasion of this address.

My Lords, about the year 1791 the writer hereof lived in Lambeth parish, near the chapel complained of in the Porcupine of the 24th of June. In my return from church one Sunday, I offered to look into the above conventicle, but the door, contrary to law, was shut against me. I reprobated this in the vicinity, and it was remedied.

My Lords, I was born a little before the Methodists began to figure away, though they soon after did creep in uninvited among us, making a needless distinction: but, as Divine Providence often converts the novelties and whimsies of mankind to full as good a purpose as they were originally intended to answer; so it seems to have happened here: for, after the learned founders had converted some of their most intelligent auditors who were chiefly mechanicks, they became pseudo-apostles also, and were enabled to strengthen their brethren. So far, so well.

But now, my Lords, as they are tolerated by government and licensed by yourselves, is it not an ungrateful return to that establishment to which they owe their Christian liberty to be always railing against it, especially when they see any member thereof inclined to hear them out, which I sometimes do, when they have journeyed through their *long-winded prayer*: I am exactly of Bishop Newton's opinion, *that it is too much like preaching to Almighty God.* They call us, my Lords, formalists, freewillers, and by many other foolish appellations of their own invention. Do the Calvinists evince more humility, and less spiritual pride, than the establishment? It is well; we will give them joy of it when we see it: but it is more than they have yet discovered.

My Lords, I heard one of these popular preachers tell his flock, that "he once knew a man that was a constant churchman, took the Sacrament every month, was liberal to the poor, a quiet man, and a good neighbour. All this," says he, "he told me, he hoped would procure him eternal life." But the priest, by a kind of French or Italian shrug of the shoulders, seemed to intimate that he had missed the mark, and gone to the wrong place. What a pity! Now, my Lords, to yourselves I appeal, if this is preaching the Gospel?

pel? And *Gospel ministers* is a title they assume to themselves exclusively, denying it to the Established Clergy; and whilst they are so fond of the distinction, and striving to be like oil on a thinner fluid uppermost, we for that reason are less fond of it.

But from whence do they derive their authority (I would fain ask) to make the heart of the righteous sad, whom the Lord hath not made sad? Not from your Lordships, I am very sure. The arts of the sectarists are to keep the established members out of their churches and tabernacles as much as possible, though it can be for no good reason; and an elder brother (for such we may venture to call ourselves without any great presumption, as being before them,) may stand till he drops, and not be put into a seat, unless for a proper consideration.

My Lords, it must and does grieve every true son of the Church to hear his holy mother so abused by these pseudo-apostles; and we cannot help resenting it, with the indignation of Jacob's sons for the injury done their sister, though not extended so far.

It is hateful also, to hear them counting the noses of their party, and boasting of the ground the conventicle doctrines are gaining on the church.

Therefore I hope to see some restraint put on the mouths of these licentious men, who use their liberty and toleration for a cloak of maliciousness, some ecclesiastical muzzle sufficient to curb their insolence, and secure our holy matron from perils among such false brethren.

To the wisdom and jurisdiction of your Lordships, without any farther exhortation of mine (at present), I leave them. Subscribing myself, with duty and great respect, your Lordships' faithful servant and son, THO. OSBORNE, No. 5, Ch. Cl. Kensington.

MR. URBAN, Taunton, Sept. 1.
THE historian of Taunton begs leave to inform G. G. in p. 528, that an account of the incumbents of both the churches in that town, and among the rest of Mr. Joseph Allen, is not only drawn up, but has been printed. It is meant to accompany the supplement to that work, which will consist of various articles—down to this time the town, the state of gone recent char

tion of this supplement has, through different causes, been deferred; but the design is not relinquished by your constant reader, JOSHUA TOULMIN.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 8.
TO your list of Irish Peers who have also English titles, vol. LXX. p. 743, add,

41. Charles Moore, Marquis of Drogheda in Ireland, is Baron Moore in England.

42. Murrough Obrien, Marquis of Thomond in Ireland, is Baron Thomond of Taplow court, in England.

43. Charles Loftus, Marquis of Ely in Ireland, is Baron Loftus, of Long Loftus, in England.

44. Walter Butler, Earl of Ormond and Ossory in Ireland, is Lord Butler, of Lanthony, in England.

45. John Proby, Earl of Carysfort in Ireland, is Baron Carysfort in England.

46. Alleyne Fitzherbert, Lord St. Helens in Ireland, a Baron in England by the same title.

I should consider myself obliged to any of your correspondents who could inform me whether the title of Viscount Wenman is extinct. Philip, the 7th Lord Wenman, died issueless, March 26, 1800; and his decease is recorded in your vol. LXX. p. 393. When did the title of Viscount Tracy become extinct? URBANIPHILOS.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 14.
THE following elegant lines, said to be written by the learned Mr. Jacob Bryant, are on a tomb in Egham church-yard, in Surrey. It is also said that they are strictly true in every particular.

"Here lies deposited all that was mortal of Mrs. ELIZA SMITH, wife of William Smith, esquire, of Kingswood*, Surry, who departed this life the xxviii of January, mcccxcvi, aged 2.

Here flourish'd once, whilst Heaven did life impart,
A soul seraphic and the purest heart;
With learning, candour; a capacious mind,
Blest with discernment and a taste refined,
Soft and engaging converse; and the while
A pleasing look and ever winning smile.
Add each fair virgo, every grace full blown,
Known to the world; but to herself unknown.
From Wisdom's sacred fount she largely drew
[k. ow.
To be divine, and practis'd by the
The name of Mr. Smith's house on
super's hill in this parish.

To all alike her friendly help display'd ;
Where Pity prompted, Charity obey'd.
Such was her worth, whate'er was want-
ing here,
Is now compleated in a happier sphere."

Some cynics have doubted whether there ever was a couple qualified to claim the fitch of bacon at Dunmow ; if the following epitaphs speak true, there were persons so qualified.

In the church of Boston, in Lincolnshire.

On a scroll : (A Death's head)

Honora patrem matrem.

" GULIELMI DINLEY,
ex agro Lancastrensi,
Marizque

lectissimæ conjugis, quicquid in
Cœlis non est, sub hac terrâ conditur.

Una in Domino requiescunt, qui
vitam totam duxerunt sine querelâ.

Epitaphio, non indigent :
reforgere malleant quam nosci *.

Sed in eorum memoriam Johannes utrius-
que fil. adhuc mærens

actam piis genitoribus, reddi cupiens, hoc
posuit parentibus ;

anno post Pa. obitum xx post

Ma. xiii. Dominique nati MDCXXVI."

In Peterborough cathedral :

" M. S.

GULIELMI GERY, A. M. per viginti et
octo annos hujus ecclesiæ Prebendarii, qui
sine querelâ, sine injuriâ, Deo, sibi, et a-
micis vixit.

Ob. Augusti vicesimo sexto, A. D. 1787,
æt. 79.

Juxta quem positæ sunt reliquæ Susannæ
fidelissimæ uxoris, connubio felicitatis anni
47 erant testes. Virque purè & integerrimè
ætatis placida et lenis est senectus.

Ob. primo Decem. A. D. 1788, æt. 78."

P. 574. If Andrew Stuart, M. P. was the author of the justly-celebrated letters to Lord Mansfield, more ought to be said of him than barely that he died. The pains he took to discover the truth of what few now doubt to have been an impostor, entitle him to the highest praise. If he was unsuccessful, he has clearly shewn that it was not for want of justice in his cause. He promised to treat another law lord (who on that occasion joined Lord M. though little accustomed to be of the same opinion) with a letter on the same subject. It is to be regretted that any thing should have prevented it.

P. 573. It does not clearly appear

* How is this line to be interpreted?

whether Mrs. Warner was the wife of Mr. Simeon W. of Putney, whose death is in p. 575.

P. 577. Application was made to the Rev. Mr. Phillips, to prevent the cruel depredations committed by a large ivy bush on the venerable painted glass in one of the East windows of Malvern church. The writer of this knows that such application was disregarded, for a time at least ; but whether attended to within the last two years he does not know. It is to be hoped his successor will do otherwise.

Yours, &c.

Q.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 15.

YOUR correspondent Mr. Watkins gives a good account of the Spanish language and Spanish Literature. Many of their books might probably be translated into English with profit and advantage ; but I scarcely know one that deserves it more than " Introduccion a la Historia Natural, y a la Geografia fisica de Espana per Don Guillermo Bowles," Madrid, small 4to. 1775. This is a curious book, and has, I believe, been translated into French and Italian.

Bowles was a native of Ireland, had been a Quaker, and married, I think, a Saxon Protestant in Spain. He was formerly the correspondent of Peter Collinson, and sent to him the account of the Sheepwalks in Spain inserted in an early volume of the Annual Register.

A. B. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 23.

IT has often occurred to me in coming up Ludgate-hill, that if I was the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, or any officer of the cathedral with competent power, there should be a compass similar to that at Lloyd's, placed in the circle of the Northwest-tower, which in its present void state seems both unfinished and unsightly ; such an ornament would correspond with the clock, and afford an agreeable information to passengers, who would thereby be enabled to mark the minute variations of the wind with the utmost nicety.

How far the admission of such an instrument into so sacred an edifice is liable to any well-grounded objection, I shall leave for the determination of those who are capable of carrying it into effect.

J. T.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 12.

IF the aspect of Diana's temple was an octastyle diptere, as is asserted p. 326, I cannot agree in opinion with Viator minor (p. 496), that the correction of Pliny's 127 columns is eligible upon the separation of *centum* from *viginti septem*, making the whole number of pillars 100, of which 27 were given by as many kings or princes; because in an octastyle diptere the double range of columns round the cell will by no means amount to 100, which according to this arrangement of them ought to consist of that number; but if a decastyle diptere be allowed of, it will obviate this difficulty, by perfectly agreeing with the disposition of the 27 columns.

VIATOR.

P. 599, b. last line, for *ubi r. uti*; p. 600, a, l. 1, for *Dorice r. Dorica*, and for *Ionic, r. Ionica*; l. 11, for *Eberesis, r. Eleusis*; l. 41, after *Philo-technon* add "see p. 326, b. 3;" b. l. 6, for *to r. of*; l. 43, after 127 add "see p. 121;" last l. delete *to*. P. 795, l. 48, for *contration r. contraction*.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 11.

THE prodigious learning of Bentley will continue to be admired as long as the dead languages are studied. With all his critical self-sufficiency, and all his critical rashness, he must always be regarded as one of the *dii majores* of erudition and emendatory sagacity.

Having given him this praise, we must be excused from going any farther. There is nothing else either in his character as a man, or his genius as a writer, to secure our esteem, hardly enough to preserve him from contempt.

He was one of those odiously mean people who are submissive and flattering to those above, insolent and tyrannical to those below them*.

As great a scholar and critic as he really was, in his own opinion he was still greater. This vanity led him into ridiculous boasts of himself, and defiance of other critics. But for this he only deserves to be laughed at.

He changed his politics according to his convenience; and the story of a Whig minister, which was afterwards

* In your vol. XLIX. p. 545, there is an entertaining account of the Doctor, and in particular an anecdote much to the credit of his independence, relating to Hare. If that account may be depended upon, let not Bentley be deprived of the praise which such conduct certainly deserves.

altered for a Tory, is notorious. In his political changes too he shewed no sense of shame; he was not a silent deserter, but took pains to signalize his apostacy; and endeavoured to prove the reality of his conversion by the violence of his railings against those he had left.

His tyrannical disposition is sufficiently known in consequence of his quarrel with Dr. Middleton. One instance must be mentioned. Having been guilty of some unjustifiable oppression towards one of the young men of his college, when some of his prudent friends suggested to him the probable consequences, if justice should be demanded against him, "Fear nothing," said he, "the man is a beggar, and cannot hurt us."

Though a man of the most extensive reading, he was totally devoid of taste and of skill in composition. As a specimen, let any body read his "*Oratiuncula*," cum septem in Theologia doctores crearet, 1725. The beginning of this piece is vile and inelegant flattery, and the rest of it a compound of puerile conceits, worthy only of a *Friar Gerund*. When he gives the candidates the cap, he tells them, "that, as the cap was always a symbol of Liberty, that which he now presents them with is to remind them that they are, for the future, free from the obligation of performing scholastic exercises." He then continues, "*Nec tamen vos deinceps otiosos ac desides fore arbitratur*" (*Academia*). "*Quippe ut olim qui nudo capite domi ac in urbe versabantur, ad iter tamen accincti pileo sibi caput, aut petaso, vel galero muniebant: ita vos hoc suo pignore commonitos esse cupit, ut jam pileo instructi, continuo magis arduum iter, ac laboriosum inceptetis . . . cum hostibus ecclesie*" (*scilicet*) "*confligendum*," &c. He tells them soon afterwards, that, "as in antient coins the images of Ulysses, Mercury, and Vulcan, are represented *pilcatae vel petasatae*, so they ought, in their writings and discourses, to display the eloquence of Ulysses, the sagacity of Mercury, and the art of Vulcan." Who can bear to hear such stuff as this called an oration? The rest of this piece of Bentleian eloquence is so exactly in the same taste that I shall not transcribe a word of it. Who would think that a man guilty of such

* It is to be found in the Amsterdam edition of his Terence, 1727.

a piece

a piece of rhetoric as this, could ever write any thing well? Yet it is but just to say, that the verses of Bentley in Boswell's Life of Johnson are truly excellent. He is said to have been of a very facetious disposition; but, I think we have no reason to conclude, from what he has written, that he had any thing better than a coarse, pedantic, college humour. This sketch is made merely with a view of doing impartial justice to his character. Pedants who are stupified with his learning think him without fault. Superficial people who take their opinion of him from Pope and Swift, regard him as a plodding blockhead. They are both mistaken, because they each judge of things out of their sphere. How can a pedant tell whether a man has taste, or a dunce whether he has learning? The truth seems to be this: he was a wonderful scholar, and an acute verbal critic; but as a man and an author, he is hardly above contempt. *Æquus.*

MR. URBAN, Sept. 11.

IN compliance with the request of one of your correspondents, and in order to induce a discussion on the subject, I subjoin the plan of the posthumous benefactions suggested in p. 609.

I must observe, that any measure of importance, to be carried into effect by persons over whom we can have no controul, and particularly a measure of this kind, ought to be reasonable and practicable in its object; and at the same time in its accomplishment of more advantage to those who are to

execute it, or more productive of gratification to them, than is likely to result from it otherwise. These circumstances are, I apprehend, essentially requisite to insure, to any extent, its execution: nor is it scarcely less necessary that it should accord with the interests and concerns of others; and as a human institution, and therefore impossible to continue perfect, it ought to contain within itself such a principle of regulation as may be sufficient to check and reform any corruption or abuse that may creep into it. The plan that I have to propose ought, therefore, at least to be agreeable to these fundamental rules. How far it may be so, and proper in other respects, I leave to the consideration of your readers, whose scrutiny of it will no doubt be of service in the way of correction and improvement. I shall beg leave to put it into a sort of legal form, as the one in my opinion best adapted to give an adequate idea of it. "Whereas I am desirous of establishing a pecuniary fund whereby the morals and circumstances of many of the inhabitants (*qu. parishioners?*) of the parish of A. may be benefited, I therefore give and bequeath unto the churchwardens* for the time being of the said parish, and their successors, the sum of — (stock, or other personal chattel) upon trust to invest the same in the public funds, and (after retaining — per pound for their trouble and expences in receiving the same), to pay and apply the dividends to such persons and in such manner as the ministers† for the time

* The churchwardens are named as trustees as they are likely to be fit persons to be intrusted with the money; and as they form a sort of corporation, and may therefore have occasion but seldom to make a power of attorney to receive dividends. However, this point is not certain; and if they should be obliged to make a new power every year to obtain the dividends, it may be advisable to name some other persons as trustees.

† The quality of the directors must depend on local circumstances. I mention clergymen as a respectable class of men, and as the directors must necessarily be persons in permanent public situation (unless appointed as will be presently suggested): but it would be improper that they should be all clergymen, though the majority of them may not be of the parish; especially if they should be anywise connected with the persons who are to be benefited in consequence of the non-application or misapplication of the trust monies. Other eligible persons for directors might be mayor, officers of corporations, and justices of the peace (plainly ascertained) within and near the parish, care being taken to name enough that the disposal of the money may not fall into few hands; and I think that the major part of the directors should not be persons likely to be interested, otherwise, in the concerns of the parish. I think that churchwardens and overseers should not be admitted as directors for several reasons. The directors may be a certain number of persons nominated in the first place by the donor, and afterwards kept up by persons chosen by the majority of the parishioners, paying to church and poor, present at a vestry called by the minister and churchwardens, the vestry signing the appointment of the new directors to give validity to their proceedings. Other persons of either of the above descriptions, to be fixed by the donor, might also be appointed to act with the directors chosen as here suggested; and there should be a provision of persons to act in case of no appointment by the parish.

being

being of the parish church of A, and of the parish churches and chapels of B. C. &c. or the majority of them, by any note in writing signed by them or the majority of them, in presence of two principal housekeepers of the parish of A. shall direct. And in default of such direction, in trust to pay the same to some college or permanent public institution (who may thereby have an interest to see to the regular disposal of the monies, and who may possess adequate means to support its claims so that the circumstance have its necessary influence.) And it is my will that the said ministers, &c. for the time being shall annually, on the last day of every year, except when the same shall happen on a Sunday, and in that case on the last day but one of the year, dispose of the dividends of the said sum of — by appointing the same, as before prescribed in form, and in manner following: 1st. The sum of — for the expences that may be incurred by the said directors in the execution of the powers hereby vested in them. 2dly. — to some minister for an appropriate sermon to be preached on the morning of the day beforementioned for the appointment of the dividends, and previous to the meeting for the appointment of the same; such minister to be chosen by the said directors, or the majority of them present at the meeting aftermentioned. and, in default of such choice the sermon to be preached by the minister for the time being of the parish church of A. 3dly. To the young woman unmarried who during the year, otherwise than in the capacity of a maid servant, has been most industrious, and conducted herself most discreetly and religiously, the sum of —. 4thly. To the young woman unmarried, who, during the same time, in the capacity of a hired servant, has conducted herself most faithfully, discreetly, and religiously, the sum of —. 5thly. To the young man unmarried, who, during the same time, otherwise than in the capacity of a hired servant or labourer, has been most industrious and conducted himself most soberly and religiously, the sum of —. 6thly. To the young man who, during the same period, in the capacity of a hired servant or labourer, has conducted himself most faithfully, soberly, and religiously, the sum of —. 7thly. To the widow who, during the same time, otherwise than in the capacity

of a hired servant, has been most industrious and conducted herself most discreetly and religiously, the sum of —. 8thly. To the married man or widower, who during the same time has been most industrious, &c. the sum of —. 9thly. To the apprentice (boy or girl) who during the year has conducted him or herself most faithfully, &c. the sum of —. 10thly. For the expences of prosecuting persons for drunkenness and permitting tippling, and for gaming, profaneness, and sabbath-breaking, &c. the sum of —. 11thly, To the married couple, who during the year have been most industrious, and conducted themselves most virtuously and religiously, the sum of —, together with any of the sums unappropriated, and all other residue of the dividends, under certain restrictions." [Several of these clauses may be incorporated into one where the fund is not considerable, as it is of the first consequence towards the efficacy of the plan that the sum bestowed should be worth a year's exertion and pains to obtain it. The trifling sums given as rewards in similar instances by several agricultural societies are insufficient for the purpose of excitement; and I am inclined to think therefore the money is almost like so much thrown away.] Several principal parts of the plan remain to be added, which I will send in due time. Z.

Copy of a genuine Letter in the Possession of T. B. E. Esq.

MADAM, Nov. 19, 1713.

WHEN I see you, upon your gravity and looks I conclude you to be a suitable wife for me. My first, when I saw her, told me that she intended to marry; being weary of boarding, she would have an house and table of her own. If you should be sick, none so tender over you as an husband. My last wife had seven hundred pounds ready cash. She brought me a silver tankard cost three pounds more, and twelve silver spoons, and as many suits of grave silks as cost above forty pounds, laced with gold and silver up to the pocket-holes; the best of which I save for you.

My father gave me about twelve hundred pounds besides my education. I have been a good husband, and settled my family. My eldest son has a living of about 120l. *per ann.* a minister; my second son has two places, and teaches school. They have been above two years

years from me for themselves. My third son is married; he is a confectioner and grocer, selling tea, chocolate, and coffee, which he roasts. He had 300*l.* with his wife; and now eighty pounds a year is also fallen to her by her brother's death. I have two daughters at home with me at present; the youngest as tall as yourself; they have their portions set out. My eldest son is to pay them out of my perpetual advowson, which is feued on him after my death. My eldest daughter has twice lived with her brother the confectioner, and intends to go again as soon as I marry. Then I have but one daughter, who will wait upon us, and my maid you shall chuse. My brewing an old man servant does: and I hire a washer-woman. A baker and butcher we have in the town, both rich, and near us; so that you and I may enjoy ourselves with all the exquisite pleasures of matrimony so long as God shall lend us life and health.

I keep a calash to take the air, and drive to Baldock; and I can walk three miles a day in the middle of winter; and we have a wood within a furlong, full in May with lilies of the valley and variety of herbs. I understand physick. My first wife died in child-bed; my last wife would not take any thing to stop her looseness, though I have cured divers of it. The fever seized her vitals; she was not sick above three days. I had four eminent doctors; but she would take nothing they presented: said she was burnt up, scorched within, and their cordials were too hot for her.

Oh! madam, fear nothing; a house I have well furnished, and no one to molest me. I have lived above 30 years in Aspley, and have above 150*l.* *per ann.* I have only one grandchild. I hope, madam, you received a letter I left with Mr. Simons at the George. He was an exciseman, and can inform you there are 31 fir-trees, all given to entertain you with, a fine garden, and new-built house. I beg an answer. Please, madam, to direct me, "Rector, Aspley, near Woburn." EDW. HILL.

Mr. URBAN, O^r. 2.
BY way of contrast to a late accident at Newington Butts*, Surrey, be pleased to inform your readers, that a similar accident happened at Stoke

Newington, at Mr. Sandford's brew-house; where the sufferer was immediately wrapped up in a sheet completely soaked with a lotion prepared at Apothecaries' hall from a prescription of Dr. De Valanger (which he desired might be constantly kept there for public use); and the sheet kept constantly moistened with the lotion for about 24 hours. The fire and pain were removed in less than ten minutes; and the man was at work in a few days, with his skin peeling off like an eel. A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

Mr. URBAN, O^r. 10.
YOUR pious correspondent J. G. expresses his sentiments (p. 691) with so much philanthropy that I feel regret at not being able to coincide with him in the opinions expressed in his letter; and I wish him to forgive me for differing from him. He accedes to my assertion (p. 491,) that a great revolution has taken place in the minds of the lower classes within the last ten years; and I request him to recollect, that it is about fifteen years since the fashion of establishing schools for the poor became so general. The circumstance of the people having been gradually growing worse since the establishment of these institutions, proves that they are injurious rather than useful; and J. G. must acknowledge, that if reading had not been rendered by them so general, the hateful influence of Thomas Paine's work could not have been so extensive: I think the alteration in the people's manners is in some degree imputable to that mischievous writer's doctrines. I do not think that the dictations of Holy Writ make so much impression on ordinary beings, or can be so well understood by them when perused by themselves, as when promulgated by a clergyman in a church; and I am of opinion, that familiarity sinks the consequence of the Bible as well as of every thing else, besides the danger that there is of many passages in it being vilely or ridiculously misconstrued, especially by youth. In respect to the revolution in France, I cannot agree that the illiterateness of the peasantry any way conduced either to the dissolution of the monarchy, or to the bloodshed that attended the transaction. To me it appears, that the revolution arose from the intolerable oppression of the old government; and that the ferocity with
true

* See this month's Obituary. EDIT.

which the change was conducted was only the unrestrained display of the true natural disposition of the French people; but which, however, had been increased by a long course of tyrannical treatment. I wish it to be understood, that I only except to the teaching poor children *reading and writing*; for I think it highly beneficial both to themselves and to the community that the boys should be instructed in mechanical, agricultural, and horticultural avocations; and the girls in knitting, spinning, plain-work, mending cloaths, brewing, baking, washing, dairying, and other household business. It is also right that both sexes should be taught to repeat and comprehend the Lord's prayer, Belief, and Catechism, and be put into the habit of attending divine service on Sundays constantly. Moreover, they should be shewed the manner of counting their earnings, and the best method of appropriating them to their benefit: neither should it be omitted to bring them up in a proper mode of behaviour towards their superiors and elders, and in habits of frugality, temperance, cleanliness, and quietness.

I. G. is an advocate for the residence of the clergy, and for the doctrines of the church being promulgated by men of superiority; but in the warmth of his zeal he does not perceive that nothing would contribute more towards diminishing the dignity of the church than enforcing residence. We have now many men among the clergy who are gentlemen by birth as well as by profession, and who assist towards supporting the respectability of the cloth by the gentility and liberality of their manners and ideas; but, should these men be constrained to residence and the drudgery of parochial duty, none of the same description would take orders in future. Compelling rectors and vicars to live in their parsonages and serve their own churches, would in another point bring on an immediate degradation of the church and clerical function, by being the occasion of the majority of the curates being turned on the world, and reduced either to solicit parochial aid, or to fling themselves for maintenance on the persons who gave them titles to ordination; for, after having entered holy orders, these unfortunate men could not apply themselves to any other

mode of obtaining their bread, and they would with their wives and children become beggars, if they were not entitled to relief as abovementioned.

As I am cursorily touching on ecclesiastical concerns, I take the opportunity of adverting to a letter signed Plain-truth (p. 718), in which an objection is urged against having pews in churches. Notwithstanding I admire and reverence antient Gothic churches exceedingly, and am always irritated to see them disfigured by the wanton additions made by stupid parish-officers and conceited modern architects, yet I must confess that I think the incumbrance of pews is unavoidable; for though, as Plain Truth says, no distinction of classes is recognizable by the Deity, yet surely we may allow of a difference existing between clean people and dirty people, and that it is indecorous that the former should be annoyed during their devotions by the smells or vermin proceeding from the latter, and be incommoded by their spitting and other disgusting habits. If neat people could not avoid encountering these offensive circumstances, attendance on divine service would become disagreeable to them; and, if it were not for the pews, the lower classes would push among their betters. It is also better that families should sit separated from their neighbours, in order that the elder individuals may have less opportunity of gossiping, and the young ones of flirting, at a time when all minds should be intent on God alone.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

I H E beautiful portrait of an eminent paintress of the 16th century, drawn by herself, which accompanies this (*see plate II.*) is at your service, to copy in your extensive Miscellany, in addition to the many other portraits of eminent personages which you from time to time admit. Some of your correspondents may elucidate the monogram on the circle in her hand, the rim of which bears this inscription: "*Sophonisba Angustola, Virgo, ipsius manu ex speculo depictam Cremonæ.*"

The following account of the artist and her sisters, who were of the same profession, is taken from the last edition of Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters; and to it may be added, that a portrait by Sophonisba of her sister, "a circle

in

in pannel, a charming picture, and original," was sold, at the sale of Sir William Hamilton's pictures, by Mr. Christie, April 18 last; which perhaps the purchaser, who has hitherto evaded the most diligent enquiry, may be induced to indulge you with.

"SOPHONISBA ANGUSSOLA, called SOPHONISBA, was born at Cremona, in 1583*, of a very distinguished family. She painted Portrait and History; and died 1625, aged 98. The first instructor of this eminent paintress was Bernardino Campi of Cremona: but she learned colouring and perspective from Bernardo Gatti, called Soiaro.

"One of her first performances was the portrait of her father, placed between his two children, with such strong characters of life and nature, with a pencil so free and firm, and so lively a tone of colour, that her work was universally applauded, and she was acknowledged an incomparable painter of portraits. Through every part of Italy she is distinguished by no other name than that of Sophonisba.

"But, although portraits engrossed the greatest part of her time, yet she designed several historical subjects, with figures of a small size, touched with abundance of spirit, and with attitudes easy, natural, and graceful.

"By continual application to her profession, she lost her sight; and it is recorded that Vandyck, having had an opportunity of conversing with Sophonisba, used to say, that he received more beneficial knowledge of the true principles of his art from one blind woman than by studying all the works of the greatest masters of Italy.

"At Lord Spencer's, at Wimbledon, there is a portrait of Sophonisba, playing on the harpsichord; an old woman appears as her attendant; and on the picture is written '*Iussu Patris.*'

* "The author of the *Museum Florentinum* is guilty of a very remarkable anachronism in regard to Sophonisba; for he fixes her birth in 1559, in which year it is absolutely impossible she could have been born. This appears incontrovertibly from Vasari, who tells us, that she painted the portrait of the Queen of Spain, by order of Pope Paul IV. in 1561; and, to prove this fact, he inserts the letter which she sent along with the picture to the Pope, and also the Pope's answer, both dated in 1561; Sophonisba's, from Madrid, Sept. 26, and the Pope's, from Rome, Oct. 15; at which time, according to the *Museum Florentinum*, she could have been only two years old, if born in 1559."

And at Wilton, in the Pembroke collection, is the Marriage of St. Catharine, painted by Sophonisba.

"One of her sisters, named LUCIA ANGUSSOLA, painted portraits, and gained by her performances a reputation not inferior to Sophonisba, as well in regard to the truth and delicacy of her colouring as the justness of the resemblance.—Another of her sisters, named EUROPA ANGUSSOLA, from her infancy manifested an extraordinary genius to painting, and showed such taste and elegance in her manner of design, as to procure a degree of applause almost equal to Lucia or Sophonisba."

Yours, &c.

R. G.

Mr. URBAN,

OCT. 8.

A FEW miles beyond Chichester, approaching towards the sea, is a large extent of land, called the Manwood, which extends along the Sussex coast several miles, without being diversified with hills and vallies or a single inequality of ground. This district, however, is extremely fertile, and produces annually large crops of corn. The Western part of the Manwood is separated from Hampshire by an arm of the sea, rushing in with great impetuosity, and forming the Chichester harbour.

The parish of West-Wittering is surrounded by the sea, and is celebrated as the spot which landed Ella, a Saxon chief, who founded the kingdom of *Sudsex*. Ceadwallæ, a succeeding prince, emulating the piety of his ancestors, assisted our Northern saint in founding and establishing the see of Selsey, thus mentioned in the charter: "*pro remedio animæ meæ liberentur LV tributarios in illis locis qui vocantur Wyhttring.*" After the see was removed to Chichester, King Elwyn extended his munificence, as we find it recorded in a charter of Brithelm, by granting an annual sum to the bishops out of the parishes in the Manwood. William I. gave to the church of Chichester "*terram de Wyhttring;*" and Henry I. granted to the bishop the warren "*in totâ terrâ de Manwood;*" which he acknowledged in a subsequent charter, but added, "*et nullus in eâ suget, et nec leporem capiet sine licentiâ in xli. sbrisacturâ.*"

The mansion-house stands within a short distance of the sea; and, from the foundations yet remaining, appears to have been an extensive building. According to report, a worthy bishop formerly resided in this mansion celebrated for

for his extensive charities. On the green before his house the poor of the neighbourhood assembled every morning to receive the offals of the Prelate's kitchen. A square tower rises in the centre, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the country, together with the broad expansive ocean. To the left of the tower is a chapel with intersecting arches, converted into a dairy; beyond it, a square room separated from the chapel by an arch, now used as a stable. The country people imagine there is a subterranean passage leading from hence to a distant part of the farm, used in the times of tumult and rapine as a place of security and concealment. Whoever erected this structure, paid more attention to security than ornament. The walls are thick, and the windows narrow, strongly barred with iron. A foss surrounds the whole, including an area of eight acres.

The church, which lies about a mile from the manor-house, bears evident marks of antiquity. The interior part consists of a well-built spacious nave and a chancel. The wall on the South side of the nave rests on Gothic arches; and a square tower, contrary to the usual practice of the age, stands close adjoining the North wall, through which is the entrance. The most curious remnant of antiquity in the church is a tomb, or mausoleum, profusely ornamented with images in relief. Projecting from the North wall of the chancel, along the edge of the tomb, is an inscription, which baffled my utmost skill to decypher. The canopy over the tomb merits our chief attention, which is enriched with embellishments peculiar to the early Gothic ages, being the representation of the tomb of a baron, with his effigy lying extended upon it, surrounded with the usual military ornaments. Our Saviour stands before the tomb with a radius of glory round his head. On the other side, a knight in a recumbent posture, and completely armed, is reclining his head on his right arm, and with his left he supports a buckler. The side of the tomb is divided into three compartments, separated by spaces, alternately filled with images of pilgrims and the Virgin Mary. The chancel is divided from the nave by a screen, adjoining to which are three prebendal stalls. The seats move upon hinges, and contain curious specimens of ancient carved work. The following inscription is engraved on a brass plate,

fixed in the wall of a room separated from the chancel by two beautiful arches of Saxon workmanship;

"CORPUS EDVARDI OSBORNE, filii Johannis Osborne, de Coates, in parochia de Westwitering, generosi, infra hvmatum jacet; natus 1597, denatus Mart. 29, in hvmatum Mart. 31, 1660. In cuius memoriam sempiternam flens mœrentique Gulielmus Osborne, filius prædicti Edvardi Osborne, sacravit hoc monumentum."

In this room is an ancient seat embellished with carved work. An image with four faces, crowned with an antique mitre, has impressed the common people with an idea of its being formerly an episcopal chair.

The following is in the Parish Register under the year 1654:

"An intent of marriage betweene Mr. Edmond Moore and Mrs. Sarah Beauchamp was published in Chichester market-place on these several days, the 19th and 26th dayes of July and the second day of August, in three severall weekes."—"Mr. Edmond Moore and Mrs. Sarah Beauchamp, both of this parish of West Wittering, were married the thirde day of August by John Beauchamp, of Cackham, esq. (Signed) John Beauchamp."

Vicars—Thomas Hudson, 1622; George Harrison, 1661; John Squib, 1664; Maurice Smelt, 1754; Roger Challice, present vicar.

The agriculture of this parish has been much improved by the introduction of the drilling system, which has raised upon some of the richest soil larger crops of corn, and more productive, than the broad-cast upon land equally good. Some true-bred Leicester sheep have been also introduced, which in this parish are likely to be more profitable than the South Down. The sea within a few years has swallowed up several acres of the finest land in the parish; and, unless some means be shortly taken to restrain its future ravages, the parish will be lessened in size, and some rich and fertile land washed into the sea. FATHER PETER.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 8.
PERMIT a Bedfordshire freeholder to borrow one of your pages to convey his sentiments

To the Committee for conducting the County Hospital at BEDFORD.

The report of your proceedings inserted in "The True Briton" of Tuesday, Sept. 15, is this moment come to my hands. Though possessed of a freehold

hold in the county, and capable of procuring more votes than one, the circular letter has never come to my hands. I do not, however, consider myself as precluded from attending the general meeting by this omission, which may be presumed involuntary, because, on a former occasion, when a single vote would have saved the representative of the county who had the support of the respectable father of one of your present representatives, my vote was not thought of till it was too late. Another motive influences me to disqualify myself for such attendance. The report in question has determined me to withhold my mite from an institution, however otherwise well intended, yet conducted in a manner very foreign to my ideas of propriety and public spirit. You give a fair statement of the total amount of subscriptions without specifying them individually; it is impossible, therefore, to know what has been given, and by whom; wherein the nobleman has been distinguished from the gentleman, the dignified clergyman from the unbeneficed curate, the rich farmer from his less opulent landlord. But you hesitate not to tell us, that a portion of the money already received has been expended in the purchase of THREE acres of land of the Duke of Bedford. Divided as we are at an insurmountable political distance, I should not have thought his Grace possessed less public spirit, than I say, or less philanthropy, than a private gentleman. Uninformed as I am what was the amount of that purchase, or what may be the convenience price of three acres of land contiguous to the town of Bedford, and knowing that, in certain parishes, the waste land by the road-side, which I was always taught to consider as the inheritance of the poor, for the joint benefit of himself and his rich neighbours, has been sold for 200*l.* per acre, to defray the expence of inclosure, and accommodate the parks and gardens, the horses and hounds of those rich neighbours, I will put that as the lowest price on the Bedfordshire acres, and I will blush to think any of the house of Russell would accept 600*l.* from a public charity. I will not dare to augment the price in any higher proportion, because the moderation which should influence the lineal descendants of the man who expended his fortune in draining and improving the Great Level of the Fens would think itself

insulted in a succeeding century; nor would I have it transmitted to posterity in the History of the County of Bedford, or its Dukes, that any portion of the bequest of the benevolent WHITBREAD, or the small addition which the inhabitants of the county could make to it, should be so misapplied. Let Mr. Wing be asked at how much he values the expence of a single ward, and then tell me if more than 38 could not be provided with 10,000*l.*

A BEDFORDSHIRE FREEHOLDER.

P. S. In the True Briton of the 19th instant, you specify the *additional* donations without ever having given a hint of the former.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 7.

YOUR fair correspondent Eusebia (p. 793) may be assured, that if I had found leisure to enlarge on the subject of hyperbole, I should not have omitted the capital addition she has suggested. I have witnessed many capital actors, have heard many capital sermons, and have partaken occasionally of a capital dinner with the Corporation. Nor am I unacquainted with those who have no other reward to bestow on merit, whether animate or inanimate, than the title of nice people, whose rector is a nice man, whose physician is a nice man, and who are ever ready to give a friend a nice beef-steak, and a nice bottle of wine. "A great many" such epithets might be collected as the "beauties of barbarism;" but in truth, Mr. Urban, the stroke I received on Friday the 2d inst. has had such an effect on my faculties, that I have been obliged to join with my neighbours in expressing astonishment at the news of peace, as hyperbolically as a confused imagination can dictate.

In the mean time, Mr. Urban, allow me to expostulate with you upon a subject in which you have so grievously alarmed and offended me, that I am confident I shall not think one moment on the peace before I arrive at the conclusion of my epistle. Entertained and instructed as I have been, "even from my boyish days," with your Magazine, I have ever felt the gratitude which is due to a public benefactor, and have endeavoured to express that gratitude, however feebly, by adding an occasional mite to your richer stores. But I confess my feelings have of late been shaken by an article, at least *his repetition* in your Magazine, intitled "Extraordinary instances of Longevity."

longevity." I am not about to attack that article on the score of veracity; I have no doubt it is drawn up from the best authorities; I am not about to deny that it may afford amusement to some of your readers. But have you weighed the consequences, Mr. Urban, of multiplying these instances of extraordinary longevity? I trust you have not; it may have overlooked the mischief that may hereby be occasioned to the expectant successors and heirs elect of many worthy and respectable persons. My own case has already, I fear, been rendered hopeless. Sole heir, in all human appearance, to my wealthy aunt, Mrs. Deborah Spinlife, of Dorking, in the county of Surrey, I have hitherto flattered myself that I was secure in the will; and I had learned to philosophize in her presence with great wisdom as well as tender respect, on the shortness and uncertainty of all human things; on the many miseries brought on families by persons dying intestate; on the prudence of making one's will when in sound mind, &c. &c. But judge of my astonishment, when a few days ago, on paying my weekly visit, the old lady (she was seventy-five last Easter) affected a gaiety of manner and flippancy of speech which would have better become a boarding-school miss; talked of the extraordinary health she enjoyed, the great quantity she could eat (it is very unseemly in a woman to glory in the latter), of the distance she could walk without fatigue; and even entered into a long declamation against the folly of those persons who at her age were compelled to have recourse to flannels, stomachiers, crutches, and spectacles. Surely, methought, aunt Deb. is crazy; but the mystery was soon explained. Like a fool I had sent your Magazines for some months past to her, and she had fastened upon your instances of longevity, or rather they had fastened upon her with such force, that, instead of being near the end of life, she fancied she is driven back, by some extraordinary retrograde power, to middle age, and talks of making out her century with as much confidence as I think of making out my journey to town. Nay, what is worse, she gave me to understand that it was time enough to make a will when people arrived at the decline of life.

Such are the consequences, Mr. Urban, of putting wicked thoughts into the heads of certain persons; and conse-

quences which, I am already assured, are not confined to the instances which my woeful experience furnishes. Many of my acquaintance since the fatal articles appeared, who were for launching into the ocean of eternity, are now for putting back into the harbour of life. My neighbour Senilis, one of the gravest men I know, and who has for some time professed to have taken leave of all sublunary enjoyments, and to have outlived the tumultuous desires and passions of human life, has taken again to planting oats on his estate, lays in wine, which he says will be fit to drink about five years hence, and at his table cracks some very facetious jokes about pretty girls.

See now, Mr. Urban, what you are doing. It is in vain that moralists and divines tell us of the shortness and uncertainty of life, if you present before our eyes such convincing proofs that it is not short, that the prime of life may be put beyond the grand climacteric, and that at the age of an hundred a man may come to an *untimely* end. It was *rare* some time ago to meet with an old man or woman; it will now be impossible. Perhaps, in answer to all this, your correspondent who furnishes the examples may say, that they are not given as common but as singular, not as what happen every day, but as occurrences so rare that accurate investigation is necessary to collect them from a variety of books, and to fortify them with proofs. Alas! sir, you may as well tell a man who has purchased a lottery-ticket that he is not the person destined to carry off the *twenty thousand*.

Having given you this very proper scolding, Mr. Urban, in which I am certain I shall be joined by all neices and nephews who are looking up to bachelor uncles and maiden aunts, not to speak of dutiful sons, permit me to remark that few things of late seem to have become more difficult than to grow old. And this difficulty is increased by a variety of circumstances.

In the first place, it does not appear to be very *reputable* to grow old. This I may fairly deduce from the common practice of denying the fact, when it is become very obvious. The accusation has long been felt as a disgrace, and it is repelled accordingly with spirit and firmness, of tone at least, if not of limb. The *rational* of this I cannot furnish. It may, perhaps, for I

with in all disputed cases to take the favourable side, it may, I say, perhaps, arise from a modest consciousness that we are not possessed of those attributes of gravity and wisdom which add a dignity to old age, and that we scorn to attempt the performance of a character which we have not studied. This idea is probably taken from the stage practice, but it might as well be remembered that although some young men fail in playing the parts of old men, they are not so ridiculous as old men attempting the juvenility of youth. And I would also wish to take another hint from the stage. We applaud the wisdom of those actors who in their youth have chosen such characters as become them in their old age. Let this be attended to.

In the second place, it is not very pleasant to grow old, and the difficulty of every thing is enhanced by want of will to perform it. Yet one would suppose that we should learn to accustom ourselves to what we cannot avoid; but I know not how it is, we are always so very busy in doing, or in projecting what is to be done, that we cannot admit the incumbrance of age to approach before its time. Yet I often suspect that time, like money, is sunk in value, and that twenty years will not go so far now, as they would have done a century ago. I am most inclined to be of this opinion when I compare the *Opera Omnia* of the seventeenth century, with the pretty little volumes called "whole works" of the eighteenth. There certainly was a period when men had leisure to write what we have not leisure to read.

This unwillingness to grow old produces scenes of some amusement, awkward imitations of youth, and attempts at vigorous frolic, which plainly demonstrate what part of life men would render permanent if they could. This arises from confounding the age of the mind with that of the body. Senilis, whom I mentioned before, has not learned to distinguish between healthy and frivolous old age. It is pleasant to see an old man walk ten miles without fatigue, it is the certificate of a temperate life; but to hear him boast of feats of gallantry, and sing indecent songs, I know nothing so monstrous, so unnatural, no decay of faculties so pitiable. Such men may think to steal into old age unperceived, but they are soon detected.

But enough of this, lest you should think I have got one of the symptoms of old age, garrulity.

P. 782. D. L. M. is more severe upon Plain Truth than I thought necessary in my notice of his letter on the iniquity of pews. But is it not true, Mr. Urban, that we owe pews to the Reformation, and that before that time the churches had none? and is not the change owing to this circumstance, that the Reformed church, desirous of imparting to the people a knowledge of her doctrines, provided them with suitable accommodations? It is in vain to tell us that there was a time when people could sit or stand comfortably in churches without pews or upon benches. We know that men once wore armour, but we think very good soldiers may be made without the incumbrance. If the constitutions of men are less hardy, we must take the more care of them; and I think very great care indeed ought to be taken to prevent any person from saying that he *caught cold at church*! I have known worse consequences from one cold caught at church than from twenty caught at a theatre or ball-room. Some very worthy friends of mine, from having caught a cold at church, have been so much affected as never to expose themselves in that place again; a resolution which I never knew any one make in the case of a disorder caught at the Opera or the playhouse. I do not pretend to medical skill, but I humbly presume that there must be something very particular in colds caught at church, not affecting only the body, but the mind, and creating an *indisposition* (or want of disposition) whenever the church is mentioned.

By the bye, architecturally speaking, churches are deformed by pews and galleries. They antiently made no part of an architect's plan, and cannot be introduced even in a print without destroying the effect of his skill. But in the construction of modern churches they are not so much out of place; and if they sometimes hide beauties, make ample amends by concealing defects and saving the reputation of the builder. Let me add, that it is neither an unpleasant nor unpromising sign that the galleries and additional accommodations in most of our London churches have been made within the last sixty years, and made because there was a
necessity

necessity for them. It is comfortable to reflect on this, and on the revived spirit of public religion of late, notwithstanding the *well-meant* endeavours of our new Philosophists, who in essays, novels, romances, poems, &c. have taken infinite pains to deprive us of that "which not enriches them," but would "make us poor indeed." SECUNDER.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 20.

THE monastery of St. Leonard, about a quarter of a mile East from Stamford (*see Pl. II.*), was originally built about 658, at the same time with Peterborough minster, but finished before it; and was the oldest conventual church in South Mercia. It was rebuilt, in 1082, by William the Conqueror and William Kaerleph, bishop of Durham, who gave it as a cell to the monks of Durham. That part of the front now standing measures 33 feet, and is deservedly admired. The ailes are both destroyed. A considerable part of the nave remains; but is supposed to be not more than one-fifth of the original building. See Mr. Harrod's very amusing History of Stamford, vol. I. p. 61.

Nothing more strongly evinces the singular utility of the Humane Society, than the variety of cases communicated to Dr. Hawes concerning that excellent charity. The extraordinary restoration of a young gentleman by the Rev. Mr. Buckle, described in so feeling and pathetic a manner in p. 784, cannot but impress the mind of every impartial, dispassionate reader with sentiments peculiarly grand and awakening. Mr. Buckle seems to have conducted himself upon the awful momentous occasion, with so much judgment, steadiness, and propriety, that he may truly say, "Exegi monumentum ære perennius." Lord Heniker's writing to the Doctor, indicates that love of humanity, that ardent zeal and affection, which reflect a distinguished lustre upon nobility. His Lordship well knew how highly gratifying it must be to the friends of virtue, to peruse an account so admirably calculated to call forth every benevolent, every sympathetic principle within us.

The publick are much indebted to Dr. Hawes, for so frequently presenting us with a striking display of the infinite benefit which society has derived in so noble a cause. I conclude all in the words of an eminent Prelate.

"May every branch and species of benevolence for ever flourish and abound. May its divine and blessed influence spread continually wider and wider, till it takes in every creature under heaven, and leaves not one misery unalleviated, one grievance unredressed." CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 7.

THE observations of your correspondent, An Architect, p. 701, will, I hope, meet the eye of some of our reverend Prelates, whose province it is to remedy those evils he justly complains of. To gain admission into a church or chapel upon the Establishment is almost similar to that of a Theatre; for you cannot be accommodated with a seat for your devotions, *although for a very short time*, without paying for it. Having lately occasion to go to Ramsgate for three weeks for the benefit of my health in sea-bathing, I was extremely surprized upon going with my wife to the chapel there, with the *pew-opener's* demanding ONE SHILLING from each person for each time of admission to divine service*; and, notwithstanding the payment of such demand, we were neither accommodated with hassocks or prayer-books. It may be said, I ought to have taken proper books with me; the truth is I did so, and lent them to two ladies on my right hand, who had also paid for their admission. If those demands, Mr. Urban, were made for the support of charity children I should have cheerfully acquiesced; or if an extraordinary expence had been incurred in support of church music, for I am a lover of sacred harmony, I should most readily, although a stranger, have subscribed towards it, instead of the clerk's singing alone amidst the smiles of the congregation.

The pews in churches and chapels, as complained of by your correspondent Plain Truth, cannot be removed, being often private property frequently attached to a freehold house, consequently conveyed in the same manner as other property, and the right has been often established by courts of law; still, I think, some power lays with the Diocesan to compel those who do not use their seats to let others into them, and not, as Plain Truth justly

* The terms of admission were annexed upon the doors; and each person, not hiring a seat for a month or longer time, must pay one shilling.

observes,

offerers, turn the keys upon them and leave their neighbours to shift for themselves or at the mercy of the pew-openers, as truly stated by your correspondent *Secunder*, p. 812, with whose sentiments I perfectly coincide upon the subject.

I much admire the Communion service being read at the Communion table; and sorry I am to observe in most churches and chapels the reading-desk and pulpit placed in the nave, a position which wholly prevents most part of the congregation from seeing the minister in that elevated part of devotion. Could not the whole service with propriety be read at the Communion table, and those erections removed? It surely would add much more to the dignity of a minister, than seeing him leaning upon the reading desk, and also add grace to the preacher. MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 11.

I OBSERVED in a news-paper of last year containing the debates of the House of Lords in Ireland, that the celebrated title of Earl of Roscommon, so long considered extinct, has been claimed, and allowed to Mr. Dillon. I should consider myself obliged to any of your correspondents who could inform me from what Earl of the noble family the present Lord descends. In 1789 it was considered as an extinct title by Mr. Archdale. Wentworth Dillon, the celebrated Earl of Roscommon, left no issue, but he left a more durable monument of his name in his works.

"Roscommon not more learn'd than good,
With manners generous as his noble blood;
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,

And ev'ry author's merit, but his own."

So sung Pope, who in another place characterizes the noble Earl as the only unspotted bard of his time.

"Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days
Roscommon boasts alone unspotted lays."

From the house of Dillon in Ireland, besides the Earls of Roscommon, sprung the Viscounts Dillon, Lords Clanbrooke, and the Dillons in France, &c. They descend from the ancient monarchs of Ireland, and their ancestor was given the title of Delion (now Dillon), which signifies *peace*; by marriage they became princes of Aquitaine until dispossessed by King Henry II. in 1172, who brought Sir Henry Delion an infant to England, who af-

terwards went with King John (then Earl of Morton) to Ireland, and was rewarded with large grants of land, and was progenitor of this noble house. Your insertion of this in your pages will oblige A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 6.

I HAVE been alluded to (in p. 787) as having offered some remarks on the subject of ghosts. If by saying that I have offered remarks, R. C. means that I have produced any arguments either for or against the existence of ghosts, he has not understood my letter; and he must be a very ingenious person if from that letter he can discover whether I believe in ghosts or not. My only intention was, to expose the badness of Monaco's reasoning. In this I think I have succeeded, and from his silence I presume that gentleman himself is ready to allow the same.

My present design is to point out one or two inaccuracies in R. C.'s miscellaneous epistle. The parable of the rich man and Lazarus, shows only that on account of a great gulph between them neither of them could come over to the other. But it does not give the least hint whether or no they were allowed to return to earth. There are, in my opinion, several parts of R. C.'s reasoning quite as vulnerable as what he has advanced concerning the parable of Lazarus. All I shall take notice of at present is the extraordinary assertion that, in doubtful matters, we are to place no reliance upon the word of a man tinctured with infidelity. To quote this position is sufficient to expose its absurdity. And I shall not, unless R. C. chooses to deny it once more, take the trouble of proving at length, that it is possible for an unbeliever to be an honest man.

The apparition raised by the witch of Endor certainly answers Monaco's definition of a ghost. "The spirit of a dead man returning in a visible form to the world."

ZENO.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 12.

IN addition to Mrs. West's censure of the song in the *Stranger*, there is yet another charge to be brought against Mr. Sheridan on the score of it. I mean that it exhibits as flagrant a *plagiarism* as any which Doctor Ferrier has substantiated in the case of *Sterne versus Burton*. In a song which I purchased at Bland's music-shop,

shop, in Holborn, in the year 1794, intitled, "Think not my love," and professing to be set to music by Thomas Wright (I conjecture, organist at Newcastle upon Tyne, and composer of the pretty opera called *Ruficity*), are the following words:

"This treasure'd grief, this lov'd despair,
My lot for ever be;
But, dearest, may the pangs I bear
Be never known to thee!"

Now, without insisting that the opening *thought* in Mr. Sheridan's famous song has been borrowed from that of "Think not my love," the second *verse* is manifestly such a theft of the lines I have quoted, as entirely overturns Mr. Sheridan's claim to originality in the matter; unless "Think not my love" has been written by *him*, and he can be proved to have only stolen from himself; which question the composer I have named (the song bears no *author's* name) will, perhaps, be able to settle. J. C.

MR. URBAN,

O^R. 7.

AN old-fashioned maxim says, "tread on a worm and it will turn;" but whether it turns in retaliation or for self-defence is not stated, though it is generally understood as implying the latter; and in that sense I am induced to take up the pen "against a sea of troubles;" which, I hope, by opposing, will "end them." As my present occupations will not allow me to trifle with *time*, I shall briefly correct a few errors, false quotations, and unwarrantable deductions, made by the Reviewer of my "Beauties of Wiltshire," in p. 631.

I do not acknowledge, nor did I ever intimate, that the Marquis of Landown was the "*first prompter*" of the work. What the Reviewer means by the following mangled sentence, I cannot comprehend: "That Wiltshire is hardly noticed in the scanty records transmitted to us from the meagre pages of the antient historians (p. 7), is owing to its extensive plains being thinly peopled."

A Reviewer should be *scrupulously correct in phrases*. But if any "*follies of pertness*" appear in the following *descriptive* lines, they are unknown to me. I wrote them with a view of *characterising* the place (Wardour castle), not with the most remote idea of censure or satire:

GENL. MAG. October, 1801.

"The embellishments of this mansion (speaking generally) appear to be associated with ideas of Religion. Monks curiously carved in ivory; crucifixes elegantly wrought; paintings of saints and martyrs, both male and female; holy families, resurrections, and ascensions, are strewed about the house in great numbers and variety."

The following passage is stigmatized as *flippant*; I am unconscious wherein its flippancy consists:

"The operations of original genius are ever eccentric. The man who spurns the shackles of custom, and dares to act from the emotions of his own bold and animated mind, uninfluenced by the power of habit, and uncontrolled by the scorn and contumely which the ignorant and the vulgar are ever prepared to cast on those who forsake the beaten track, is a phenomenon that seldom visits the lower world; yet such a phenomenon was Mr. Giles Hussy."

Among other *obscure* passages contained in this critique, the following is (to my dull perception) totally incomprehensible:

"The lake, grotto, bridge, pantheon, and two Bristol crosses, are properly characterized; but it is not easy to conceive that *the bridge in the print is a rustic one*, for it cannot be *the Chinese* one that is REMOVED."

The Reviewer has strangely perverted my reasonings by his remarks on the antient Roman station called VERLUCIO. After stating that I am inclined to fix it at Warminster, he alledges as *my* reason that Wandsdyke, the two camps of Roundway and Oldbury, are in its vicinity. How am I to account for this perversion? I cannot *easily* suppose that a critic would presume to animadvert on a work without at *least* reading it; nor can I suppose him void of comprehension. I explicitly stated (on the authority of the Rev. Mr. Leman), "that Verlucio was stationed near *Heddington*" and *not at Warminster*; which statement I endeavoured to substantiate, by describing its situation on the *Via Julia*, between *Aqua Solis* and *Cunetio*: its proximity to several springs, and the two formidable camps of Roundway and Oldbury, &c. a situation nearly twenty miles from Warminster. The *remains* of Ludgerihall castle are too *trifling* to be worthy of engraving. I may, perhaps, think very different on this subject to the majority of antiquaries, for I deem

I deem objects of this kind unworthy the notice of an artist or author, when so far mutilated as to render their *shape, architecture, or peculiarities*, undistinguishable.

I *thank* him for his typographical corrections; *thank* him for the honour he did me by appropriating so much room to my humble, juvenile specimen of Topography; and was pleased to find that my opinions on two or three subjects should merit the commendation, and coincide with those of a veteran Reviewer.

It is, to me, very unpleasant and *distressing* to have "this war of words;" nor should I have taken up the gauntlet in the present instance, but from the persuasion of some friends in the county of Wils, who informed me that this Review had affected my reputation with *some* persons in that county. Thus instigated, I appeal to your impartiality, Mr. Urban, to allow this witness to appear in my defence at your bar. Should his evidence obtain any credit with the jury, I may still hope for a favourable decision; and that, "with all its faults," it will have a candid hearing with a British tribunal.

Two or three more remarks, and I have done. As the Reviewer is very *rigid* in his corrections of Orthography, I shall beg leave to correct *him* in return. Chippenham is not the place of my nativity, nor have I given any intimation to that effect. I do not conceive that the productions of Humphrey Beckham, or his master Rosgrave, entitled them to rank with the *Statuarius* mentioned by Walpole.

For Josiah Smith read *Joshua* Smith; for Hamerton read *Hamilton*; for *pictorial*, see Ash's Dictionary; for Ledyard, Tregose, read *Ledyard-Tregose*, a place belonging to the Bolingbroke family; and for Rainsby read *Ramsbury*. I am sorry to observe that the Reviewer was offended with my "*fine writing*." If I have *inadvertently* sinned in that particular, "I knew it not, thought it not," nor do I believe I shall ever be guilty again of the like offence; at least I *fear* that no discriminating critic will discover a superabundance of that article in my productions.

J. BRITTON.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 7.

MANY of your correspondents have shewn great ability in their ob-

servations on the subject of Natural History; and certainly they could not have chosen any investigation more amusing to themselves, or more entertaining to their readers. Permit me to point out to them a subject which I do not remember to have seen treated of by any Naturalist. From what cause, and for *what purpose* (since nothing is in vain), are those excretions which are peculiar to the *civet*, the *castor*, the *musk deer*, and some other animals? A comparison between the mode of living of musk deer with the *musk cavy*, the *musk beaver*, the *musk ox*, the *musky* and *perfuming shrews*; the *weeper*, and the *orange monkey*, may probably throw some light upon the productive cause of that drug; there is also an excretory secretion on the back of the *piccary*, and a similar one on the *rectum* of a dog, which I have never seen accounted for.

Since I am on the subject of natural history, permit me to point out a seeming absurdity in the writings of the late Dr. John Hunter, who, in distinguishing the different species of animals, supposes that "*they were all originally wild*;" and, therefore, "*that those animals which remain wild are the original stock*." If at the Creation animals had not been tame, our first parents, unarmed as they were, could not have existed. Milton was of this opinion, when in describing their situation he says,

"About them frisking play'd
All beasts of th' Earth, since wild, and of
all chase
In wood or wilderness, forest or den;
Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid; bears, tigers, ounces,
pards,
Gambol'd before them; the unwieldy ele-
phant,
To make them mirth, us'd all his might,
and wreath'd
His lithe proboscis, &c.

Yours, &c.

EBORACENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Southampton, Oct. 10.
YOUR correspondent Clericus, p. 717, may find the word "*Britanniae*" *itself* twice used by Catullus in the plural number.

"Hunc Galliae timent, timent Britanniam."
Carm. XXVI. 28.

"Mavult, quam Syrias, Britanniaque."
Carm. XLII. 22.

And the form was so common amongst the Romans (as may be seen from

from these two lines, in which there are no less than four instances of it), in speaking of their colonies, that there can be no want of classical authority, even if Pliny's were not sufficient, for the Latin title of our much-loved king.

The portraits of Sir Thomas White, at least such as are called so, your very valuable correspondent R. C. p. 787, is certainly right in suggesting, cannot be rare. There is one in the council-room at Southampton, as nearly as I can remember, of the same size and figure, in the scarlet gown and chain, as that amongst the founders of colleges, &c. in the picture-gallery at Oxford; and on the top and sides of the frame is the following inscription:

"Thomas White, miles, aldermannus civitatis London'. Natus apud Readinge, in comitatu Berks. Fundator collegii Sancti Johannis Baptistæ et aulæ Gloucest. in Oxon. cum 24 civitates hujus regni Angliæ suis ditasset operibus *."

The last sentence evidently referring to the words, "Obiit anno Dom. 1566, ætatis suæ 72;" which are in the upper corner, on the same (the right-hand) side of the picture, and in the opposite one his arms, with the motto "Auxiliu' meu' a Domino."

On the bottom of the frame:

"A worthy benefactor, who gave unto this towne and county of Southampton, and to 28 other cytties and townes, every 24 yeares, 104l. and many other workes of charity."

Is it not, therefore, probable that, beside those in the hall of his college and the picture gallery at Oxford, there may be one of these portraits (on the originality or authenticity of which I have not the smallest pretensions to decide) in each of the places which partook of his extensive bounty? Amongst which Chester, Coventry, Leicester, and Salisbury, have been already mentioned. There are fellowships also at St. John's attached to Bristol, Reading, and Tunbridge; it is needless, I should imagine, to add London to the list, though as a native and inhabitant I should be glad to increase it by paying such a tribute to his memory as a benefactor; also to Southampton; and perhaps some others of your correspondents may enable you to complete the number.

In p. 594, b. the word 77] the first in the column is by mistake exactly transposed. T. M.

* The same is inscribed at Leicester. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *Chester, Sept. 25.*

DRYDEN'S judgment on Rymer's "Remarks on the Tragedies of the last Age," is this: "All writers ought to study this critique as the best account I have ever seen of the Antients; that the model of tragedy he has here given is excellent, and extremely correct; but that it is not the only model of all tragedy, because it is too much circumscribed in plot, characters, &c.; and, lastly, that we may be taught here justly to admire and imitate the Antients, without giving them the preference, with this author, in prejudice to our own country." Is it not extraordinary that a piece which Dryden not only praised, but answered, should be allowed to run out of print? I think the publick should be indulged with a new edition of this little tract, with the heads of Dryden's answer subjoined; and perhaps Mr. Preston's "Reflections on the Choice of Subjects for Tragedy among the Greek Writers," which is only to be found in the sixth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. These three pieces united would form a very interesting volume.

There is another piece of Rymer's also become very scarce: it is intitled, "A short View of Tragedy." This also should be reprinted. In fact, Mr. Urban, nothing should now be withheld from the publick that would be likely to save our sinking stage. I should, therefore, be glad to see a republication of Dryden's "Essay on Dramatic Poesy," and good translations of Metastasio's "Estratto dell Arte Poetica d'Aristotile," and Lessing's *Dramaturgie*.

In turning over the Epistle Dedicatory to the "Rival Ladies" the other day, I was surprized to observe Dryden saying, that Seneca found it impossible to present the scattered limbs of Hyppolitus on the stage. Now the fact is, the scattered limbs of Hyppolitus are exhibited; and, in intimation of this bloody spectacle, there is also an exhibition of scattered limbs in an Italian tragedy, intitled, "Acripenda;" of which a long analysis is given in the "Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy."

Having mentioned this work, give me leave to express a wish that some person, qualified for the task, would undertake an history of Spanish tragedy on the same plan.

There

There is, I believe, no complete version of the tragedies of Seneca in English, yet they are certainly not unworthy an English dress. Whatever their faults may be, they have many beauties. I therefore hope they will shortly find a translator every way qualified to do them justice. There are several Italian translations of them; and the Italian dramatists of the 16th and 17th centuries seem to have had many obligations to them.

Though no man feels a greater respect for the managers of our theatres than I do, I sincerely hope the plan mentioned in your Magazine, LXXI. p. 38, will be carried into execution by the Imperial Parliament, or at least taken into consideration. Dramatic poets ought to be a national care; they ought not to be left to the mercy of the managers. Z.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XL.

RAGLAND CASTLE.

AUGUST remains! relief of loyal attachment! how shall I approach your rifled and disfigured walls, erst the abode of all those virtues that adorn the high-born and the brave, now the shelter of ravens, owls, and serpents! once the festive resort, the happy scenes of every earthly joy, now the lonely ruin, the dreary memento of all sublunary things! The last great name* that saw the end, O Ragland, of thy sad fate, well upheld all the honours of his renowned ancestors, in unbounded hospitality to his Sovereign, in his defending in thy mounds Charles's royal state against his traitorous subjects; and who until the direful hour when resistance was in vain, nay until death itself, still avowed his love and fidelity to his royal master, and his unchangeable devotion to regal authority. Magnanimous Worcester! let the remembrance of thy patriotic constancy, thy unshaken zeal, thy unabating courage, ever stand before me; and, though in humble wife, let me bend to the government of Kings, let me still adhere to the cause in which I have embarked, the defence of the Antiquities of this country; and, although environed by envenomed malice, poisonous calumny, by fawning sycophants to sordid interest and adulated power, by the

* Marquis of Worcester, in the reign of Charles I.

destroyers of our antient arts and their infatuated patronizers, still let me to the last, while I have truth in my breast, and this literary protection of universal information to do me right, maintain a part, which has the good of my country's historic evidences as its chiefest end! Worcester fell a martyr; and so may I; but no matter. To suffer is the lot of all, some for their evil deeds, and others for acts, which, if they have not universal benefit for their end, have some grand points to gain, which may re-light an *extinguished lamp* of associated science to illumine a future day, when Antiquities will be truly followed and truly admired.

The cannon of Fairfax's besieging army made havock of the greater part of the citadel, or keep, the grand gate of entrance, the buildings on the Western part of the castle, great hall, chapel, &c.; yet, if some late publications are correct, more ruthless despoliations and defacements have been perpetrated on this pile of late years for common uses, as mending roads, repairing hovels, &c. than ever was done under the force of a furious Oliverian commander; and winked at by those who least of all should be unconcerned, when the brightest gem in their ancestral line of fame can only emit a blaze, while it is reflected on from this silent memorial of all their passed honours!

The grand gate of entrance is most eminent for architectural skill; the avenue from which, leading into the great court, is excellent; and when the exploring visitor has entered therein, he is immediately astonished with the rich and uncommon front of the gallery-range backing the said gate of entrance. On the right, while yet opposing himself to the gallery range, he sees the exterior of the great hall, its porch, oriel window, gallery door, and on the left one of the towers of the gate of entrance, all rushing upon his notice, to fill up one of the most interesting castellated court scenes, perhaps, to be witnessed in the kingdom. On the other sides of the court are to be found the curious constructed oven, kitchen, and other domestic offices. The interior of the hall evinces in various fine objects the grandeur of its original finishings, and of every other apartment within this once splendid residence. Some vestiges of the chapel create attention, as does the site of the fountain

fountain court; and all our antiquarian pleasure is brought to its limits of observation by passing through another remnant gate of entrance on to the terrace, which at this day retains its smooth enamelled surface, insensibly withdrawing our notice from the sublime efforts of human art, to dwell with unpeakable sensations on Nature's never-changing works. Abergareenny's tremendous mountains called me to their cloud-topped summits. I then returned, and while re-passing all the suffering and neglected beauties of the place, I vented a wish that he, their present owner, might in some hour of pensive recollection receive an emotion (known only to emulating minds) in giving way to consider how Ragland would appear if once more restored to all its former powers. Walls may be made good, decorations renewed, and roofs, ceilings, floors, wainscoting, and every mansion adornment, re-constructed, combining ancient magnificence with modern accommodation. This might easily be brought to pass, if *real* restoration should be the order from him who alone can give life to this suggested plan. Delusion! so fly my thoughts as I onward go. Let me feast on this ideal banquet; how transporting!

AN ARCHITECT.

(*To be continued.*)

Indagator Wintoniensis, however he may, in his strictures on me in your last, p. 789, by a kind of side-wind, affect a lukewarm estimation of the arts of our ancestors, and a profession of satisfaction in witnessing the progress of my professional labours; yet I, in unqualified sentiments, declare I doubt the sincerity of either. In my "mind's eye" I see him advancing forward as a supporter and approver of the Roman and Grecian modes of building in preference to the ancient architecture of this kingdom, and a vindicator of that system of demolition made manifest among us of such national works. Seeing the day of triumph of the heathen school is now declining in England, in favour of an unnatural and illegitimate revival of our ancient styles, he endeavours with trembling hands to keep alive a sickly flame of adoration to the forced imitation of foreign architecture; and, so feeble is this dying light, that he blindly mistakes the purposes of those my Numbers which he alludes to; for it is evident that I in no way arraign Sir C.

Wren in his general capacity as an architect constructing buildings after the Roman and Grecian "ways;" but as a wanton destroyer of Old St. Paul's, and as being one of the first of those who applied the "nick-name" of "Gothic" to stigmatize our ancient architecture; and from no other authority than his own writings. Let Indagator remember that I, previous to these my objectionable Numbers, p. 33, called on the world for information, to know in what authors, anterior to the literary works of Sir Christopher, I might find this said word "Gothic" as a designation of that style of architecture among us, of which the pointed-arch is the principal feature, as in my readings I had never met with the word earlier than Sir Christopher's writings. But all were silent. Had Indagator then taken the pains to satisfy my request as he has now, I might have avoided so great a crime as bringing into question so celebrated a name as Sir Christopher Wren. Indagator, no doubt, had his particular and private reasons for reserving the result of his deep researches into various writers on this subject until the present moment. I repeat, I did not affirm that I had found out the *first* person who, in his reflections on our ancient architecture, had made use of the offensive term "Gothic;" my conclusions were, p. 416, "thus have I traced this architectural malady near to its contaminated source," &c. &c. It must be pretty plain to both our readers, that the loads of abuse raked together in Sir Christopher's papers, and hurled indiscriminately on all our ancient works, are sufficient to condemn his taste in regard to such (I again repeat) excellence of all earthly scientific labours. How little does Indagator know of the innumerable characters attached to our ancient pointed arch style! Has he for "18 years" passed his days in unweariedly studying and minutely *drawing* from their "undescribable charms?" Has he traced the intersection of semi-circular arches in the architectural works raised during the Saxon æra? Has he felt conviction, that from such union of forms arose the first cause that gave birth to so wonderful a species of art, which, in after-ages, made the pointed-arch style the universal mode of construction among us? Has he, I say, traced this first feature, bursting as it were from its parent stock, standing alone the

pride

pride of a new-birth in science? followed the sportive variations of its mouldings, ornaments, and devices, and beheld it at last appear divested of all the singularities which marked the origin from whence it sprung? The reigns of Henry I. II. and III. bore the magic vision along; and in Edward III's day all its glories were then fixed in the seat of universal admiration! Why does Indagator name to me Burgos, Milan, Paris, Sante Chapelle, Rheims, St. Bertin, cathedral of St. Omer's; or conjure up the Rollas, Tancreds, the Williams, and the Boemonds, Charlemagne, &c. to my "af-frighted ears?" It is possible a pointed-arch might in foreign climes, as with us, rise to strike the wondering sight; but it is with Indagator to explain whether he there saw those other "excellencies" which all crowd to form that grand whole which so wonderfully distinguishes our national works. Let him compare his DRAWINGS, with our clustered columns, in their bases, capitals, the architraves they support, cornices, groins, bosses, windows, tracery-work, crockets, finials, ornamented compartments, niches, turrets, battlements, parapets, spires, towers, porches, fountains, tombs, monuments, choir-screens, stalls, altar-screens, monumental chapels, shrines, and every other *particle* that yet dazzle and arrest the eye of the unprejudiced mind, uncontaminated with the habits of continental perigrinations. Here let Indagator pause; and, if he is an Englishman, let him consider how poor an office it is to endeavour to put by the zeal of a lover of his country's architectural splendour, and strive to envelope all their beauties, by casting them behind the efforts either of the Roman or the Grecian schools, or the promiscuous startings-up of a pointed arch mode on foreign ground, with accompaniments as different from our ancient structural embellishments as Indagator's veneration for England's architectural fame is from that professional awe with which I behold and regard it.

What a debasing consideration it is, that the reverend guardians of New College chapel, Oxford, could find no other defender than Wiccamicus I. p. 801, to answer my requests (p. 701), why their doors were shut during divine service, to the exclusion of pious-disposed persons, anxious to see their

new order of church-arrangement, and hear the musical celebration of their evening's devotion! But no more at this time; I am preparing my materials for the further illustration of my summer tour; among which *memoranda* the Pursuits of Architectural Innovation in the city of Oxford will form no inconsiderable part. Learned and devout Seminary, I shall knock at all your college gates! conducted by ancient *munificence* on one side, and modern *improvement* on the other; thus *guarded and instructed*, soon I come!

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 16.

IT is a melancholy reflection, that, when the undertakers of County Histories propose their plans, they either fail of encouragement, or want activity to proceed. Two of this description have been called away by Death before they could answer the calls of their subscribers and the publick; the intended Historians of Cheshire and Holderness. The labours of the former have indeed been resumed by a countryman, and the collections of the other are said to be in safe hands. A third has undertaken two Counties, and executed neither. But what shall we say to the Historian of Devon, on whom there have been frequent calls, and no man answers? He is above correcting his palpable errors when pointed out, or continuing to digest the materials of which he so loudly and so justly vaunts. He puts us off with a song and a controversy; and, when we ask for information in county history, we have a compliment to Lord De Dunstanville, and a Philippic at Dr. Hawker.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 17.

CATO is introduced lamenting over the dead body of his son,

"What pity 'tis

That we can die but once to save our country!"

Your Obituary has bestowed that faculty on the Rev. *Philip Rosenhagen*, to whom report ascribed the celebrated letters of Juuius: 1. about the close of the year 1796 (LXVI. 1059; LXVII. 249); 2. at Colombo, Sept. 1797 (LXVII. 254). You would gratify public as well as private curiosity, if you could by any means ascertain which of these two dates is right.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

O^ct. 16.

THE father of Col. Lauriston, who brought over the ratification of the peace from France, was son of William Law, brother of the great financier, Law of Lauriston; of whose eventful history a copious and entertaining account is given in Mr. Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, III. p. 487.

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Yours, &c.

H. D.

Andrew Law, minister of Neilsbon.

Jean Campbell — William, younger son, goldsmith, at Edinburgh, purchased the lands of Lauriston, four miles North-west from it, died at Paris.

Cath Knolles, da. of Nicholas Earl of Banbury. — John, b. 1671, financier, d. 1729, 58. — Andrew, died f. p. — William, born 1675, director-general of the East-India Company, and the Royal Bank, in France, died 1722, 77. — Robert — Hugh — died single.

John, died at Maestricht, 1734. — a dan. — William, Viscount Wallingford, d. 1790, 80. — John, governor of Pondicherry, &c. living 1794. — James, d. at the Isle of France, 1767, commander in chief of the India Company's troops, and knight of St. Louis.

seven sons, including the Colonel Negotiator.

Mr.

pride of a new-birth in science? followed the sportive variations of its mouldings, ornaments, and devices, and beheld it at last appear divested of all the singularities which marked the origin from whence it sprung? The reigns of Henry I. II. and III. bore the magic vision along; and in Edward III's day all its glories were then fixed in the seat of universal admiration! Why does Indagator name to me Burgos, Milan, Paris, Sante Chapelle, Rheims, St. Bertin, cathedral of St. Omer's; or conjure up the Rollas, Tancreds, the Williams, and the Boemonds, Charlemagne, &c. to my "affrighted ears?" It is possible a pointed arch might in foreign climes, as with us, rise to strike the wondering sight; but it is with Indagator to explain whether he there saw those other "excellencies" which all crowd to form that grand whole which so wonderfully distinguishes our national works. Let him compare his DRAWINGS, with our clustered columns, in their bases, capitals, the architraves they support, cornices, groins, bosses, windows, tracery-work, crockets, finials, ornamented compartments, niches, turrets, battlements, parapets, spires, towers, porches, fountains, tombs, monuments, choir-screens, stalls, altar-screens, monumental chapels, shrines, and every other *particle* that yet dazzle and arrest the eye of the unprejudiced mind, uncontaminated with the habits of continental perigrinations. Here let Indagator pause; and, if he is an Englishman, let him consider how poor an office it is to endeavour to put by the zeal of a lover of his country's architectural splendour, and strive to envelope all their beauties, by casting them behind the efforts either of the Roman or the Grecian schools, or the promiscuous startings-up of a pointed arch mode on foreign ground, with accompaniments as different from our antient structural embellishments as Indagator's veneration for England's architectural fame is from that professional awe with which I behold and regard it.

What a debasing consideration it is, that the reverend guardians of New College chapel, Oxford, could find no other defender than Wiccamicus I. p. 801, to answer my requests (p. 701), why their doors were shut during divine service, to the exclusion of pious-disposed persons, anxious to see their

new order of church-arrangement, and hear the musical celebration of their evening's devotion! But no more at this time; I am preparing my materials for the further illustration of my summer tour; among which *memoranda* the Pursuits of Architectural Innovation in the city of Oxford will form no inconsiderable part. Learned and devout Seminary, I shall knock at all your college gates! conducted by antient *munificence* on one side, and modern *improvement* on the other; thus *guarded and instructed*, soon I come!

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 16.

IT is a melancholy reflection, that, when the undertakers of County Histories propose their plans, they either fail of encouragement, or want activity to proceed. Two of this description have been called away by Death before they could answer the calls of their subscribers and the publick; the intended Historians of Cheshire and Holderness. The labours of the former have indeed been resumed by a countryman, and the collections of the other are said to be in safe hands. A third has undertaken two Counties, and executed neither. But what shall we say to the Historian of Devon, on whom there have been frequent calls, and no man answers? He is above correcting his palpable errors when pointed out, or continuing to digest the materials of which he so loudly and so justly vaunts. He puts us off with a song and a controversy; and, when we ask for information in county history, we have a compliment to Lord De Dunstanville, and a Philippic at Dr. Hawker.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 17.

CATO is introduced lamenting over the dead body of his son,

"What pity 'tis

That we can die but once to save our country!"

Your Obituary has bestowed that faculty on the Rev. *Philip Rosenhagen*, to whom report ascribed the celebrated letters of Juuius: 1. about the close of the year 1796 (LXVI. 1059; LXVII. 249); 2. at Colombo, Sept. 1797 (LXVII. 254). You would gratify public as well as private curiosity, if you could by any means ascertain which of these two dates is right.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Mr.

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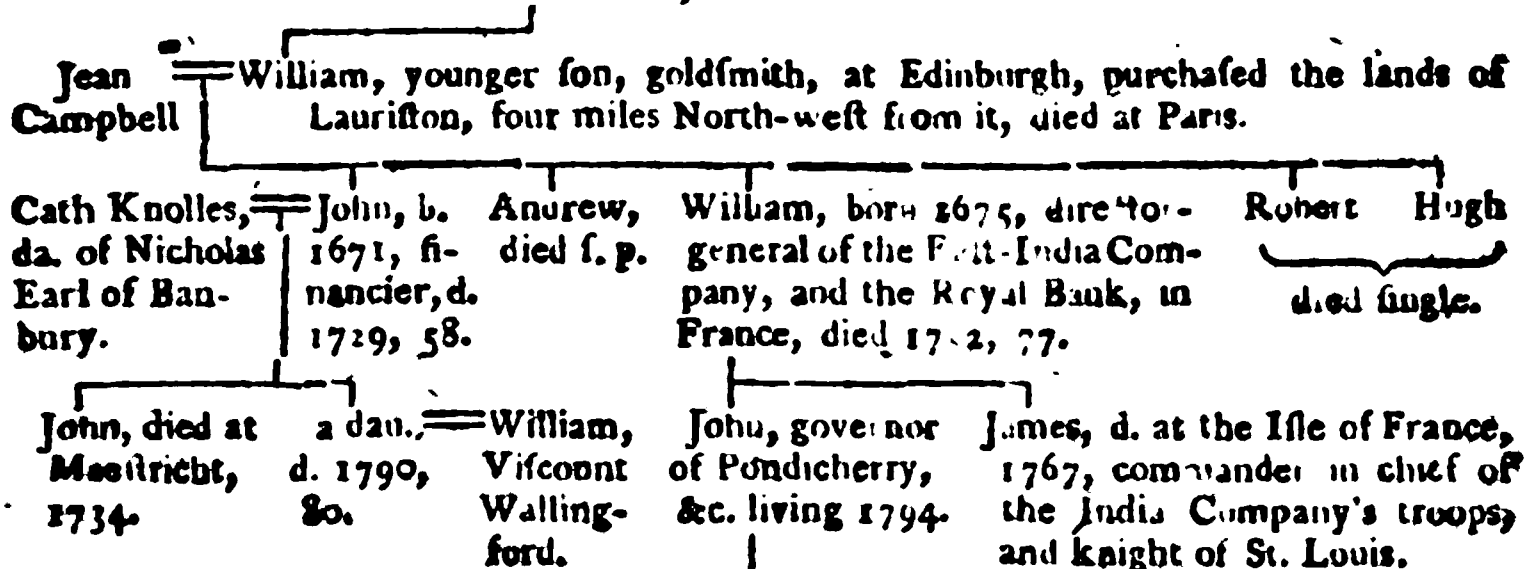
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Mr. URBAN, O^r. 12.
M. LAURISTON is supposed the heir of the Lauriston property (not very considerable), if agreeably to the laws of the country he is capable of holding it. If he is the representative of the family of Law, he has the best title to the estate. From some circumstances perhaps he is not aware of this, as it has been asserted that very little difficulties had arisen respecting this estate, owing to the claims which the representatives of Law might have to it; and the persons interested were very anxious to ascertain what had become of Law's family, who were settled in France. M. Lauriston is a young man about 26 years of age. He is a very handsome person, of the middling size, perfectly well made, with a countenance animated and engaging. His complexion is dark, and appears to be sun-burnt; a circumstance advantageous to a military character. He is dressed in the French Hussar or Cavalry uniform. On the breast the embroidery is very profuse; the coat blue, with loose epaulets; the pantaloons, blue likewise, were ornamented with a very rich embroidery near half a foot broad, but in a tasteful style, on the outward seam; he wears his hair without powder. As he is a remarkably good-looking young man, with a style of countenance quite adapted to this fashion, his exterior will pass with approbation the ordeal of all the curious. Besides his personal merit, which is said to be considerable, is an Aid-de-Camp to the Chief Consul; and to all his titles adds that of having been the bearer of the preliminaries of Peace. M. Lauriston distinguished himself on a variety of occasions in Italy; is esteemed by Bonaparte; and a few months ago was at Copenhagen, on a mission of importance to the Danish Government.

A READER OF THE ORACLE.

Mr. URBAN, O^r. 27.
"THE very curious cloister" at Magdalen college, Oxford, p. 702, b. is not the only one existing in either of our Universities." There is a complete one adjoining the antechapel at New College; and, as it is more lofty than that at Magdalen college, it would perhaps for that reason have been the more admired by your correspondent An Architect, if he had known of it.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 11.
IN a letter vol. LXIII. p. 101, concerning the hawk which was brought from the Cape of Good Hope in Sept. 1793, with a golden collar about its neck; and an inscription thereon intimating it to have belonged to King James the First, T. S. mentions an anecdote (from an old MS.) of the loss of one of the royal hawks. J. W. p. 218, had lately read the same MS. which appears to be Sir Anthony Weldon's "Court of King James," and quoted the passage alluded to. As they seem to agree in the fact of the hawk's disappearing, I think there can be no doubt but that the hawk brought from the Cape was the same mentioned by Sir Anthony Weldon; and if any of your numerous correspondents can inform me if the hawk is now living, and where, or, if dead, what became of it, as it must certainly have been worth preserving as an instance of remarkable longevity, it will greatly oblige

SEDATOR.

Mr. URBAN, O^r. 15.
AS your correspondent Cantab. p. 801, could only be prompted by zeal to serve the cause of literature, he will not, I am sure, feel offended when I say, that his list of royal and noble authors forms but a very small part of a catalogue which I have seen prepared by a friend of mine for the press, with biographical memoirs after the manner of Lord Orford; besides, Cantab. has inserted names which are not enrolled on the peerage; Viscount Castlereagh is a peer by courtesy, and Lady O'Neil never existed. Mrs. O'Neil, whose poetry has been occasionally published, died before her husband was ennobled. By Sir Horatio Walpole is probably meant Horace, the late Lord Orford: Lord Chesterfield is recorded in the last edition published by Robinsons. Of Will Hill, Marquis of Downshire, John Fane, Earl of Westmorland, Charles Coote, Earl of Bellamont, I know no productions which would entitle them to a place in the catalogue; though they may possibly have published some parliamentary speech; but of this I should wish to be farther informed through the channel of your interesting Magazine: but even this would scarcely be considered a qualification by a compiler on the plan pursued by his illustrious prototype.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

271. M. Tullii Ciceronis *quæ vulgo feruntur Orationes Quatuor*: I. *Post Reditum in Senatum*; II. *Ad Quirites post Reditum*, III. *Pro Domo sua*; IV. *De Haruspicum responsis*. *Recognovit, animadversiones integras Jer. Marklandi et Jo. M. Gesneri, suisque adjecit Frid. Aug. Wolfius. Berolini, impensis F. T. La Gardii. 1801.*

THE aim of the learned editor is, chiefly, to investigate the important question, Whether these four *Orationes*, hitherto admired as models of eloquence, be, in reality, the productions of Cicero, or whether they were composed by some rhetorician who assumed this celebrated name? The generally-received opinion, so strongly upheld by the lexicographer Gesner against the objections of the profound Markland, having been since adopted by scholars well versed in the knowledge of the Roman history and language, to wit, Dav. Ruhnkensius, President de Brosses, Adam Ferguson, and others, it cannot fail to prove highly interesting to behold the result of our ingenious editor's enquiries. In his examination of these pieces he analyses every passage that tends to elucidate this literary problem.

What still more enhances the importance of his discussion, and the difficulties of his process, is this: Many of the antients, such as Valerius Maximus, Aconius, Quintilian, Servius Honoratus, and the Latin panegyrists, have partly cited and partly imitated these harangues as Cicero's. If, therefore, they turn out to be supposititious, they must necessarily be assigned to a period of time nearly coetaneous with the Roman orator's existence.

The editor pretends not to plume himself upon a grammatical interpretation of the work before us. Manutius, Hotoman, Grævius, and several other translators, have fulfilled this task: he rather chose to accompany the deep lucubrations of the Englishman, and the throwd hints of Gesner, with a copious commentary. In executing this plan he has examined whatever relates to Ciceronian Latinity and the art of oratory, both with respect to the thoughts and the diction. He has likewise canvassed the historical truth of the events therein reported.

The preface is modestly dedicated to Larcher, and contains a very satisfactory account of the editor's design. The work may be now had in Paris, of Treutel and Wurz, of the brothers Levrault, and of Amand König.

GENE. MAG. October, 1801.

Common paper . . . 4 liv. 12s.
English large paper . . 8 liv.
Wove paper . . . 14 liv.
Large wove paper . . 18 liv.

172. *Excursions from Bath.*

By the Rev. Richard Warner.

MR. W. having published, by order of the mayor and corporation, "An Illustration of the Roman Antiquities discovered at Bath" (reviewed in vol. LXVII. p. 913); and having since surveyed that city, and published a History of it*, reviewed in July last, p. 626; proceeds to describe the environs for several miles round it. He opens his narrative with a scene disgusting to humanity, the wretched hamlet of *Holloway*, that "fertile hive of beggars," who thence inundate the streets of Bath, and form "the greatest of those very few evils which attach to that city, and highly deserve the vigilance and attention of its magistracy to remedy or prevent." Justly does Mr. W. look upon the mendicant tribe as an infringement upon the rights of a much more pitiable and deserving class of the community, the *labouring poor*. "THEIR cause has been pleaded by the ablest advocates—against combinations of every kind; for, that such combinations exist, daily experience serves as the best proof by their effects, which are felt, while that kind of evidence which legislative Justice properly requires is not so easy to be attained." Yet what but these raise the price of provision? what but these, and the rage of inclosing, so feelingly controuls that plenty which the bounty of Providence dispenses to this favoured isle? But we must check our patriotic resentments, and submit to superior Wisdom, which is above listening to the remonstrances of Reviewers.

Wretched man is not the only inhabitant of *Holloway*; wretched beasts in vain seek rest from their labour, without being eased of the saddle. Nor does the hospital, founded in old times for lunatics, and since applied to idiots, furnish any aid to man sunk below the brute. *Lyncombe* valley is a romantic spot; but its spa has now lost its reputation. Near the rural village of *South Stoke* is a canal, recently

* Can our compels us to recall our censure of the portrait of Mr. W. prefixed to his "History of Bath;" as we are well assured the character given to it was the work of the painter, and never assumed or thought of by Mr. W.

undertaken,

undertaken, to convey coals to Bath: and, a little out of the road to *Comblay*, the *cassim*, an hydrostatical rock, invented by Mr. Weldon, of Leicester, to convey boats down a fall of about 60 feet, but the cistern, a machine upwards of 60 feet in length, and 8 in height, was not rendered sufficiently tight to hold the water, and the subscribers would not consent to its being rebuilt. "Much judgment is displayed in the adaptation of the modern part of the house at *Comblay* to that portion of the older building which was allowed to remain when the father of the present possessor made his additions. *Midford castle*, as it is called, is an anomaly in building, equally at war with taste and comfort. How may we lament that, when *Art* attempted any thing in a scene for which *Nature* had done so much, she did not work with the tools of *Taste*!" We are more afraid she did work with the tools of *Taste*, and that she did what many others have done, to whom

"Some demon whisper'd, Visto have a taste!"

In all ages Fashion has murdered Taste. Every drawing-master, every surveyor, every gardener, is a professor of taste, as every lady, who possesses the accomplishment of drawing or embroidery, is mistress of the *picturesque*, ever since Mr. Gilpin set the phrase. Yet, to insinuate a doubt that this is the Augustan age of Britain, would be deemed high treason against the *Arts* and *Artists*—men more jealous of their profession, because their annual exhibition shews they are not adepts in it.

A particular account is given of *Larkley castle* and its chapel*, which may gratify our correspondent M. W. J. (IXVII. 1022), and the process of the woollen manufactory at Frome. The population of that town, 1798, was estimated at 7737, between 15 and 60 years of age. From the opulence which the woollen trade has thrown into the place, its inhabitants have been enabled to form several generous institutions, for the succour of the helpless and the comfort of the poor; and perhaps no place in England, of a similar size, affords so many instances

of benevolence applied in this laudable manner. "The English fleece is sorted according to its different qualities by the woolstapler, and the Spanish has all its pitch-marks clipped off. It is then carried to the dye-house, and, when cleansed from its impurities, by scouring it in a furnace of hot water, dyed and returned to the manufacturer, afterwards scribbled, carded, and spun into yarn by machinery, twilled, woven in the loom, burled, by nipping off its knots and burs, milled by the fuller, dubbed with cards of toale, stretched on the tenter-hooks, dressed, sheared, pressed between heated planks and press-paper, and packed for the markets." (p. 40.) Frome has been, for many years, famous for working Spanish and English wool into broad cloths and kerseymeres. In the year 1789 34,800 pounds weight of wool were wrought here into 6000 yards of broad cloth and kerseymere; of which quantity the former article composed about three-fourths, a business that employed 233 scribblers and 223 shear-men. The quantity of wool here manufactured is since considerably increased; but the number of people employed diminished, the introduction of machines having lessened, in a prodigious proportion, the call for manual labour. At present there are, in the town of Frome, 27 manufacturers of cloth, who make, of broad, narrow, and kerseymere, about 200 pieces weekly, of 20 yards each, or, calculated by a different measure, about 160 miles of cloth in length every year. (pp. 39, 40.)

Longleat house is more particularly described than by Mr. Britton, and an interesting *catalogue raisonné* given of the portraits of characters supremely interesting. The aviary contains the only pair of *Kangaroos* in the kingdom. The contents of *Marston Bigot*, the seat of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, are next described, with a curious anecdote of a loyalist clergyman, accidentally drawn from obscurity by Roger Earl of Orrery. *Maiden Bradley*, the seat of the Duke of Somerset, and, in the church, the monument of Sir Edward Seymour, who procured the Habeas Corpus Act, and died 1707. *Stourhead* is a favourite theme with all describers.

"In pacing the pavement of *Stourton church*, I could not but call to mind its late amiable rector, Dr. Warner, 'respected and respectable,' as he is deservedly called by the celebrated author

* The inscription over the chapel-door is given in our vol. LXIV. p. 497; but Mr. W's is the true reading:

"Muniat hoc templum cruce glorificans
riorocolumna quæ genuit Christum.
Materis puce fiat asyloium."

Not, however, implying any asylum for criminals, but for sinners in a general sense.

author of the *Erica Triglossa*. I found the parishioners still mindful of his impressive pulpit eloquence, his kindness of heart, and courtesy of manners. Some circumstances, rather singular, attended his death, which happened in consequence of a cold caught in performing his promise of marrying Mr. Benjamin Flower, the editor of "The Cambridge Intelligencer." The Doctor had been the original agitator of the question respecting the commencement of the new century, and the strenuous supporter of the opinion that it began with the year 1800, for which his friends, who maintained the contrary sentiment, used jocularly to say, he ought to lay *perdu* for one year. They little imagined that their raillery was to be converted into a fatal prediction; the new year arrived, and, on the 22d of the first month of it, after a short illness, the Doctor expired, leaving behind him a long list of lamenting friends; many who esteemed the extraordinary talents of his head, but more who loved the amiable disposition of his heart. He had been chaplain to the English ambassador at Paris at the breaking-out of the French revolution, and remained in that kingdom after our minister's departure, where he imbibed an attachment to the French revolution, arising from a recollection of the enormities of the old government, rather than an admiration of some of the measures which followed its downfall. He has placed his name high on the roll of English literati by his translation of "Friar Gerund," and his "*Meng's* Astrology," and manifested his regard for what is great and good in human character by being the original proposer of a monument to the philanthropic Howard." (pp. 116, 117.) See our vol. LXX. p. 92.

We are next conducted to *Fonthill*, "where expence has reached its utmost limits in furniture and ornaments, where every room is a gold mine, and every apartment a picture-gallery*." (p. 119.) Among the pictures are the two celebrated Claudes from the Altieri palace at Rome; but their situation in the saloon is so injudicious, and the light so improperly thrown upon them, that they are not seen to any advantage from any point in which the observer can place himself; and they are confi-

dered by the *cognoscenti* as inferior to that other pair of landscapes, by the same artist, in the collection of Lord Radnor, at Longford. (p. 124.) Four miles from Fonthill we reach the parish and hamlet of *Tisbury*, wherein stands *Wardour* castle, the seat of the Earl of Arundel, who, about 30 years ago, removed the family-mansion from its old site, under the walls of the castle, to a spot about a mile from it, on higher ground, but not in so favourable or beautiful a situation. It is built of freestone, the wings projecting in a curved line from the body, and making with it one heavy whole. An addition to the right wing of the chapel, since the first design, interrupts the uniformity of the building, and a belt of trees sweeping round a little lawn precludes all prospect in front. (pp. 127, 128.) The saloon is not remarkable for magnificence of furniture, but contains a rich mine of paintings (p. 129), which we cannot enumerate; nor can refrain from mentioning that, among the few portraits, are those of Hugo Grotius, Sir Thomas More, Cardinal Pole, Villiers Duke of Buckingham, Thomas first Ld. Arundel, Count of the Sacred Roman Empire, and Blanche, wife of Thomas second Baron Arundel, who, in the civil war, defended the castle, the ruins of which remain in the park.

Mr. W. gives but a few strictures on the antique statues at *Wilton*, or the family pictures by Van Dyk, or the carpet-manufacture; and gives a very few lines to *Salisbury*, but more on *Old Sarum* and *Stonhenge*. Of the former he observes, "the only vestige of its former bustle and business is a little *manufacture* of M— of P—, a process carried on every seven years under an old tree in the neighbourhood of the ramparts, by a select company of two gentlemen (possessing between them 13 votes), who have the exclusive privilege of preparing this article for the borough of Old Sarum." (p. 169.) *Andresbury* presents "a melancholy scene; the languor and sadness of every countenance too clearly marked that depressed state of mind which is of course induced by the attempt to extinguish the feelings of Nature, and to triumph over passions that, under proper regulation, are so necessary to the state and circumstances of human beings*." (p. 171.)

* For an account of the sale of part of the furniture and ornaments at this celebrated place see p. 853.

* The nuns are since removed into Dorsetshire. Of

Of *Stonehenge* Mr. W. expresses the idea we entertained at the first view of it, that "the distant effect of this wondrous fabric is not so striking as the description of its magnitude might lead us to imagine, since, being an isolated object, situated in the heart of the plain, without any thing around it for a standard of comparison, every impression of its greatness is swallowed up and overwhelmed in that idea of immensity which the prospect on every side presents to the mind. This very circumstance, however, of *unaccompanied* locality heightens, perhaps, the effect of the fabric when we approach it; for, the mind, not being interrupted or distracted by neighbouring objects, bends its individual attention to the solitary wonder before it." (p. 172.) Mr. W. is persuaded of its *Druidical* original, though he is of opinion, that, "compared with that vast structure at Abury, about 18 miles from it, it assumes a degree of elegance that at once proves the arts must have made a considerable progress between the construction of the former and the latter" (p. 182); and he accounts for this difference, that Stonehenge was built by the *second* large body of Belgic Gauls (who passed over into this country about 500 years after the original migrators had found their way here), and that Abury was constructed by the *first* party. (p. 182.) Fresh specimens of Roman magnificence, in tessellated pavement, have been discovered (1800) near Warminster, with remains of a grand portico, 60 feet by 10, sudatory, hypocaust, &c.

The *second* excursion conducts us from Bath by *Walcot*, the ancient Roman burying-place, through *Grosvenor Buildings*, "a noble line of edifices, affording a striking warning to those who have the *mania* of building on them, to resist so destructive a propensity, and not to extend their speculations beyond the population of the place where they commence them" (p. 193), through *Batkeaston* and *Bathford*, to *Corsham*, the seat of Mr. Methuen, whose capital collection of pictures is properly noticed, and the North front one of "the proudest and best-built specimens of modern Gothic that the kingdom can produce, the design and execution of Mr. Nash, architect" (p. 196), who is now erecting a room, for the reception of the pictures, 100 feet in length.

"Three miles from Corsham house is *Laycock* abbey, the seat of the dowager Lady Shrewsbury, situated at the Eastern extremity of a village of the same name. The mansion and its *adjuncts*, from the entrance-gate, form a very pleasing picture. A Gothic building, with an irregular but elegant front, situated in a wide and fertile flat, sprinkled with venerable trees, through which winds the Avon, yet an infant stream, leading its humble waters to the right of the house, under a small old stone bridge, with pointed arches, the whole backed by distant hills richly wooded. On passing on to the house, however, an ornament occurs, close to the road on the left, which assimilates but badly with the Gothic costume of every thing around; two splendid classical pillars, of the Corinthian order, supporting on their entablature a very finely-carved sphinx; the whole forming a choice specimen of masonry, and only to be objected against because it is injudiciously placed. Formerly a nunnery, founded by Ela Countess of Salisbury, in 1242, Laycock abbey still preserves, almost entire, several members of the original building, such as its North and East fronts, and a quadrangle and cloister, in perfect preservation; in the latter of which, under a slab, are said to be deposited the remains of the foundress. The dormitory also is shewn, such a wretched hole as fully justified the fair nun in her attempt to escape (according to the tradition in the family) from a place where even Fatigue could not find a comfortable place to repose its weary head in, and lessens our wonder at the desperate leap which she took from the parapet to the grass-plot below. The dwelling-rooms are neither elegant nor curious in their contents, except that a few portraits, scattered through them, bring back the recollection to the ancient renown of the Talbot family. In the picture-gallery are Henry VII. and Elizabeth his queen; Sir Gilbert Talbot, third son of John second Earl of Shrewsbury, died 1516; Sir Harry Shingby, beheaded 1658; Gilbert Talbot, son of George Talbot, an admirable old portrait; Olivia, daughter of William Sharrington, and wife of John Talbot, esq. 1580, æt. 50, who brought this abbey into the Talbot family, from her grandfather, Sir Henry Sharrington, to whom Henry VIII. granted it; Charles I. by Van Dyk; Henry VIII.

said to be an original; a large allegorical picture of the Arts and Sciences, probably by Domenichino. But, of all the apartments in the house, the hall is the most noble and best worth attention, majestic in dimensions, just in its proportions, and curious in its decorations. These consist of various figures in terra cotta, moulded with most exquisite art, and fixed in little Gothic niches formed in the walls of the sides and ends. Whimsical indeed is the association discovered here of saints and emperors, apostles and poets, ministers and warriors, heads of kings and heads of bulls, skeletons, figures without arms, &c.; all executed with infinite spirit, and leading one to conclude that the artist, with the utmost wildness of imagination, must have possessed complete mastery of his business. I could not learn his name; but France has the honour of numbering him among her ingenious sons." (pp. 204—208.) This is the only description we recollect of Laycock abbey.

Spy park, the residence of the celebrated Earl of Rochester, now Sir Edward Baynton's house, has felt the destroying angel dealing undistinguishing destruction through the woods, which a superstitious regard for its beauties prevented the late owner from ever suffering the axe to approach. The demesne is now nearly as bare as Salisbury plain. (pp. 208, 209.)

The Marquis of Lansdowne has pursued a different plan at *Bowood*, planting trees, disposing walks, and introducing ornaments, under his own direction. A mausoleum has been erected for the remains of the late Earl of Shelburne, and a mass of rock-work designed by Mr. Lane. Among the portraits are, Sir William Petty, Oliver Cromwell by Walken, given by his present Majesty to Dalton the late librarian, and purchased at his sale; Henrietta-Louisa, daughter of John Lord Jeteries, who purchased the *Arundel marbles*, and afterwards presented them to the University of Oxford*; a family-piece of John Lord Jeteries†, son of the infamous judge, his wife, son, and daughter; Sir Robert Walpole, "who gave this portrait of himself to his disappointed candidate at the

Chippenham contest, the ill success of which occasioned the downfall of this great political character. The countenance is smiling, seemingly, at the credulity of mankind. An observation has been attributed to him, but powerfully disclaimed by his son, 'that every man had his price.' Whether he made such a declaration may be doubtful; but that he thought so, may be fairly inferred from viewing this picture*." (p. 222). Thomas Sydenham, M.D.; Theodore Mayerne, a copy from the original by Rembrandt, lately purchased by the Marquis from the Belborough collection; Queen Elizabeth on pannel; Gibson the dwarf.

Chippenham has no charms to detain the traveller from *Malmesbury*; and the august remains of the abbey and its South entrance are here particularly described. The monument ascribed to King Athelstone [an] is properly controverted, though Mr. Warner thinks "there is considerable resemblance between it and the figure of that monarch on the reverse of his famous seal, of which he had seen a cast from the original in the possession of the late Gustavus Brander, esq." (p. 281.)

A mile from hence is *Charlton park*, the seat of the Earl of Suffolk, whose ancestor married the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Anthony Knevit, of this place. It was built by Inigo Jones, and has been much improved by the late possessor, who preserved Jones's great gallery, which extends the whole length of the front, the ceiling of which still remains untouched, and may be justly considered as a wonder of art. (p. 241.)

"Every thing at *Badminton* bespeaks the munificence of his Grace of Beaufort, whose mansion adjoins the village, and evinces the good effects which arise from the residence of a nobleman on his estate, who has ability and inclination to contribute to the comfort of the lower orders in his neighbourhood. Fortunate indeed would it be for the country were this practice more general. Were the landlord, by a judicious expenditure of his rents on the spots whence they are derived, and, by his residence among his peasantry, to animate industry, encourage exertion, assist desert, and diffuse felicity, instead of consuming them in the metropolis,

* *Walker*, who presented the *Pamphlet marbles* to the University of Oxford.

† Mr. Malone has properly refuted the ridiculous story of his behaviour at Dryden's funeral.

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"Farewell! cried Albert; mighty Heav'n approve

This ample vengeance for insulted love!

But justice ends not with Fernando dead,

For now she hovers o'er my guilty head.

'Twas I who could a brother's care forego,

And leave my sister so expos'd to woe;

Thro' my neglect did false Fernando thrive,

Thro' my neglect did Bertha cease to live:

I, then, the cause of all this wretched strife,

Must here atone it with my forfeit life;

Permit then, Heaven, that from this gloomy hour,

Fernando, Bertha, Albert, be no more!"

• He seas'd, and strait his sword, with gore
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Pierc'd to his heart, and his dread wish ful-

Fast from the fatal wound descends the blood,
And life comes rushing with the crimson flood.

He falls! his willing soul from earth re-
The gen'rous Albert on the ground expires."

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From hence we are conducted through *Wickwar*, *Chipping Sodbury*, and *Puckchurch*, by *Wick* rocks, and a Druidical monument of three large stones, about 5 feet high, forming an equilateral triangle, on the way to *Landdown*, by *Back-lane*, and by the memorial of *Sir Beville Grenville* back to *Bath*.

We have received from these excursions both amusement and information.

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IN the list of Mr. P's unpublished works, enumerated in his "History of the Parishes of Whiteford and Holywell" (see vol. LVII. p. 499), are nineteen volumes of "Outlines of the Globe," and three more of *Journeys in England*. "Among these," says the present editor, who, if we mistake not, is Mr. E. Harding, "stands conspicuous the Tour from London to Dover, and from Dover to the Land's End." The first of these, continued to the Isle of Wight, is here published by favour of David Pennant, esq. son of the author; but, when we expect to see the second, as conspicuous as it was announced, behold it is no where to be found; but we are promised, from the same quarter, with all convenient speed, a Northern tour, from *Downing* to *Alston moor*. The work before us is embellished with 49 plates of views and portraits of places and persons mentioned in the tour. The former, by James Nixon, esq. a friend of the tourist, are engraved in a style by no means equal to those executed in Mr. P's life-time; and the subjects of many have been engraved repeatedly.

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* Engraved in our vol. XXXVI. p. 321.

in ostentatious folly or ruinous vice; were the landlords once more to feel that interest which their forefathers felt towards those who lived and laboured under them, our cottagers would again smile with plenty, comfort, and content; those peculating miscreants, who are now filling their unblest coffers and building up their houses on the wants of the poor man, would hide their diminished heads; that noblest feature of our country, 'a bold peasantry,' which is now fading fast away, would again revive and flourish, and the murmur of discontent, not loud indeed but deep, which rolls like muttering thunder round the land, and seems to threaten an approaching storm, would be changed into the song of joy, or be hushed in the quiet of domestic peace." (p. 242.) What can we, or *should* we add to this affecting picture—which an overgrown metropolis, and the dissipation of luxurious opulence, uncontrouled by reflection, humanity, or example, combined with the palpable, however hard to detect, spirit of monopoly and oppression, compels the traveller to trace wherever he treads? The church at Badminton, built, 1785, at the expence of the present duke, with a correctness of taste and chastity of design, both internal and external, which place Mr. Evans the architect very high on the roll of his profession, has, on the wall at the back of the family-seat, a fragment of one of Raphael's cartoons, the sketch of his magnificent picture of the transfiguration, "which covered the bier of Raphael when his remains were going to be interred." Beneath the communion-table the duke's arms are insaid in Mosaic, on the large scale of 26 feet by 12. On the right of the altar is the monument of the late duke, 1756, with a Latin epitaph by Dr. King; and opposite to it that of the second duke, 1714. The font is of rich antique purple marble. The great dining-room of the house is ornamented with a profusion of carved work by Gibbons, and the picture-gallery with famous portraits up to John of Gaunt inclusive. In one of the apartments is a portrait of "*William Shippen*, or, as he is called by Pope, *Honest Shippen*, one of the virtuous few whose integrity was proof against the almost all-corrupting subterfuge of Sir Robert Walpole." Firm, dignified, and inflexible, Shippen ever preserved a consistent

cy of political conduct. Animated, energetic, and pointed in debate, he always commanded attention in the house; whilst his sprightly manners, pleasing conversation, and inoffensive wit, in the social intercourse of private life, procured him the esteem and regard of most of the characters of his time remarkable for worth, learning, or abilities. As a poet, his two works, "*Faction displayed*" and "*Moderation displayed*," give him the praise of a caustic satirist, rather than that of an harmonious versifier." (pp. 266, 267.)

The **THIRD** excursion passes through *Bitton Kingwood* chace, remarkable for the change wrought in its obdurate and savage colliers by Wesley's preaching, "though the preserving them in a state of quiet and order must be, in great measure, attributed to the very praiseworthy and exemplary management of the parochial minister of St. George's parish (great part of which lies in Kingwood), and to the energy of the magistrates of that district." (p. 274.) At *Uthman* is the *Gibbesium*, a manufactory, by Messrs. Lukins, under the direction of Dr. Gibbes, a respectable physician at Bath, who, improving on the discovery of Houdry, by an ingenious process, has converted animal matter into spermaceum. *Uthman* colliery is almost obliterated, and *Percival* colliery is about a mile and a half North-east from the village. Lord de Clifford's house at *King's Weston* is the work of Sir John Vanbrugh, and contains some capital pictures and portraits of the Southwell and Percival and other families. At the old passage over the Severn the master of the inn has erected a telegraph, for the benefit of travellers passing and re-passing. *Thornbury* castle, begun by Edward Duke of Buckingham, and left unfinished at his death. *Berkeley* castle retains its original form and furniture, and many valuable family and other portraits; the church contains several family monuments, engraved in the "*Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain*," but of which only that of Sir Thomas, second Lord Berkeley, 1361, and his lady, is here described. "*Berkeley* has the honour of numbering among its inhabitants Dr. Henry Jenner, the philosopher and philanthropist, the indefatigable promoter of the Vaccine Inoculation, to the adoption and diffusion of which every man who is anxious to economize the human race

will ardently endeavour to contribute. The struggle between truth and prejudices deeply rooted and long indulged will oftentimes be protracted to a tedious length; but, fortunately for mankind, in the present instance the triumph of Science has been obtained already, and the utility of this mode of inoculation is now as universally acknowledged as it has been undeniably demonstrated." (p. 820.)

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For now she hovers o'er my guilty head.

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Thro' my neglect did false Fernando thrive,
Thro' my neglect did Bertha cease to live:
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Fernando, Bertha, Albert, be no more!"

He said, and straight his sword, with groan
dissolv'd, [fall'd.]

Pierc'd to his heart, and his dread wish fulfil-

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party, and the other a representative of securities, which may as easily be fictitious as real. He suggests a law making it *felony* to give or circulate beyond the first taker any paper which does not cost *property* to the whole amount specified on it.

180. *A Twelve-penny Answer to a Three-and-six-penny Pamphlet, intitled, "A Letter on the Influence of the Stoppage of Issues in Specie at the Bank of England on the Price of Provision and other Commodities."*

AGAINST the possibility of mischief above stated, this author contends that bank-paper *has hitherto done no harm*.

181. *Religious Union; being a Sketch of a Plan for uniting the Catholics and Presbyterians with the Established Church.*

THIS plan, communicated by the author to some individuals of the Catholic as well as Presbyterian Clergy, who expressed much satisfaction with it, and submitted to a Nobleman to whose great ability and spirited exertions the success of the Union is principally indebted, who received the communication with thanks, not considered as sufficient encouragement to make it public before, consists simply in a "Conference" proposed to be held, like that at the Savoy, 1661, between a number of bishops and delegates from the other parties. Though *that* failed of success, the author is sanguine enough to suppose one held 140 years later would be more effectual.

182. *A Memoir on the Importance and Practicability of translating and printing the Holy Scriptures in the Chinese Language, and of circulating them in that vast Empire; including an Account of the Introduction, Progress, and present State of Catholic Missions in that Country.* By William Moseley.

MR. M. (who lives at Long Buckby, co. Northampton) if we mistake not, belongs to a Missionary society*, and finds great part of his work, in the present instance, done to his hands in a folio translation into Chinese of the Gospel of St. Luke, the Acts of the Apostles, and all St. Paul's epistles, ex-

cept that to the Hebrews, made at Canton in 1797 and 1798, by order of Mr. Hodson, who presented it to Sir Hans Sloane in September, 1798; and it was given, with his other books, to the British Museum, where it is by mistake lettered "*Evangelia Quatuor Sinici* *." Mr. M. proposes that this be printed, under the direction of a gentleman who has been in the habit of transcribing Chinese characters, and is willing to take upon himself the trouble of transcribing it, and superintending the press. Means might be found to circulate the edition, elegantly printed and bound, throughout China; and, as it is notorious that the Chinese are fond of reading, Mr. M. doubts not the Christian religion might gain many converts. It is impossible not to wish success to this good design, and that it may not, like former attempts by the Catholic missionaries, fail by their unscriptural conformity, or disputes between the orders; for, near 200,000 Christians are scattered in the different provinces of the empire, and the number is increasing †.

183. *A congratulatory Epistle from a true Churchman to the reverend and learned John Martin, occasioned by his Letters on Non-conformity.*

AN ironical* address to Mr. M. on changing sides, and deserting the Dissenters.

184. *A Letter to the Lord Bishop of Rochester, on his Opinion concerning Antichrist. By a Country Clergyman.*

THE Bishop, in his Charge to his Clergy, 1800, and in his Letter to Mr. King (LXIX. p. 497), seems rather inclined to a peculiar opinion, that Antichrist is *not yet come*, but that the French Democracy is preparing the way for him. The country clergyman defends the opinion held by Mede, More, Lloyd, Stillingfleet, Sir Isaac and Bp. Newton, Warburton, Hurd, Lowman, Daubuz, Chandler, Hallifax, Benson, Macknight, and others, that the *Pope* is Antichrist. "It is a consoling reflection to me, and, I trust, equally to every true son of the Church

* He published a revised edition of Dr. Browne's brief Exposition of the Assembly Catechism, and an account of Sunday-schools in England and Scotland, and a sermon on the fall of Babylon (LXIX. 865).

GENT. MAG. October, 1801.

* See Dr. Montucci's account and specimen of this singular Chinese manuscript in the British Museum, p. 881—887. A copy of a catechism in the Chinese language may be seen in the British Museum.

† Kircher is misspelt Kircherer.

of England, that the system adopted by Protestants concerning the rise, decline, and future fall of Antichrist, is not vague and indeterminate; that it is not as a vain, fleeting, ephemeral phantom; that it is firm as the rock of truth, being constructed on the best foundation, the authority of the word of God. It hath uniformly derived strength and support from the concurrent testimony of succeeding ages; while the various hypotheses of Grotius, of Hammond, of Le Clerc and Whitby, of Dathe, and of all the popular writers, will not bear the test of serious disquisition, and are therefore rejected as groundless and erroneous. The sentiments of the English Clergy will, I doubt not, ever coincide with those of Dr. Balguy, the friend of Warburton and Hurd, that "Popery is little better than a refined species of Paganism; and that, as far as this extends, the Gospel hath failed of its genuine effect, and left men as it found them, polytheists and idolaters." (p. 84.)

185. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish-church of Dudley, on Friday, Feb. 13, 1804, the Day appointed for the General Fast; containing an Address to British Soldiers (a respectable Body of whom being then present). By the Rev. L. Barker, LL.D. Published by Request, for the Benefit of the Soup Charity in the said Parish; and dedicated, with Permission, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.*

WE recommend this discourse, the text of which is Amos iv. 12, to general perusal.

186. *Thoughts on Poor-houses, with a View to their general Reform, particularly that of Salisbury, comparing it with the improved ones of Shrewsbury, and of the Isle of Wight, Hull, Boldre, &c. and Deductions drawn useful to other Poor-houses. To which is added, An Account of the Population of Salisbury, with Observations thereon. By Henry Wansley, F. A. S.*

THE active mind of Citizen Wansley cannot be better employed than in obviating the advance of poor's-rates in his city, in four years, from 2126 to 7249l.; a difference of 1800l. each year; and "yet, on the present plan, they are found to be far insufficient." The consolidated rates of the three parishes are paid by 878 householders, the expence averaged at 8l. per house. The poor-house is so cramp'd for room, that there are no means of employing the

poor, nor a garden to raise vegetables*.

"In the return, made last week, of the population of Salisbury, 326 persons is the number stated to be in the work-house, and only 51 of them employed. If a person had devised an employment for those that were idle, at 2d. a day, it would have amounted, in one year, to 667l. and have saved the collection of one book at least." (p. 27.) The great advantage of buying and killing their own meat in work-houses is apparent. Some spirited gentlemen at Lymington bought two heifers, and, after taking the best pieces themselves, at the market-price of 8d. per lb. sold the rest to the poor at 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ and found a profit of 3l. 3s. left. "A general spirit of monopoly prevails too much at this time in the country; and, as there is no existing law to reach the evil, it must depend on the exertion of generous individuals to counteract this growing pest of society." (p. 40.) "The population of Salisbury would decline fast, were it not for new settlers; since the deaths increase, while the births and marriages decrease. But registers are not a sure criterion alone." (p. 48.) "Many, to save the fee, do not register." In such cases, would it not be proper to compel the clergyman or clerk to make the entry? for, the use of registering, considered in the light of civil utility, in regard to property, is invaluable.

Mr. W. recommends to imitate the plan pursued in some of our best-regulated work-houses. As it is impossible to do without them, whatever reflections the managers of our public contributions may invidiously insinuate against parochial poor-houses, that they are abused, and liable to imposition, like every other good institution, is not to be contradicted. But they are meant to relieve innumerable objects, whose distress the best-concerted plans for "bettering the condition of the poor" cannot reach, not to mention the suddenness of the call.

187. *The Genius of France; or, The Consular Vision. A Poem, with Notes.*

The Genius of France is here introduced giving much good advice to the First Consul, whose plans are commented on in the notes to the poem. Applause

* Among which Mr. W. recommends the *paraisip*, as a good store to use at any time of the year.

be bestowed on his commercial views, and the emulation in arts and sciences created by the National Institute. He is, however, warned by the example of Cæsar, and advised to follow that of Monk among ourselves.

188. *Pastoral Hints; or, The Importance of Religious Education; with a familiar Plan of Instruction, designed for the Assistance of Families.* By Edward Burn, M. A.

EXCELLENT advice, in a plain and practicable form.

189. *The Origin and Utility of Creeds considered, with a Vindication of the Athanasian Creed, in a Sermon, preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on Sunday, Nov. 16, 1800.* By William Lord Bishop of Bangor.

THE Bishop states the antiquity of creeds in the apostolic age, and their importance as depositaries of the primitive faith, and their necessity to distinguish the pretension of many to this faith who had in reality abandoned it for the impure mixtures of novel and unfounded inventions. "The damnable clauses, therefore, of a creed, applied to those who pervert or corrupt its doctrines, are founded equally on the grounds of reason and the authority of Scripture." (p. 10.) "Such clauses, or anathemas, as they are angrily called, deriving their authority from Scripture, should be considered as awful admonitions which it hath seemed good to Divine Wisdom to announce generally, in order to condemn an indifference of mind in matters of religious principles, to correct a fond admiration of change or novelty, and to intimidate, under the severest penalties of God's displeasure, the vain or interested from broaching their wild and pernicious heresies." (p. 13.) "To the Sceptick, the Arian, and the Socinian, we do not expect to find such a creed acceptable, because it was designed to restrain the fantastic and pernicious opinions started, on their part, upon the subjects contained in it." (p. 18.) "So long as the language of the creed be above the apprehension of any, so long are they out of the reach of its obligations, and of the penalties annexed to the breach of them. But still it is evident that just conceptions of the true faith are as intelligible and as attainable as opinions contrary to that faith; and that those of our church, who take their opinions from persons inimical to the doctrines of this

creed, are guilty of deserting the authority to which they ought to apply for information, and make themselves judges in a matter in which they profess themselves incompetent to judge." (p. 20.) "It has now, for a long succession of ages, borne so great a share in the just interpretation and support of our Christian faith, that it may well bear a doubt how far, without it, this faith would, in the present degree of purity and correctness, be so well maintained, especially that important principle of it which stands foremost in this creed, and which cannot meet our observation too often. This they have well judged, who, at different times, have proposed to us to part with it merely to gain, in return, the applause of a liberal and candid concession, an inducement too usually proffered in contempt, and paid without sincerity." (p. 24.) "Let us, in these our evil days of rebuke and blasphemy, of numberless and nameless heretical inventions, use every effort and exertion to keep it whole and unimpaired, against unfounded prejudices, against hasty misapprehensions, against wilful misrepresentations, against the plausible objections and artful insinuations, of men who dislike all creeds, and against the grosser calumnies of those who maintain a real enmity to the doctrines of Christ and the establishment of his holy Church." (p. 25.)

190. *The Cannization of Thomas ———, Esq. who has lately erected at East L——th, Dorset, a Monastery, and therein established a Body of Monks.* The Stanzas by Sternhold and Hopkins, Poets Laureat to the Monastery; the Notes by Addison, Archbishop Tillotson, Hume, Duigenan, Remell, Bp. Newton, Voltaire, Bp. Sherlock, and Judge Blackstone.

"THE monastery alluded to in the following lines is a large pile of brick building, erected at great expence on the Southern coast. It has a chapel, cloister, dormitory, images, and all the usual apparatus of Popish superstition. The chapel, which is elegantly neat, is furnished with seats for about 40 monks, of which number between 20 and 30 are already assembled. Walls, inclosing about an acre, encompass the edifice; round these, a large allotment of land, amounting to several acres, is fenced-in, for the use of the inhabitants, who often appear there in the habit of their order. The number of persons at this place, who within these few years

years have embraced the Romish faith; is very considerable; the contagion has spread, and is spreading, into the neighbouring villages. The Court of Rome, ever intent on the best means of extending its influence, has always zealously promoted the establishment of monasteries; on these it has relied, not merely for the gaining of converts, but for the acquisition even of territory *." *Preface.*

One of the three cardinals, whom the poet represents as opposing the canonization, supports a memorial presented by the County to the Crown, to remove a minister so favourable to the "complete emancipation" of Roman Catholics; but this word, in the copy we have seen, is struck out, "as he declared, in the House of Commons, March 25, 1801, that his design did not extend to emancipation."

Two lines in stanza 148 we do not perfectly understand:

"Nor murder'd Roms's horrid ghost
Within our walls be seen."

Having more than once entered our protest against these establishments in our island, we have only to add our fixed opinion, that, of them all, this is the most absurd and useless, wasting the faculties of the mind in abstracted enthusiasm, which covers itself with the simpy guise of manly labour, and the performance of unintelligible ceremonies, in an unknown tongue, in the most indecorous manner, as we are ready to attest from actual observation.

191. *Plain Thoughts, submitted to plain Understandings, upon a prevalent Custom dangerous to the Establishment.*

FROM one corruption in religion we turn to another. "In these days of increasing innovation, as well religious as political, so collaterally if not immediately subversive to our excellent Establishment, it may well become every real friend of the Constitution to exert his best endeavour, however feeble, to counteract the attempts of any description of men, who, from party-views, or from ill-grounded private prejudices, are desirous of effecting a change, either in church or state. Should the publication of the follow-

* It is surely worthy the attention of the Legislature to take some steps for preventing the purchase of houses and lands, even in the names of trustees, for such purposes; and to declare such purchases void when they turn out avowedly to be made for monastic purposes.

ing tract tend at all to promote, in any class of people, the respect and veneration due to our established form of divine worship, its chief end will be most fully answered." *Pref.*—There is much good plain sense in this pamphlet, the author of which deserves the thanks of society at large. Yet has he been attacked with the gross ribaldry of Fanaticism and Ignorance in

192. *Animadversion upon a Pamphlet lately published, intitled, "Plain Thoughts, submitted to plain Understandings," &c. By a Retailer of the Gospel.*

193. *Extracts from "The Regicide, an heroic Poem, in Twenty-six Books; with Notes, and a Dedication to the Friends of Tallien." By the Author.*

A *Jeu d'esprit* on the late visit of Tallien to this country, and, we are ashamed to add, his reception by certain persons in it.

194. *The Destiny of the German Empire; or. An Attempt to ascertain the Apocalyptic Dragon, and to shew that the Binding of the Dragon, that old Serpent, the Devil, and Satan, and the Millenary State, are likely to be altogether different from what Christian Writers have taught us to expect. By J. Bickeno, M. A.*

MR. B. suggests that the dragon does not mean any particular form of government, but the tyrannical exercise of power in these Western parts of the world, as distinguished from the theatre of the three former great tyrannies, and identifying himself with those different governments which prevailed during the 324 years from the extinction to the revival of the name and title of the Roman emperor. The revived Western empire is considered in prophecy as the continuation of the Roman dragonic monarchy. This power will be obliged to submit to a state of inaction for a certain time and extent, and her dominions continue unregenerated till he hereafter perish also. The dragon will soon be bound; the imperial power will be engaged at the beginning of the war of Armageddon; be arrested in the course of it, and be so humbled and restrained as not to be able to act hostily for near 20 years; during which time that monarchy will be preserved; but the other confederating powers, at least the Antichristian ones, and all, even though not actually engaged in the confederacy, that are of the beast and false prophet, as Spain, &c. will perish, and the oppressed rise to power; but,

but, after this 19 years and a quarter, the imperial monarchy will again exert its power, form extensive alliances, and make one grand effort against the church of God, the liberties of the regenerated nations, and particularly against the Jews, to prevent the re-establishment of their commonwealth. But an effort that will end in the total destruction of all those engaged in it, and in the complete triumph of the servants of God, and that not by the might and power of man, but by the power of the Almighty, who will magnify himself and sanctify himself in their everlasting overthrow, and thus make himself known in the eyes of many nations, that they may know that he is the Lord." Mr. B. concludes with exhorting his countrymen to renounce the measures and the part they have taken, and to withdraw themselves from the cause of those whom Inspiration has sentenced to destruction. In short, we must make peace, as we would beware of the judgments which befell insular Tyre. Dr. H's pertinent observations on the cause that threatens the total dissolution of all the forms of government that subsist at present in the Christian countries of Europe, conclude the whole.

195. *Instructions relative to Self preservation during the Prevalence of contagious Diseases. By a Physician.*

CONTAGIOUS and malignant fevers have of late prevailed, and still continue to prevail, to an unusual extent, in the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom. The contagion is unknowingly carried from place to place by numbers who, if they were made acquainted with the necessary precautions and directions, would cease to be the propagators of infection, and would be enabled to nip the evil, whether in themselves or others, in the bud. "The hints here suggested are intended for the *better class* of house-keepers, and contain the precautions to be observed by the nurses and attendants, by the relatives, by visitors; the proper regimen and diet during the prevalence of contagious diseases, certain reputed preservatives, and the management of the sick-room."

196. *Antiquities, historical, architectural, chronological, and itinerary, in Nottinghamshire, and the adjacent Counties; comprising*

the Histories of Southwell (the Adperton) and of Newark (the Sidnaster of the Romans); interspersed with biographical Sketches, and profusely embellished with Engravings. In Four Parts. By William Dickinson, Esq. Part I. Vol. I

IN the dedication, to the president and fellows of the honourable Society of Antiquaries, we are told, that "habits of intimacy, in early life, with the late Charles Mellish, a most respectable member of this society, gave the first encouragement to the author of the following pages to prosecute those studies which their institution has been so eminently and so honourably distinguished by protecting and promoting." . . . "No inconsiderable portion of this treatise was published in 1787, under the title of "A History of the Antiquities of Southwell, begun and published in compliance with the impatient Zeal of some literary Friends, especially one now no more", when the Author was engaged in the Pursuit of a laborious Profession, at a Time of Life scarcely favourable to Antiquarian Pursuit, being under Thirty Years of Age." Our opinion of the History of Southwell, which was published under the name of William Dickinson *Rassal*, may be seen in vol. LVII. p. 424. Mr. D. who "claims no credit but from selection," has brought into review the most prominent features of almost every modern treatise on the subject of ancient architecture, commencing with the Tyrians, pursued by the Grecians and Romans. On the ruins of ancient Architecture was engrafted from the Saracens the Moorish or Saracenic, and from the Norman the Gothic, "between which there was a palpable and a very material difference." Mr. D's principal object will be, to endeavour to mark with precision the revolutions that have taken place in ancient Architecture since the downfall of the Western empire; and to bring into one point of view the opinions of all the writers of eminence on this intricate subject. Foremost among these stands Stephen Rion, who includes, in the ancient Gothic architecture, the Saxon and Danish; and, in the modern Gothic, the Arabesque, Saracenic, or Moresque. Mr. Walpole seems to confine the term Gothic to that species of it known by the name of the modern Gothic, as more improved than the

* The late learned Dr. Ralph Heathcote.

Danish,

Danish, Saxon, and Norman styles. The cathedral of Burgos, as described by Mr. Swinburne, is built in the true Gothic style, but without one of the characteristic appendages peculiar to the Arabic architecture, of which, applied to sacred edifices, he considers the mosque at Cordova as a proper sample; and observes, that no such are to be found among us. Quotations are next made from Benham and Grose, who agree in the same opinion. Mr. Murphy accounts for the introduction of the pointed arch into Gothic buildings from propriety and not caprice, in closing the apertures of their edifices*. Mr. Wilkins, between the Grecian and Roman, and the Gothic, places the Saxon and Norman, on both which the Gothic is an improvement. Mr. D. adopts Bp. Warburton's derivation of it from trees; and, agreeably to this idea, Sir James Hall has planted a cathedral on his estate in North Britain. Mr. D. (p. 36) considers Saxon architecture but as a modification of the *Saracenic*, and both but as a clumsy imitation of the Grecian; and treats on "*Norman and Gothic* as one and the same, only in different periods of improvement, founded on the same general principles, distinguished by the same characteristic qualities, and derived from the same common source." Mr. D. doubts whether the Saxons erected many stone churches; yet he finds, in "Southwell church, more decisive specimens of the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic architecture, united in the same building, than in any other single structure in this kingdom." (p. 41.) The Saxon part is only traceable by analogy. Mr. D. inclines to the tradition, that the West front is of Saxon architecture, with some alterations. He believes (p. 54) that this church exhibits the purest specimen of unadulterated Saxon architecture in England; but the ailes are *subsequent* to the Norman advent. (p. 55.) He calls the zigzag a Norman ornament (p. 57); and he errs in supposing Tickencote church was in too light a style for Saxon gloom and Saxon ignorance. From this opinion we, who have often seen it before it was modernized, must beg leave to differ, and to say that the windows, however ap-

parently multiplied, were mere pigeon-holes, and the arches of many only blanks. "Some of the specimens exhibited by Mr. Wilkins appear to be decidedly Norman, from the great profusion of the zigzag moulding. Nearly all the genuine, unadulterated Saxon ornaments I believe to have been circular; those of the Normans angular." (p. 58.) "The Gothic style seems to have been introduced before the reign of John, and to have prevailed very generally in that of Henry III. and continued, with very little variation, till the time of Edward III. when a considerable alteration took place in the construction of the pillars and roofs. Southwell church was built in the reign of Edward III. The chapter-house and choir-screen are of later date. The fashionable style of architecture was unknown at Southwell for full half a century after it had prevailed in most other parts of the kingdom. The chapter-house may be ascribed to Archbishop Neville, whose head is supposed to appear in one of the ornaments of the arch at the entrance into the cloister. The beautiful arch which forms the approach to the chapter-house is attributed to the reign of one of the last Henries. "Mr. Essex's observations on Southwell church, now in the hands of Mr. Kerrich, late of Magdalen college, Cambridge, all of them, in a general view, tend to confirm the conjectures here made respecting the relative antiquity of its several parts. He seems, indeed, to have doubted whether the choir was not of an earlier date than has here been attributed to it: but he appears to have examined it very cursorily, and therefore, for the reasons before given, we may be better justified in refusing our assent to the authority of his opinion." (p. 66.) Bishop Warburton and his friend Allen thought the West end of the church had an indisputable claim to an origin previous to the Conquest, but that there were, in many parts of it, strong appearances of Norman additions, and even those at very different periods. The Gothic part of the church having nothing in it but what is common to that order, occupied but little of their observation, and in that little, it seems, there was nothing new. Mr. Warton (*Observations on Spenser*) represents the churches before the Normans as of timber, or otherwise of very mean construction, forgetting Fish-

* Of the uses of British, Roman, Saxon, and Norman architecture, see the observations of "*An Architect*" in our p. 418.

hald's building of Croyland abbey-church, A. D. 875. He dates the introduction of what he calls *Gothic-Saxon* to 1200; the choir of Southwell answers, with an eminent degree of exactness, to this style, and was erected after 1330. His *absolute Gothic* he dates after 1300; the *ornament* in the reigns of Henry V. and VI.; and the *florid* from Henry VII. to Elizabeth. His other positions are controverted. Mr. D. goes on to observe, that, in the Confessor's time, there was a communication with Norman architects, who introduced towers and vaulted roofs, the *novum genus ædificandi* described by Malinsbury, with zigzag and every species of angular ornament. From the reign of Edward III. when this departure from the chaste simplicity of preceding ages first took place, almost every reign produced some new species of ornament, or some modification of the old. About the death of Henry VI. or, at most, not later than his immediate successor, Gothic architecture is supposed to have arrived at its *achme* (*acme*)*. There are, indeed, some few instances, in the subsequent reigns of Henries VII. and VIII. when the taste of the architect does not seem to have been corrupted by the prevailing rage for finery; but these are, in general, buildings which were begun under the preceding monarchs, where the designs were already formed, and not unfrequently where the edifice was so far erected as absolutely to dictate the particular mode in which it must be finished. These, however, are exceptions to the general style of the times, whether the taste in which they are built owes its adoption to necessity or to preference. The architecture of that age was the "florid Goth," ornaments without beauty, profusion without taste, labour without its ordinary consequence, magnificence without the smallest pretensions to taste, elegance, or harmony; it was splendid affectation, meretricious frippery." (pp. 78, 79.)

Mr. D. retains the forced interpretation of the bas-relief over the door of the bell-tower to the obvious one suggested in our vol. LVII. p. 426.

"Having executed the projected enquiry respecting the church of Southwell, it now becomes me to say something of the town which boasts so ex-

traordinary a structure. At what period this place obtained its present appellation it will be almost impossible to ascertain. That it has formerly flourished under other names, even at so remote an æra as that of the Roman government in Britain, there is strong reason for supposing; that it was a place of some note among the Saxons, we have authentic testimony for believing." (p. 84.)

The stations in the Iter from London to Lincoln, in Antonine's Itinerary have been ascertained as far as *Rata* (Leicester) in the following stations:

Eboraceton, xiii miles Willoughby Brook.

Margidunum, xiii d° Barrow field, in East Bridgeford.

AD PONTEM, vii d° placed by some, for the

name, at *Ponton*, or *Painton*, near Grantham; but the distance is nearly 14 miles from *Margidunum*, and there is no water nearer than the river Trent: the distance from *Bridgeford* to *Southwell* exactly corresponds, and the foundations of an immense bridge, which there is every reason to think of the Roman times, were discovered in the dry summers of 1792 and 1793, in the Trent, near the little village of *Hinthorpe*, by Newark. If a line were drawn from Southwell to Brough, it would pass over a hill called, from time immemorial, *Mickleborough*, the loftiest eminence in all the country, and over this very bridge. (p. 93.) On the top of this hill Mr. D. discovered traces of a Roman fortification, a prætorium, and the boundaries of a Roman camp, and, in its relative situation, symptoms of a Roman iter. *Tro-vulfingacester**, the Saxon name given to Southwell by Bede, or, as Henry of Huntingdon writes it, *Fingacester*, where Paulinus baptised his converts in the Trent, bears, in its termination, the traces of a Roman station. (p. 95.) Roman coins, bricks, pavement, and urns, have been found in and near Southwell, which is said to have been a see in the Mercian times, by Iceland, in his *Collectanea*. The Roman road passes over *Burridge* hill, near Southwell. *Burg*, *borough*, *bury*, and *barrow*, occur many times, singly or as terminations of names of places on or near the four Roman ways from Lin-

* Why not use a plain English phrase, such as *perfection*?

* Twice printed *Tro-vulfingacester*, p. 96.

coln, as laid down in a neat map annexed. Here closes the first part of these "Antiquities," which are illustrated with the plates of the church and its parts in the former history; and, in strict consonance with the taste of the time, a portrait of the author is prefixed.

197. *The Juvenile Travellers; containing the Remarks of a Family during a Tour through the principal States and Kingdoms of Europe: with an Account of their Inhabitants, natural Productions, and Curiosities.* By Priscilla Wakefield.

IN the course of our literary labours we seldom find so much entertainment in so small a compass. Not only the juvenile reader is here instructed, but those of maturer age may agreeably renew their acquaintance with scenes of which they formerly have read, or some of which they may perhaps have seen. Even the less-informed reader also may glean sufficient information, on the subjects here discussed, to enable him to contribute a tolerable share towards general conversation.

198. *What has been.*

IN perusing this novel every reader must be frequently reminded of similar incidents in other works of the same nature; they are here, however, pleasingly blended, and inculcate lessons of truth, virtue, and religion.

199. *Midsummer Eve; or, The Country Wake, a Tale of the Sixteenth Century.*

WHATEVER may have been the credulity of the sixteenth century, the idle tales of ghosts and apparitions will never interest us at the present day. We cannot approve of such a delineation of character as in *Lady Molton*, where religion is so closely allied to superstition as to give some pretence to the sarcasms of the sceptical Sir William.

200. *Abégé de la Bibliothèque Portative des Ecrivains François, ou Choix des meilleurs morceaux Extraits de leurs Ouvrages. En Prose et en Vers. Par M. Moylant, Professeur émérité de Rhétorique, &c.*

THESE extracts are judiciously selected from works of the most distinguished French writers, and are well calculated to improve the young pupil, and to afford entertainment to readers of more mature judgment.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Voyage in Lower and Upper Egypt, during the Expedition of General Bonaparte, by

Citizen Denon, Member of the ancient Academy of Painting, of the Institute of Cairo, &c. Paris, printed by Didot, sen. in the Palace of Sciences and Arts.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS work, which the journals have already announced, which France and Europe expect with impatience, would have been published long since, if the author had not been desirous to give the highest perfection to the engravings. His work is now finished. He requests his friends to give an account of it to the publick, that he may not have to talk of himself. We are going to perform this honourable engagement. *Exactness and Impartiality* are what we have promised the author, and what we owe to the publick.

Citizen Denon stands not in need of any eulogy; he is well known by his *Voyage into Sicily*, and by his numerous etchings. But we can assert that his *Voyage in Egypt* will add to the reputation which he has acquired in literature and the arts.

Egypt has certainly been already described. Our libraries abound with voyages into Delta, Nubia, Abyssinia, &c. The naturalist has collected the minerals of this celebrated country, studied the forms and manners of its insects and birds, and particularly of the monster which inhabits its reeds and its river; the antiquary has measured some of its immortal monuments, and attempted to penetrate into the mystery of its hieroglyphicks; the philosopher and politician have observed the ignorance and present degradation of its inhabitants; and yet we are not thoroughly acquainted with Egypt.

No traveller has given a representation of its true state, its villages, its vast sandy plains, its forests of palm-trees, and the brilliancy of its burning atmosphere. This *physiognomy* of the country could only be caught by an experienced artist, at once a man of letters and a man of true fashion. Such was Citizen Denon.

He sailed from Toulon with the hero who had promised to France a new colony, and who has given it to her. From the moment of his departure, to his return into his own country, after the taking of Aboukir, the artist has not ceased to exercise his pencil.

The islands scattered in the Mediterranean, their situation, the celebrated lands and mountains, all that could raise in the author's mind a remembrance

brance or an idea, has been collected and drawn with care; and these views now make part of the general collection.

Citizen D. was witness of the taking of Malta, this last asylum of ancient chivalry; he has represented this event with historical fidelity.

But, to return to Egypt.

The author presents a view of those celebrated coasts, drawn from the fleet which had conquered them. We accompany our artist in his vessel. Objects which appeared confused become more distinct. The tops of the minarets, and the famous pillar of Pompey, come in sight. This smooth, level country, at first sight so bare and dry, becomes covered with cypress and palm-trees. Canals announce the great river.

Before Citizen D. no one thought of thus taking the *portrait* of a country by progressive *gradual views* *. It is the most difficult but the most certain way of giving a just and complete idea of it.

Views multiply in the work in proportion to the interesting nature of the objects. At first we find *extensive*, and frequently *bird's-eye* views. These are a kind of maps more interesting than the common topographical ones, as they give an idea, not only of the situation, but, in some sort, of the form, of the objects, and their respective distance. Nothing makes the traveller's account so interesting; we more readily comprehend his relation; we actually see the situations as he had them before his eyes as he advanced into the country.

To these views succeed those where the objects take a more decided character, and offer an exact form of the landscapes and monuments which enrich them, groups of inhabitants, their common attitudes, their employments, the marches of the French troops, their battles with the Mamelouks or Arabs.

In the first views we contemplate the theatre; in the second, the actors which have appeared on the stage. The drama is begun.

The views of Alexandria, Cairo, and Rosetta, have a character of truth which distinguish them from those published by most other travellers, that the author has neglected none of those accomplishments which give so much interest to the picture, and are the very picture itself. All is agreement and harmony in his designs, as in Nature. He has painted the state of the sky at

the instant of his drawing, the Turk passing by, the camel kneeling down, the boat crossing the canal, the reeds waving on the bank.

In this new Voyage in Egypt, as in all former ones, will be given a view of the pyramids, and the plain on which they majestically arise.

The famous *Battle of the Pyramids*, which seemed the conquest of Lower Egypt, is the subject of one of the largest plates in the work, and will be an historical monument for posterity.

After setting before our eyes the environs of Cairo, the picturesque tombs of the Turks, their gardens, houses, &c. Citizen D. transports his readers into Lower Egypt, and follows Gen. Menou, and the division under his command. As we meet with few ancient monuments in this country, and those very much damaged, the author's object in this part of his voyage is, the domestic manners of the inhabitants, the form of their houses, &c. So that this picture is as useful as interesting.

But Desaix receives orders to march, with a division of his army, into Upper Egypt, to pursue the remains of the flying Mamelouks. This country, into which few travellers have penetrated, or have described in a manner almost fabulous, this country, which abounds with monuments of the highest antiquity, was the prime object of Citizen Denon, who hastened to accompany a general an enthusiastic admirer of the arts, and his old friend. In this real cradle of Egypt (for Delta must have been inhabited, or at least civilized, long after Abyssinia and Nubia) he collected subjects for his most valuable drawings. He found those monuments which appeared as if fresh built, and yet had existed so many centuries before the vulgar æra. He drew these temples, one of which supports a whole modern village; and under a portico of one of these temples he discovered an Egyptian zodiack, whose signs are nearly the same with those of the zodiack transmitted to us by the Greeks and Romans, an unique monument, which can throw light on some parts of astronomy, and perhaps serve to explain many obscure passages of ancient writers.

All these ancient temples and palaces are covered, from bottom to top, with hieroglyphicks gigantic as themselves; within them are also hieroglyphicks, or bas-reliefs, frequently formed with great taste, and always greater knowledge of the

* *Vues graduées.*

the art of design, than was hitherto believed.

In hope that, by-and-by, we may be able to explain these ideal pictures the hieroglyphicks, Citizen D. has copied them with the most minute exactness, especially such as related to any science, as astronomy or geography, or to the mechanic arts. The progress of these arts, the instruments, the tools used in them, are faithfully represented, and will point out to observers the state of industry in such remote periods.

Already, in the book of Citizen D. it is easy to catch the meaning of many parts of these hieroglyphicks. Some explanations * more, and the veil will be almost entirely taken away.

Besides the hieroglyphic figures we find, on the Egyptian monuments, inscriptions in a *running writing*, which is, at this time, an object of the studies and hope of our learned men.

The bas-reliefs which the author has drawn after those that adorn these ancient monuments are almost always representations of some great event; for example, *triumphs*, wherever the victorious general seems to count the hands of the enemies he has defeated. Others represent religious or political ceremonies, and rustic works, or others relative to the arts of industry.

The march of the artist in the country being the same as that of the army, he had, as we observed, frequent opportunities of drawing battles. His drawings explain, better than all reasoning, the cause of the immense superiority of our troops over the Eastern hordes. The eye guesses it; we see, on one hand, the greatest order, and a methodical and learned distribution of the several corps of artillery; on the other, nothing but confusion, imprudence, and bravery ill-directed.

Whether it was necessary he should be present at the battles to draw them well, or that he knew better how to catch the picturesque instant, and, above all, had the art to render objects more distinctly, his battles offer an interest in vain sought for in those in our museums, which seem copies one of another. He has adorned them with episodic scenes, the more worthy to fix the attention, as they are not invented by him but such as they passed before him.

Citizen Bonaparte carries back his imagination to the objects less affecting. Sometimes he presents us an Arabian

supper, sometimes at a political assembly of this silent people, whom the French general reunites in the middle of a plain which will doubtless retain for ever the memory and the name of this event, so new in the annals of the country. The gravity of these Eastern people, assembled to deliberate on their common interests, and astonished at the clemency and justice of their conquerors, is represented with all the liveliness of execution.

The artist has also taken pleasure in copying after Nature the portraits of many individuals of the several people in Egypt, so different from one another, though all inhabiting the same country, Copts*, Turks, Arabs, Mamuliks, Jews, Greeks, &c. We observe in their countenances the good or bad dispositions, and the natural character of each people; so much the better preserved, as the artist, for greater exactness, has himself engraved all these portraits.

The movements of the army, the marches and counter-marches, having obliged him to traverse the country in different directions, he had frequent opportunity to visit the most remarkable places in Upper Egypt. He was seven times at Thebes, twenty at Tentyris, and more or less often at Hermopolis, Lycopolis, Coptos, Hermonthis, Apollinopolis, Ombos, Syene, the islands of Elephantine and Phylæ, the Cataracts, the Desert, and as far as Cosseyr†, on the banks of the Red Sea.

He returned from Upper Egypt, and, forgetting all his fatigues, re-traced with enthusiasm that famous battle of Aboukir, which terminated so gloriously the labours of Bonaparte in Egypt.

The generals who shared the laurels of that memorable day came frequently to review with interest, in the artist's room, the place where they thunder-struck the enemy, him who, after having been driven from the forts, fought, by throwing himself into the sea, to regain the English ships, &c. This plate is one of the most valuable in the work.

But it is not only for warriors, artists, and amateurs, that the author has formed this collection of engravings. The learned will there find also ample matter for the most curious dissertations. Besides exact drawings of many hieroglyphicks, and inscriptions in this *running writing* already mentioned, the work will contain a copy of four MSS. in different writing, found in the enve-

* *Arabes*.

* The French term is *Qahira*. † *Qahyr*.
lopa

lope of certain mummies. These MSS. have been enrolled with the greatest care, and the characters traced in the order in which they are placed. There never was so rare a monument published before.

New destination recalled Bonaparte to France. He took with him Citizen D. They were followed with anxiety in this dangerous passage.

Already Corsica saw in her ports the vessel which carried *Ptolomey Soter*. The coasts of Toulon soon came in sight, and those of *Fregius* (*Forum Julii*) again become famous after so many centuries, and now to change its name for that of a modern hero.

Citizen Denon, who has drawn the moment of this unexpected but so-much-desired arrival, transfers into the minds of those who observe his poetical engravings the sweet emotions which must have risen in the breast of all the French, whom the *fortune* of their leader restored to their country, in defiance of the tyrants of the sea.

If the Voyage of *St. Non*, in Italy, bears so high a character among the amateurs, what success may we not expect from the work here announced, and which more justly merits the general interest? Though composed on nearly the same plan, it is far superior to it in the fidelity of descriptions and views, and the high finishing of the execution. Citizen DENON alone made all the drawings in his work, while *St. Non* employed divers fellow-labourers, who could not so well blend their talents in a perfect whole; and as for the engravers, he has chosen for fellow-labourers only artists whose names alone are their praise, such as Berthaux, Baltard, Malbeste, Pillement, Coiny, &c.

Such is the work the publication of which will be one of the first happy consequences of the expedition into Egypt. We believe (and we are not blinded by our friendship for the author) that it will form an æra in the annals of literature and the fine arts; and that the English themselves will place it, in many respects, far above the Voyages of Pococke and Norden, who have long possessed their esteem.

AMAURY DUVAL, chief of the bureau of the fine arts, under the minister of the interior.

J. G. LEGRAND, architect of public works.

This work will be printed in Atlas form, on paper of the *name of Jesus*, with the types of the folio Virgil and Homer, lately published by the elder Didot. It will form two volumes, one of text, in about 150 folios, the other of plates, at least 185, most of them containing several subjects, and will be ready for delivery in less than four months. The price of the two volumes of text and plates, done up in boards, will be 360 francs, 15l. Only 100 copies will be taken off on vellum of the *name of Jesus*, price 720 francs, and first proofs. As the books will be delivered in the order subscribed for, the curious are desired to determine immediately which paper they chuse.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

F. will excuse us that we decline "*Sacros recludere fontes*," for "who hath known the mind of the Lord?" or "who hath been his counsellor?"

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT wishes to be informed to whom PRIOR PARK now belongs; when Mrs. SMITH died; and where any memoirs of RALPH ALLEN, esq. may be found; and why he was not thought as worthy of a niche in the Temple of British Worthies as *Eugene Aram*.

B. M. F. wishes to learn, from some of our correspondents, the date and design of the many stone crosses erected all over the county of Cornwall.

D. (a French Clergyman) informs L. T. p. 623, that "if any thing should happen to him" is as common in the French language as in the English; and they say, *Si l'ut prenait mal*, which is literally the translation of the Greek expression which he quotes.

The Correspondent who requests "an enumeration of the Works written immediately on Free Masonry," is referred to, 1. The Constitutions of Free Masonry, edited for the Grand Lodge of England, by John Noorthouck; 2. Illustrations of Masonry, by William Preston, past Master of the Lodge of Amiquity, N° 1.; 3. Masonic Miscellanies, by Stephen Jones (now master of the above lodge); 4. Freemasons Magazine, 8 volumes (now discontinued); 5. Freemasons Calendar, published yearly by the Stationers Company.—We could much enlarge this list; but, not being among the initiated, shall here *file-in*.

Mr. S. HARRISON will find the Biblical Calculations in our vol. XLVIII. p. 218.

What D. D. mentions is *not inconsistent* with our general plan.

THE TREATIES OF PEACE in our next; with PHILALETHES CANTABRIGIENSIS; O. on Down Hall; M. RUELEY; PHILOTECHNON; M. BROWNE; T. MOT; J. G. on IRISH PEERS; &c. &c. &c.

EXE BRIDGE; DITTON HALL; GRANTCHESTER CHURCH; B. DIAM CASTLE; CLIPTON HOSPITAL; BRYANSTON CROMLECH; PONTNEDDFFRACHAN MOUNDS; Mr. TURNER'S PLOUGH; VINGOAR HILL; &c. are all in the hands of our Engravers.

TO DOCTOR THORNTON*.

THORNTON, while polish'd Darwin
tells

The loves of Flora's gaudy train,
'Tis thine to guard from Time's decay
The fading glories of her reign.

Thy garden of perpetual bloom
No change of threatening skies can fear;
Nor dashing rains nor chilling blasts
Can reach the lovely favourites here.

Bright Tulipa in form as fair
As on the lap of Nature shines;
As gaily spreads each opening flow'r,
As soft each varying tint combined.

Whether in Asia's sun-bright soil
The nymph her crimson chalice rears,
Or 'mid Batavia's soft'ring clime
In every added charm appears.

Here view august, in conscious pride,
Agave lift her standard high;
Swell in full pomp her cluster'd flowers,
Resolv'd to triumph ere she die.

There Cereæ, rich in countless charms,
Spreads to the moon her golden ray;
Nor fears that, ere yon orb descends,
Each blooming grace should fade away.

Behold in realms of endless spring
Mimosa's beauteous form arise;
While, circling round on festive wing,
The ruby-throated spoiler flies.

Here, floating to the evening air,
Fair Passiflora scents the gale;
Expands her crowns of sapphire blue,
And softly waves her petals pale.

Nature, well pleas'd at Art's success,
Each imitative grace shall see;
And Flora with approving smile
Shall twine her choicest wreaths for thee.
G. S.

NORAH'S LAMENTATION.

OH! the locks of my love wav'd like
the yellow corn, [shoulders flow'd;
And in long glossy ringlets o'er his broad
Not the mist on Shieve-Donard's brow at
uprising morn, [beautiful flow'd!

When curl'd by the gentle breeze more

Oh! my Dermot's bright eye was like
Evening's sweet star,

That glitters at the twilight thro' the
opening of the grove!

For throwing of the bullet, or at pitching
of the bar, [equal my love.

No other swain, in manly strength, could

Oh! what joy fill'd my bosom when I saw
him advance, [horrible day,

At the long wish'd-for close of the la-
To lead me as his partner to the distant
cottage dance,

Whilst the language of his 'witching lips
Full shorten'd the way!

But, ah! unhappy maid, how soon thy
dream of bliss is o'er!

Like the shadow wafted by the wind
along yon yellow field:

Those lovely locks, that manly strength,
shall charm thy sight no more!

Thy Dermot's eyes are clos'd in death,
his lips for ever seal'd!

Ah! tempted by false glory's charms, amid
the fields of fight, [his father's cot;

My love became a soldier bold, and left
But, ere he went, his constant vows to me

did Dermot plight;

And never shall that parting hour by
Norah be forgot!

To Egypt's coast soon afterwards, with
Abercromby brave,

He sail'd, whence cruel Fate decreed he
never should return!

Upon Aboukir's bloody beach, now in his
sandy grave [gan's banks to mourn!

Low lies my love, while I am left on La-
HAFIZ.

STANZAS, on the Death of the
MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE. (See p. 863.)

DEATH'S awful knell floats on the
passing breeze; [vale;

The voice of mourning fills the listening
Amid the sombre shade of yon tall trees,
Echo repeats the melancholy tale!

Another Downshire to the tomb descends!!

But, ah! not, like his father, full of
days; [friends,

Snatch'd from his country, relatives, and
Ere vigour droop'd, or intellect decays!

Snatch'd, while fond Expectation's eager eye
Upon the flattering future still was cast,

Nor dreading any fatal storm drew nigh,
With sudden shock her sanguine hopes
to blast!

Snatch'd, haply, whilst his patriotic breast
Was planning projects for his country's
weal;

Projects to aid the helpless and distressed,
The plough to cherish, and support the
wheel*!

For Ireland's interests to each Hill were
dear;

Dear her reform'd Religion's sacred cause,
Dear her defence in seasons most severe,
And dear her manufactures, rights, and
laws.

But in the heirs of that distinguish'd name,
Whom antient worth and antient honour
own,

Thy zeal for her prosperity and fame,
Lamented Downshire! was surpass'd
by none.

Dromore, Sept. 10.

HAFIZ.

* Both his Lordship and his father were
strenuous friends to the linen trade and
agriculture of Ireland, and both excellent
laudlords.

To the Memory of SIR R. ABERCROMBY.

Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori.

HORACE.

THOUGH Abercromby's gallant spirit's fled;

Though he lies number'd with brave heroes dead;

Though nought can add to his unfading fame;

Yet gen'rous Britons shall revere his name,
Pour solemn sorrows o'er his hallow'd tomb,

Where well-earn'd laurels shall for ages bloom;

Where some sublime, some animated lay,
Shall to the world his peerless worth display;

Recite his deeds; his martial labours done,
Through glory's field how bright his course was run.

The glowing strain shall paint his patriot mind,

How judgment, zeal, and fortitude, combin'd;

How his firm hands, by his example fir'd,
Met the stern foe; and how the foe retir'd;

How British valour conquer'd Gallia's boast,
Her chosen champions, and her vaunting host.

Sacred to truth, the faithful verse shall tell,
That as he conquer'd, so he greatly fell;
That, when the vict'ry clos'd the awful scene,

Ling'ring in life, magnanimous, serene,
Without one sigh he drew his latest breath;
In conquest glorious, glorious e'en in death.

Stoke.

WM. FERNYHOUGH, A. B.

ON A FATHER'S BIRTH-DAY.

EXULTANT now, Britannia's shores
With loud Pæans sweet resound.

Peace comes; and Amalthæa pours
At length her choicest gifts around.

Each rustic swain shall smile again,
Awhile each tar shall tread the plain;

And every gale o'er hill and vale
Shall waft the glories of our monarch's reign.

As thus with shouts of thoughtless mirth
My loyal countrymen rejoice—

To celebrate a FATHER's birth
Once more the Muse essays her voice.

Though weak the lays she humbly pays,
To greet a parent's added days,

Love shall endear them to his ear,
And her imperfect notes shall meet
with praise.

Thou guide and guard, in earliest youth!

Thou friend, in manhood's ripen'd age!

Who bad'st the lore of moral truth
All my soul's better thoughts engage;

Oh! take this prayer. May each new year
Still fairer than the last appear!

Long may'st thou live, and e'er receive
That bliss of bliss—fresh proof of Heaven's high care!

Gbelfea, Oct. 3.

W. B.

TO MARIA.

SHOULD Phœbus e'er forsake my mind,
Their favour should the Nine refuse;
Yet I, propitious Fair! could find
A theme in thee—in thee a Muse.

2.

Thy native charms, thy moral grace,
The power of fiction far excel;
Each beauty decorates thy face;
Within thee all the virtues dwell.

3.

Such melody thy notes to me,
As sweetest poet never sung;
And true perfection would it be
To sing thy merits with thy tongue.

4.

Let Phœbus, then, desert my mind;
Their succour let the Nine refuse:
I, matchless maid! shall ever find
A theme in thee—in thee a Muse!

T. OLDHAM.

THE ARBOUR.

WHAT time the noontide trav'ler's glance

Perceives the clear perspective dance;
When Hodge escapes the sultry beam,
Slipping at ale-house door his team;
And sluggish kine neglect their food,
To loiter in the cooling flood:
By Freedom led to this retreat,
Content and Meditation meet.

Bask on the flowret, beauteous fly!
No trifling-virtuoso nigh.

On downy pinion sit, nor fear
The wanton schoolboy wand'ring near;
Enjoy the light, in safety sport;
Thy mirth is unalloy'd, tho' short:
The slave who works the darksome mine
Would change his ling'ring life for thine.

Collect thy wealth, industrious bee!
And waft into the forest-tree:
Live for thyself, and gaily thrive;
Here Lux'ry plants no treach'rous hive.
The roses which yon border grace,
With blushes woo thy close embrace:
Thy sleepy music flows along
Not lost, nor unenjoy'd the song.

No Bacchanalian shouts infect
This humble seat of pensive rest,
To peace, to love, to friendship dear,
No patriot bravoes bluster here;
But welcome whatsoe'er delights
In those whom lib'ral sense unites:
In wit, or science, dumb to fools;
Unmix'd with pedantry of schools.

No whining boy with eyelid wat,
Caught by the mischievous coquette,

Stall

Shall here intrude his idle pain,
Dull offspring of an empty brain!
But love, that strives with noble pride,
E'er in exalted minds implied,
That works to madness, not to folly,
Here may assuage his melancholy.

Hence, heartless Affliction! pass
With apish tricks before your glass;
Languish to trap a fool by day,
And nightly chatter thro' the play.
Hie to my lady's toilet, sup
Breathe of the pale perfumer's shop:
Crawl on, ye bloated sons of wealth!
Here dwell Simplicity and Health.

Let dusky London gild her smoke
With fires that glare, and stink, and choak;
Cloth'd in a constant mongrel light,
That's neither morning, noon, nor night;
A hell on earth, where monsters teem,
Brutes roar, imps curse, and urchins scream:
Where hosts of fallen angels moan,
And souls condemn'd in darkness groan.

Here Nature's genial sweets attend
On breezy Morning. Study's friend;
At noon paterres resplendent vie
To captivate the roving eye:
At eve the pen, or pencil, please;
Or mirth that springs from social ease;
And oft', when silv'ry charms invite,
Soft melody dissolves in night. T. D. W.

The Frost's Reply to FLORA's Complaint.
(See p. 743)

WHY, dear Flora, lovely maiden,
Why of me will you complain?
With reproach why am I laden?
'Tis not I that blight your train.
Fairest hands their forms have raised,
Brightest eyes have mark'd their charms;
Tuneful tongues their charms have prais'd:
Need they shrink at slight alarms?
From insulting foes defended,
Each one proves some damsel's care;
Morning, noon, and eve attended:
Bliss that I must never share!
Flora, yet they swerve from duty,
Madly join Ambition's train;
Strive to bear the palm of beauty
From their guardians—but in vain.
Each one then her charms displaying,
Lovely tint and fragrant breath;
Flora! then Ambition's laying
For thy train the snare of death.
Nothing but his precept minding,
Their fair guardians to outvie;
But in vain each effort finding,
Then they sicken, fade, and die!
Yearly I on Britain calling;
And, however short my stay,
Thus I see your beauties falling;
Then in tears I glide away.
Yet the plant of Valour never,
Never, Flora, shall it die;
But in Britain's life for ever
With the Branh fair shall vie.

Why then, Flora, lovely maiden!
Why of me will you complain;
With reproach why am I laden?
'Tis not I that blight your train. W. F.

ELEGIAC VERSES,

*To the Memory of the late learned DAVID
LEVI, Author of Lingua Sacra, &c.*

SEVEREST Critic, lay thy rod aside,
And for a moment clear thy wrinkled
brow;
Nor superciliously the verse deride,
That friendship dictates from remem-
brance now: [to indue,
But where the Muse may fail, permit me
And truth, exempt from adulation, write.
Thy inspiration, Heavenly book, where
taught, [lyre;
The Sage and Prophet, Poet's mystic
Where eloquence, in holy precepts fraught,
Swell out the verse and sacred notes in-
spire—

The sad last tribute friendship here can pay,
Uncertain of life's extent another day.

Urban, whilst we commemorate the dead,
Let us remember our own lot is cast,
Nor too securely in th' uncertain tread;
For man has but a short time here to last:
Therefore, as duly as our friends depart,
Strike home *Memento mori* to the heart.

He's gone! the pride of Israel's busy tribe;
No more he wearies at the midnight hour,
'Midst dust and dictionaries unwearied
scribe, [pow'r;
To fix a vowel's doubtful point or
From Moses to Malachi to explain,
What Rabbies thought, or dreamt they did
contain.

Wisdom, in earliest life, he chose his guide;
I knew him when he earliest form'd his
plan;

Mark'd all his steps, exulting to reside
Where knowledge, without pride, dis-
cover'd man! [controul,
And where shrewd critic taste, without
Bespoke the elevation of the soul.

Tho' science rear'd not in his anxious breast
Confessions, creeds, nor formularies vast;
On prophecy's sure grounds he built his rest,
Nor with their mystic meanings was per-
plex'd:

He took the part benevolent and sincere,
To argue and explain, from falsehood clear.
For, when to Priestley's philosophic views
He cautious answer'd in his people's name;
The Sceptic turn'd, nor more among the
Jews

Sought for another argument or claim:
Nor did the arch-demiagogue's disloyal strain
From Levi's pen a better chance obtain †.
Such were the lessons that he did impart,
And such the labours of his ardent mind,

* See Levi's answer to Priestley's invi-
tation; and also,

† His answer to Paine's Rights of Man.
That,

That, long a prey to illness' painful smart,
But little worldly rest he here could find;
And when he felt his hour approaching fast,
Hope led him in, nor quitted him at last.

Forbear the verse—let grief no longer rise;
For, what is man? the child of one
poor hour;

The wanton sport of ev'ry airy prize;
Exact resemblance of a short-liv'd flow'r;
That, fading faster than the shadows fly,
Begins to live but just when he's to die.

And thou, who late wast his hymeneal care,
My Consolation's grateful gifts he thine.
Future felicities you yet sh'ill share,
With Sharon's rose the Amaranth entwine.
Think not the tie dissolv'd which Heav'n
ordains, [mortal pains;
In realms where joys are crown'd for
Remember there's a world bespoke before,
Where friends, long parted, meet to part
no more. HENRY LEMOINE.

COUPLETS sur un Pigeon de par filage en-
voyé de Paris à Chatecloup, par Madame
la Princesse de BEAUVARE, à Madame la
Duchesse de GRAMONT, et chanté par le
Chevalier de BOUFFLON, Madame la
MERE, et plusieurs autres

Sur l'Air (c'est un Enfant)

POUR rendre aussi quelques hommages
A l'Oiseau par vous célébré,
Je dirai que dans tous les âges,
Il fut aux autres préféré
Si c'est un modèle
D'amour ou de zèle
Que l'on produit, qui cite t-on?
C'est un pigeon (bis).

Le Paon trop fier de sa Déesse,
Est encore plus sot, qu'il n'est beau
Il est triste que la Sigesse
Ait fait du Hibou son oiseau.
Le guide de celle
Qui, comme plus belle,
Effaçait Minerve et Junon
C'est un pigeon (bis).

Un beau jour la grâce divine
Ayant nové tous les humains,
Noë resté dans sa machine,
Avait peur des mauvais chemins
Pour rassurer l'aviche
Et savoir la marche
Que l'on viendra qui choisit-on?
C'est un pigeon (bis).

Quand Dieu le Pere un homme sage,
Avisé que, seul de son nom,
Du Monde, l'immense héritage
Ira dans quelqu'autre maison,
Par vicieuse ex rône,
Ne pouvant lui même
Qui prend il pour faire un Garçon?
C'est un pigeon (bis).

Lorsque le plaisir vous enchaîne
A ce naïf Historien *
Dont chaque trait est une scène
Où des animaux parlent bien

* La Fontaine, fable des deux pigeons,

Lequel fait entendre
Un discours plus tendre?
Qui, le mieux de tous, aime t-on?
C'est un pigeon (bis).

Aujourd'hui, pour comble de gloire,
Un doux commerce s'établit,
On veut, de la Seine à la Loire,
Apprendre au cœur ce qu'un cœur dit,
Les oiseaux si légers
Offrent tous leurs ailes
Et leur langage; qui prend on?
C'est un pigeon (bis)

COUPLETS EN REPONSE.

En présentant à Madame la Princesse de
BEAUVARE un Chapeau à l'Angloise, une
Canne et des Souliers plats pour la prome-
nade; le tout en par filage.

Sur l'Air de joyeuse.

VOTRE saine raison, Beauvare,
Vôtre Ame libre et fière
Vous ont mérité le chapeau
Des beautés d'Angleterre;
Et des enchantemens si doux
Que l'univers regrette
Le Destin fait, à vos genoux,
Retrouver la baguette.

Ces deux Souliers plats vous rendront
La marche prompte et sûre;
Pieds nus, les grâces vous suivront
Malgré votre chaussure;
Mais l'amour doit être initié
De la forme nouvelle,
Car ce Dieu tire vanité
Des faux pas d'une belle.

THE SCHOOL-BOY.

A POETICAL ESSAY, 1757.

- O Fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint!

BACK, Memory, to scenes of pleasure pass,
To scenes ere childhood ripen'd into
man; [hours,
When school-day sports employ'd the busy
And ev'ning finish'd what the morn began.
In those gay meads how glad some have I
play'd, [streams;
Those meads encircled with mean f'ring
Where lavish Flora spreads her chequer'd
sweets,
And Phoebus darts his lustre-adding beams.
Oft, as the pale-ey'd regent of the night
Held forth her lamp, and lighten'd all the
green,
Have I, exulting, frolick'd with my mates,
And hail'd the brightness of the silver scene.
Yon sloping lawns, where skips the frisky
lamb;
Yon herbag'd vales and interwisted bow'rs;
Yon velvet plains, and daisy-plaited hills,
Can sweetly testify my playful hours.
Beside that pebbled spring I oft have sat,
And listen'd to each vernal warbler there;
As oft, well pleas'd, I've puff'd the clay-
form'd tube, [air.
And view'd the bubbles mount and hurst in
Can I forget how oft the race I've run,
While hope of conquest beat in ev'ry vein?
Pomona's

Pomona's prize has crown'd my vast success,
And all have hail'd me hero of the plain.

Ne'er triumph'd more a warrior in the
field, [foe,

When he had vanquish'd his high-daring
Than when, in my little fights engag'd,
My stubborn rival fell beneath my blow.

Then was the day (to jocund was my life)
When I could smile at every feather'd toy;
When each vain trifle that might shame
the man

Do'ighted, nor disgrac'd the laughing boy.

Where now are all those festive days of
ease? [roll;

Alas! fast bound in Time's all-girding
Yet, as in thought each sport I fondly trace,
The lov'd idea warms my panting soul.

When years increasing swell the age of
man, [pow'r!

How p'asing's then the recollective
Remembrance of past joys play'd o'er in
youth

Gives a fresh relish to the present hour.

Adieu that happy transit! for no more
Those moments pleasure-wing'd shall I
behold;

Reality no more can give them birth,
Though airy Fancy may the shade enfold.

Let not proud man, buoy'd up by self-
conceit,

Contemn the various frolics of the child;
Nor Wisdom, seated on her aged throne,
Deem youthful sports romantic all and wild.

The title-bearing star, the garter'd badge,
The coat emblazon'd, and the flowing
gown,

Is little more than emblematic force;
One-half of man is childhood overgrown.

Oft now, with curious retrospective eye,
The stealing progress of the mind I view;
I mark how slow it to perfection tends,
Guided by plant education's clue.

Bless'd education! all who feel its fire,
The genial comfort it imparts, must own,
This great distinction elevates the soul,
And adds the richest jewel to a crown.

Where'er it spreads it polishes the rude,
Extracts the finer from the grosser part;
The brutish passions gently charms away,
And levigates the marble of the heart.

The mind, that beautiful spark of heav'nly
flame,

How by degrees it rises to a blaze!
Its fury spent, as gradual it expires, [rays.
Nor leaves one glimpse of its diminish'd

So shoots a flower's gay bud from day to day,
Slowly, till all expanded it appears;
Then fade its colours, wither all its leaves,
And time effaces what the florist rears.

Yet, ev'n amidst the school-boys happy
hours [stand]

(So sure at Pleasure's side Pain takes her
Oft have I hear'd Lorenzo's angry frown,
And the rod quiv'ring in his nervous hand.

One look from him, if anger swell'd his
eyes,

My classic searching spirits has depress'd;
One look from him, if smiles seren'd his
brow,

Again call'd forth the sunshine of my breast.

But slight is all the terror of the school,
Match'd with the tumult of a bustling
world, [soul,

Where intermingling passions rack the
From vice to vice in restless motion hurl'd.

Here, seated in a silver-axled car, [maud;
Proud Fortune rides with indiscreet com-
Spurns lowly Worth, who courts her to
be kind, [hand.

Yet spreads, unask'd, her wealth to Folly's

Here Envy pours her snakes on Merit's
head, [reign;

And low-born Pride extends her ample
Here, under sly Religion's double veil,
Lurks dark Deceit, with Flattery's servile
train.

Bear me from these to where Contentment
dwells; [thought;

There shall each prospect harmonize each
There shall I mor'dise in perfect ease,
And Nature's works contemplate as I
ought.

Oh, pure Content! descending from a-
bove! [fraught!

Parent of smiles, with sweets eternal
Beam on thy Poet's breast thy kindling
blaze, [thought.

Thou guide to peace and source of tranquil

Administer thy balm, or else in vain
The plodding Merchant forms his airy
schemes; [thought,

In vain each head grows big with embryo
In vain the nodding Politician dreams.

Fair Painting's vivid art, sweet Music's
pow'r,

The gorgeous edifice, the rural cot;
The fanning gales that cool the feverish air,
The tent umbrageous, and the shelley grot;

The soft delights of Pleasure's fairy land,
And all that rolls from Fortune's ample
tide;

Without thy aid, remove us from our bliss,
Without thy presence, vainly too the our
pride.

Thro' thee the mind in flights extensive
rove; [flave;

Contentment's welcome to the willing
On rapid passions Fancy mounts the wind,
And Poverty sleeps easy in her cave.

With thee, O let me dwell, celestial maid,
Or in the vale, or on the mountain's brow;
There will we two, the envy of the world,
Die, as we liv'd, in friendship's holy vow.

JUVENIS.

P. 647. In the Latin verses, line 2, r.
"diffugant;"—l. 20 "rapit;"—and l. 28
r. "lata."

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1801.

H. OF LORDS.

June 17.

After a debate of some length, the Irish martial law bill was read a second time. Lords Hobart, Longford, Carleton, Somerton, Kinnoul, and Warwick, were in favour of the measure; as was Lord Limerick, who considered it necessary to the safety of Ireland. The Duke of Leinster, Lords Carlisle, Holland, Fitzwilliam, Suffolk, and Caernarvon, opposed it.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Tierney moved certain resolutions respecting the income debt, and expenditure of the country. He first stated the funded and unfunded debt; next the total amount of the expenditure of the year, and the probable amount of the peace-establishment when peace should ensue. He then proceeded to compliment the excellent plan pursued by the late Minister, of appropriating a million annually towards the sinking fund, and intreated the present Minister to turn his mind to the repeal of the income-tax; and, if he did not, he should bring forward a motion to that effect himself. He then moved his first resolutions, "That the amount of the public debt on the 5th of Feb. 1801, was 238 231,248 l. exclusive of the long and short annuities, &c." He estimated the last year's expences at 68,000,000 l.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, he would pursue the same mode that was adopted last year; and then moved, that the debate be adjourned to Monday, which was agreed to.

June 18.

The House resolved to extend to Ireland the full operation of the American treaty, to render the bounties payable on the importation of corn into England equivalent to those paid in England, and to allow rum to be bonded in Ireland for the duty. The Debtors' Relief bill, the Copper bill, and the bill for transferring the collection of the Hair Powder tax, were passed.

H. OF LORDS.

June 19.

A debate of some length took place on the second reading of the Indemnity bill; which was strenuously opposed by Lords Suffolk, Caernarvon, Moira, and Thurlow, and the Duke of Bedford, and supported by Lords Hobart, Eldon, Westmorland, and Russell.

In the Commons, the same day, some amendments were made in the Clergy non-residence bill. Mr. Sheridan observed, that the Clergy were entitled to the most partial care of the House. He mentioned some instances of their services to the com-

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munity beyond their mere sacerdotal duties; and particularly that of the Rev. B. de Dudley, on whom he made many eulogiums, in which he was seconded by Sir H. P. Milmay.

June 22.

In a Committee on the Clergy non-residence bill, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Sheridan, to substitute a resolution for the bill to suspend all actions for penalties under the act of Henry VIII. till the 25th of March, by which time a more unexceptionable bill could be framed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, it was not his intention then to detain the House on the subject of which he had given notice, relative to the finance of the country. He should content himself with merely stating, as he felt himself bound to do, in justice to the Hon. Gent. then opposite to him (Mr. Tierney), that the statement submitted to the House by that Hon. Gent. was in most instances accurate, and clearly evinced the attention that Hon. Gent. had paid to the subject. There was very little difference, he said, between the result drawn by that Hon. Gent. and himself. He hoped and trusted, the House would turn its attention to the resolutions the Hon. Gent. had presented, and those he should have the honour that night to present, in order that the difficulties might be surmounted to the means for extinguishing the national debt. The only point in which he differed from the Hon. Gent. was, in that which related to the sinking fund. The Hon. Gent. said, the sinking fund might be applied better than it was at present; for his part, he could not see how that could be. He conceived the plan to reflect the highest honour on those who suggested it. He never reflected upon it (and it frequently occupied his most serious attention) but he did so with the highest satisfaction: he conceived, he said, that the sinking fund would be the salvation of this country. To the Parliament who put such a plan into execution the nation was indebted in the highest degree. He then presented his resolutions; the first of which being read, he moved that they be taken into consideration on a future day; which was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

June 23.

The Indemnity bill was read a third time and passed; and afterwards, with the Clergy Ineligibility bill, Irish Martial Law, Irish Members' Exemption, and several other public and private bills, received the Royal assent, by Commission.

In the Commons, the same day, the Card and Dice Duty, Irish Militia Pay and Clothing,

Pomona's prize has crown'd my vast success,
And all have hail'd me hero of the plain.

Ne'er triumph'd more a warrior in the
field, [foe,

When he had vanquish'd his high-daring
Than when, in my little fights engag'd,
My stubborn rival fell beneath my blow.

Then was the day (so jocund was my life)
When I could smile at every feather'd toy;
When each vain trifle that might shame
the man

Delighted, nor disgrac'd the laughing boy.

Where now are all those festive days of
ease? [roll;

Alas! fast bound in Time's all-girding
Yet, as in thought each sport I fondly trace,
The lov'd idea warms my panting soul.

When years increasing swell the age of
man, [pow'r!

How p'asing's then the recollective
Remembrance of past joys play'd o'er in
youth

Gives a fresh relish to the present hour.

Adieu that happy transit! for no more
Those moments pleasur'd-wing'd shall I
behold;

Reality no more can give them birth,
Though airy Fancy may the shade enfold.

Let not proud man, buoy'd up by self-
conceit,

Contemn the various frolics of the child;
Nor Wisdom, seated on her aged throne,
Deem youthful sports romantic all and wild.

The title-bearing star, the garter'd badge,
The coat emblazon'd, and the flowing
gown,

Is little more than emblematic force;
One-half of man is childhood overgrown.

Oft now, with curious retrospective eye,
The stealing progress of the mind I view;
I mark how slow it to perfection tends,
Guided by plant education's clue.

Bless'd education! all who feel its fire,
The genial comfort it imparts, must own,
This great distinction elevates the soul,
And adds the richest jewel to a crown.

Where'er it spreads it polishes the rude,
Extracts the finer from the grosser part;
The brutish passions gently charms away,
And levigates the marble of the heart.

The mind, that beautiful spark of heav'nly
flame,

How by degrees it rises to a blaze!
Its fury spent, as gradual it expires, [rays.
Nor leaves one glimpse of its diminish'd

So shoots a flower's gay bud from day today,
Slow, till ad expanded it appears;
Then fade its colours, wither all its leaves,
And time effaces what the florist rears.

Yet, ev'n amidst the school-boys happy
hours [stand)

(S) fore at Pleasure's side Pain takes her
Oft have I hear'd Lorenzo's angry frown,
And the rod quiv'ring in his nervous hand.

One look from him, if anger swell'd his
eyes,

My classic-searching spirits has depress'd;
One look from him, if smiles seren'd his
brow,

Again call'd forth the sunshine of my breast.

But slight is all the terror of the school,
Match'd with the tumult of a bustling
world, [soul,

Where intermingling passions rack the
From vice to vice in restless motion hurl'd.

Here, seated in a silver-axled car, [mand;
Proud Fortune rides with indiscreet com-
Spurns lowly Worth, who courts her to
be kind, [hand.

Yet spreads, unask'd, her wealth to Folly's

Here Envy pours her snakes on Merit's
head, [reign;

And low-born Pride extends her ample
Here, under sly Religion's double veil,
Lurks dark Deceit, with Flattery's servile
train.

Bear me from these to where Contentment
dwells; [thought;

There shall each prospect harmonize each
There shall I mor'd life in perfect ease,

And Nature's works contemplate as I
ought.

Oh, pure Content! descending from a-
bove! [fraught!

Parent of smiles, with sweets eternal
Beam on thy Poet's breast thy kindling
blaze, [thought.

Thou guide to peace and source of tranquil

Administer thy balm, or else in vain

The plodding Merchant forms his airy
schemes; [thought,

In vain each head grows big with embryo
In vain the nodding Politician dreams.

Fair Painting's vivid art, sweet Music's
pow'r,

The gorgeous edifice, the rural cot;

The fanning gales that cool the ferv'ish air,
The tent umbrageous, and the shelly grot;

The soft delights of Pleasure's fairy land,
And all that rolls from Fortune's ample

tide;

Without thy aid, remove us from our bliss,

Without thy presence, vainly toothe our
pride.

Thro' thee the mind in flights exclusive
rove; [flame.

Contentment's welcome to the wind-

On rapid pinions Fancy mounts the

And Poverty sleeps easy in her c-

With thee, O let me dwell, cel-

Or in the vale, or on the mount

There will we two, the envy of

Die, as we liv'd, in friendship'

every thing that was possible to forward our supplies; and, indeed, without their powerful aid, it would have been impossible to have proceeded. Your Lordship will recollect that the river is extremely low at this season of the year, the mouth of the Nile impassable for days together, and the distance from Rosetta to Cairo between 160 and 170 miles. Capt. Stephenson has been ably supported by Capt. Morrison, Curry, and Hillyar, who were employed under him. The service in which they have been engaged has not been a brilliant one; but I hope it will be recollected that it has been most useful, and has required constant vigilance and attention. It has lasted now for many weeks: the labour has been excessive, and the fatigue greater than I can express. This dispatch will be delivered to you by my aid-de camp, Major Montresor, who has been in the most intimate habits of confidence with me since my arrival in Egypt, and will be able to give your Lordship a most perfect account of the situation of affairs in this country. I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection as an officer of merit, and highly deserving of his Majesty's favour.

I am, &c. J. H. HUTCHINSON.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation (21 in number). In substance they provide, that the French forces and their allies, under the command of Gen. Belliard, should evacuate (not only the city of Cairo, and its dependencies, but) all that part of Egypt which they then occupied; the French and auxiliary troops to retire by land to Rosetta, with their arms, baggage, field-artillery, ammunition, effects, &c. and be thence embarked, with the same, to the French ports in the Mediterranean, at the expence of the allied powers. All the Administrations, the members of the Commission of Arts and Sciences, in short, every person attached to the French army to enjoy the same advantages; together with all inhabitants of Egypt, of whatever nation, who might wish to follow the French troops.]

Admiralty-office, August 29. Copy of a letter from the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, esq. dated off Ushant, the 20th inst.

Sir, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Capt. Wemyss, of his Majesty's ship the Unicorn, inclosing one from Capt. Griffiths, of the Atalante sloop, both stationed in watching the coast of Quiberon.

I am, &c. W. CORNWALLIS.

His Majesty's ship Unicorn, Quiberon-bay, August 14.

Sir, by his Majesty's sloop Atalante (which I have sent to you, being short of

provisions), I inclose a journal of my proceedings and state ment of the ship, by which you will see we have barely a month's provisions. Hitherto, notwithstanding all my exertions in sending the boats away armed on different occasions, and moving with the ship, I have only been able to capture one chaffe marea, of 40 tons, laden with lime, not worth sending in (in which business we had the misfortune to have a seaman killed, and a slightly wounded), and to destroy one, same burthen, laden with corn. Several convoys are laying at different places, ready to slip out; the largest of which (in the Moirihan), by anchoring near that place, and commanding the passages to the Westward, I have prevented moving. His Majesty's sloop Atalante has been rather more fortunate, having captured three small light boats, and L'Eveille armed lugger. The gallantry of this affair, to which I was an eye-witness, is fully mentioned in Capt. Griffith's letter, a copy of which I inclose, and beg leave to say he speaks my sentiments on that subject. I hope this account of my proceeding will meet your approbation.

I am, &c. C. WEMYSS.

Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, &c.

Sir, *Atalante, Quiberon bay, Aug. 11.*

I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander in Chief, that yesterday the six-oared cutter of his Majesty's sloop under my command, manned with eight men, captured the French armed lugger L'Eveille, in the service of the Republic, of 58 tons, mounting two 4-pounders and four large swivels, carrying a pound-and-half ball. The cool intrepidity with which they rowed up in face of a brisk discharge of canister and grape from the lugger, and the cross fire of two small batteries, could not fail to excite my admiration: they boarded and took her a musket-shot from the shore (the crew deserted her at the moment), and, I am happy to add, brought her off without any body hurt on our part. The steady determination and good conduct of Mr. Francis Smith (who commanded) claims my fullest approbation; and I trust I may be permitted strongly to recommend him to notice, as well as to express my thanks to the boat's crew who so ably seconded him.

I am, &c. A. J. GRIFFITHS.

Capt. Wemyss, his Majesty's ship Unicorn.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 5. Letter from Hon. W. Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to E. Nepean, esq. dated off Ushant, August 31.

Sir, I have the pleasure of transmitting to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Capt. Martin, of his Majesty's ship Fugard; by which it appears, the boats of that ship, the Diamond, and the Boadicea, have

Clothing, Irish Hop Duty, and Irish Judges' Accommodation bills, were passed.

June 24.

A debate of some length took place on the Report on the East India Budget; in the course of which Mr. Jones and Mr. Johnstone represented the situation of the Company to be very critical and insecure. Sir F. Baring, Mr. D. Scott, and Mr. W. Dundas, on the contrary, contended that the situation of the Company was prosperous beyond example.

June 25.

The bills relative to the Irish Absentees' duties, New Forest Commissioners, Irish bonding of Spirits, Irish Trade with America, Irish Corn Bounty, Irish expiring Laws, and General Inclosure Consolidation, were read the third time, and passed.

H. OF LORDS.

June 26.

The Bishop of Rochester, on the question that the Clergy non-residence bill be read a second time, rose to regret that no account was given of the principle of this bill, as he knew it was misunderstood by some of the clergy, as well as many of the public; for they, in fact, considered it to be nothing short of a suspension of the act of Henry VIII. until a bill should be passed to get rid of it altogether. The Rev. Prelate objected in very strong terms to the non-residence of the clergy in general, though he admitted there were many cases where the residence would be attended with hardships. To their non-residence he in a great measure attributed the immorality of the present age, and, if it were suffered to continue, it might shake the Established Church.

The Lord Chancellor explained, that this bill did nothing more than stay proceedings upon the numerous informations which had been made until a certain day, to see if Parliament could make some arrangement upon a law which was both hard and unequal; as he had most particularly learned from the causes which had come on to be tried before him in the Court below. Instances had occurred, where the clergyman became a non-resident from a want of a parsonage-house, but had attended to all the functions of his office with exemplary piety, and had actually laboured day and night in his duty to his parishioners; yet this man was as subject to the penalty as he who did not see his church or parishioners for years together; so was the penalty; for, what was to a man who had a living of 1200l. a year? whereas it could not be borne by the attentive pastor, possibly with less than 100l. and a large family to maintain. For these, among other reasons, he wished some alterations might be made in

the act of Henry VIII.; and he supported this bill, as it only went to stay proceedings.

Lord Alvanley agreed in what had been said by the Lord Chancellor; and, the Bishop of Rochester being satisfied with the explanation, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

In the Commons, the same day, the House agreed to the amendment in the Insolvent Debtors' bill, omitting the clause relating to uncertificated bankrupts. Lord Folklstone withdrew, for this purpose, his motion respecting Cornfactors.

H. OF LORDS.

June 27.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the act for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and 21 other public and 11 private bills.

In the Commons, the same day, on the motion of Mr. Abbott, an account was ordered to be laid on the table, under the late act for ascertaining the population of the kingdom. (See p. 855.)

H. OF LORDS.

June 29.

The Non-resident Clergy Relief Bill, after a debate of some length, was read the third time.

Heard evidence in Crewe's divorce bill; when the further consideration of the question was deferred to next Session.

In the Commons, the same day, the order of the day being read for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the finance resolutions;

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he allowed that the resolutions of Mr. Tierney were in general accurate, and fairly drawn from the papers on the table. His chief objection to the Hon. Gentleman's statement was, that it did not go far enough. The Right Hon. Gent. then proceeded to supply these deficiencies, by comparing, in the first place, our situation in 1786 with our situation now. The sinking fund, he calculated, was then established, and was on only 238 of the national debt. The sinking fund was making such rapid progress, that it was now fully 73 of the national debt. He dwelt chiefly upon the increased produce of the permanent taxes, and the immense amount of imports and exports. Agriculture, he said, was likewise rapidly improving, and every thing afforded symptoms of growing prosperity. He felt for the hardships of individuals, but he rejoiced to think of the great resources of the publick. He allowed, the expenditure this year would amount to very near 69,000,000l; but he reminded the House that a very considerable part of it did not come from the pockets

pockets of the people, but was raised in the way of a loan. The peace-establishment he calculated at 28,000,000*l.*; and, beyond this, the permanent taxes would yearly produce 600,000*l.* He next touched upon the Income-tax, which he took at 5,000,000*l.* The produce was smaller than was expected; but he never looked to the tax but with pleasure. Whether the commercial interest contributed their fair proportion he would not take upon himself to say; but of this he would assure the House, that if any one should devise a mode in which this tax might be levied more equally, the plan should have his firmest support; and he should look upon the proposer of it as a public benefactor entitled to his gratitude. But no tax had been suggested by which commercial men would be obliged to contribute more liberally: no tax ever existed which drew so much from them as the present. He could not think of rashly renouncing a tax which had produced such beneficial effects. He said, that he had been lately obliged to look more narrowly into the finances of the country than he had ever done before; and the investigation had turned out very much to his satisfaction. Rigid oeconomy would be necessary; but that would be sufficient, and there was not the least room for despondence.

Mr. *Tierney* thought the grounds on which the Right Hon. Gent. had argued for the prosperity of the country extremely fallacious. While our burthens were permanent, our resources, he feared, were many of them temporary. Upon the conclusion of a peace, he contended, we should be rivalled in every market by France and Holland; and it was impossible the permanent taxes would be nearly so productive. He calculated the peace-establishment, for some years after the war, at 39,000,000*l.* and shewed that, without any new extraordinary expence, it would be necessary to lay on heavy additional taxes, in consequence of the colonial sacrifices it might be necessary to make, in order to attain it. He spoke very forcibly against the Income-tax; and, denying that it produced the good effects ascribed to it, charged it with partiality, oppression, and injustice.

After some debate, the motion for the previous question was put on each of Mr. *Tierney's* resolutions, and carried without a division; after which the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to.

June 30.

Hayes's Divorce bill was read the third time, and passed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the customary resolution for the payment of the officers of the House.

H. OF LORDS.

July 2.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to 53 public and private bills.

The Lord Chancellor, sitting as Commissioner, with the Earls of Chatham, Leicester, and Rosslyn, read the following speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from his Majesty to acquaint you, that, on account of the advanced period of the season, and the state of public business, he is induced to relieve you from a longer attendance in Parliament. His Majesty highly commends the wisdom, temper, and diligence, which have marked all your proceedings; and particularly acknowledges the assiduity and zeal with which you have pursued the investigation of the important subjects brought under your consideration, in consequence of the severe pressure occasioned by the high price of corn. The beneficial effects of the measures you have suggested for the alleviation of this calamity, have afforded his Majesty great consolation; and he has the utmost satisfaction in indulging the hope that, under the favour of Providence, the blessings of plenty will be restored by the produce of the ensuing harvest.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed us to return you his particular thanks for the liberal provision which you have made for the various branches of the public service. While he regrets the necessity of supplies so large, it is a relief to his Majesty to observe, that the resources and continued prosperity of the country have enabled you to distribute the public burthens in such a manner as to press with as little severity as possible on his faithful subjects.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The brilliant and repeated successes of his Majesty's arms by sea and land, important as they are in their immediate consequences, are not less satisfactory to his Majesty's mind, as affording fresh and decisive proofs of that vigorous exertion, undaunted valour, and steady perseverance, which distinguish the national character, and on which the chief reliance must be placed for respect abroad, and for confidence and security at home. Events so honourable to the British name derive, at the present moment, peculiar value in his Majesty's estimation, from their tendency to facilitate the attainment of the great object of his unceasing solicitude, the restoration of peace on fair and adequate terms. They furnish at the same time an additional pledge, that if the sentiments of moderation and justice which will ever govern his Majesty's conduct, should be rendered unavailing, in this instance, by unreasonable pretensions on the part of his enemies, the spirit and firmness of his people will continue

have cut out of Corunna a ship of 20 guns, and other vessels. Lieut. Pison, who commanded the boats, seems to have conducted the enterprize with much gallantry and judgment; for, although exposed to a heavy fire from the batteries, yet the success was accomplished without any loss; and the conduct of the officers and men who were with him merits my warmest approbation. W. C. RUSSELL.

Sir, *Fisgard off Ferrol, Aug. 21.*

I beg leave to inform you, that I thought the boats of his Majesty's ships *Fisgard*, *Diamond*, and *Boudicca*, attacked the vessels of the enemy lying in the harbour of Corunna, and succeeded in bringing out *El Neptunea*, a new ship, pierced for 20 guns, belonging to his Catholic Majesty; a gun-boat, mounting a long 32-pounder, and a merchant-ship; who were moored within the strong batteries that protect the port; and so near them that the sentinels on the ramparts challenged our people, and immediately commenced a heavy fire; but the prizes were towed out with a degree of coolness and perseverance that does infinite credit to the officers and men, and can only be equalled by their conduct throughout the affair. I should be very glad, if it were in my power, to do justice to the merit of Lieut. Pison, who directed this enterprize with the most becoming spirit and address; but his success will, I trust, sufficiently recommend him to your approbation, and the notice of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I am, &c.

T. B. MARTIN.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 8. Letter from Mr. Pettigrew, Commander of the ship *Intrepid* letter of marque, to E. Nepean, esq. dated Barbadoes, July 5.

Sir, on the 2d of June, in N. lat. 18 deg. 25 min. W. long. per compass. 40 deg. 10 min. on-board the ship *Intrepid*, of Liverpool, bearing letters of marque, under my command, having in company the ships *Dominica* packet and *Alfred*, I had the good fortune to capture, after a running engagement of nearly two hours, the Spanish frigate-built ship *La Galga*, commanded by Francisco de Pascadillo, and mounting 24 heavy sixes, and 78 men, bound to Cadiz, or any port in Spain, loaded with hides, cocoa, and gold, and copper in bars; the quantity not yet known. I am happy to say, we sustained no other loss than that of one of my brave men, and our sails and rigging a good deal cut; the other ships have not sustained any damage, except the prize, which has suffered considerably in both hull and masts, and rigging. I arrived here July 4, with the prize and above-mentioned ships.

I am, &c.

JOHN PETTIGREW.

P.S. The *Galga* has been at different ports, but was last from Rio de Plata.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 12. Letter from Capt. Hood to Rear-Admiral Saumarez.

Sir, *Venerable, at Sea, July 13.*

You must have observed my giving chase to an enemy's line of battle ship at day-break this morning. At seven the hoisted French colours; and I could perceive her to be an eighty-gun ship, at half-past, being within point-blank shot, the enemy commenced firing his stern chase-guns, which I did not return, for fear of retarding our progress, until the light and hasting airs threw the two ships broadside to, within musket-shot, when a steady and warm conflict was kept up for an hour and a half, and we had closed within pistol-shot; the enemy principally directed his fire to our masts and rigging. I had at this time the misfortune to perceive the main-mast to fall overboard, the fore and mizen-mast nearly in the same state, and since gone; the ship, being near the shore close to the castle of Sancti Petri, the enemy escaped. It was with much difficulty I was enabled to get the *Venerable* off, her cables and anchors all disabled; and it was only by the great exertion of the *Thames*, with the boats you sent me, she was saved after being on-shore for some time. I shall have no occasion to comment on the bravery of the officers and ship's company in this action, who had, with much patience and perseverance, suffered great fatigue by their exertions to get the ship to sea, and not 500 men able to go to quarters; but I beg leave to add, I have been most ably supported by Lieut. Lillie, second of the *Venerable* (first absent), and all the other officers and men, who have my warmest recommendation; and have to lament the loss of Mr. Williams, Master, an excellent officer, with many other valuable people killed and wounded, a list of whom I have the honour to inclose.

I am, &c.

S. HOOD.

List of killed and wounded in action with a French ship of 80 guns, on July 13.

Mr. John Williams, Master; 15 seamen, 2 marines, killed.—Mr. Thomas Church, Lieutenant; Mr. John Snell, Boatwain; Mr. George Melley, and Mr. Charles Pardee, Middy-men; 73 seamen, 10 marines, wounded. S. HOOD, Captain.

Enclosures in a Letter from Sir J. Saumarez to E. Nepean, esq. dated Kefia Bey, Aug. 2.

Sir, *Passey, Gibraltar, July 9.*

I beg leave to inform you, that on the 29th ult. off Cape St. Vincent, I captured the Spanish Felucca privateer *El Golondrina*, of two guns, with small arms, and a complement of 33 men, nine of which had previously been sent in a small Guernsey lugger and a Portuguese schooner, which she had captured during her cruise.

I am, &c.

W. WOOLDRIDGE.

Sir,

Passey, July 30.

On my return from Minorca, in execution

tion of your orders, on Tuesday the 21st inst. the island of Carhera N. E. six or seven leagues, I fell-in with a Spanish man of war xebec, of 22 guns, which at seven A. M. after being hailed by her with orders to send my boat on-board, I brought to action with pistol-shot, and continued it until a quarter past eight, when she was perfectly silenced; but took advantage of her sweeps, it being nearly calm; and, though every exertion was used with the Pasley's sweeps, I had the mortification of seeing her get close-in with twice before night. I am much obliged to Mr. Lyons, the Master, for his cool and steady conduct during the action, and Mr Douglas, Midshipman of the *Cæsar*, a passenger, who assisted at the guns. The remaining officers and ship's company behaved with credit to themselves and my satisfaction; but I am sorry to add, one of them was killed, and two others wounded. And on the 29th following, off Cape Tresforca, I captured the Spanish privateer-schooner *El Atamaria*, pierced for 14 guns, but only seven on-board, long twelves and sixes, and 55 men, belonging to Malaga, out ten days, and had captured a schooner, from Oran, laden with cattle for Gibraltar.

I am, &c. W. WOOLDRIDGE.

Downing-street, Sept. 15. The following dispatch has been received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, from Col. Fraser, commanding his Majesty's troops at Goree, on the coast of Africa.

Goree, Africa, June 16.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that, having received intelligence that there was a large ship, under Spanish colours, lying off Senegal, which had been brought there by part of the crew, who, assisted by a number of slaves, had murdered the officers, and seized the vessel on the Southern coast of Africa. Understanding likewise that it had been proposed by Citizen Renadé, as soon as the cargo was landed, to rent this ship, attack with her the British vessels trading for gum in the open roads of Port Andique, then, renewing the depredations that had been formerly committed at Serra Leone and other settlements, to run with the plunder for Cayenne; I resolved, if possible, to frustrate the intentions, by taking or destroying the Spanish ship while the cargo was landing; and it was probable the enemy would be little prepared for making defence. Having requested the assistance of Mr. Olderman, Commander of the merchant-ship *Lucy*, of Liverpool (the only armed vessel on this part of the coast), he complied most readily. A few seamen were procur'd from the other traders to reinforce the little Government schooner, chiefly navigated by blacks; and a detach-

ment from this garrison, consisting of Ensigns M'Dermot and Kingsley, Assistant Surgeon Ryan, and 40 men, embarked and sailed on the 8th inst. under the command of Capt. Lloyd. On the 15th Capt. Lloyd returned; and by his report, which I have the honour to inclose, your Lordship will see that the enemy was taken by surprise, and a new ship, capable of mounting 30 guns on her main deck, has been destroyed, without the loss of one man. All persons employed on this service were volunteers; and the alacrity with which they engaged in it merits the highest praise.

JOHN FRASER, *Commandant.*

Sir,

Goree, June 15.

In consequence of your orders, I proceeded to the Bar of Senegal with the detachment under my command; and on the morning of the 12th inst. discovered a large ship at anchor about two miles off the Bar. On our approach the crew betook themselves to their boats. On boarding, she was found to be a new Spanish ship, pierced for 30 guns, and about 900 tons burthen; that she had been unloaded, stripped of her sails, rigging, &c. Finding it impracticable, from the state of the vessel, and the wind blowing strong on shore, to bring her off, I gave directions to Mr. Crady, Master of the Government schooner, to set her on fire; which he executed very much to my satisfaction, and without any accident. In justice to the officers and men under my command, I beg leave to mention that they displayed the greatest readiness in executing any orders I had to give; and, had there been any occasion, would, I am convinced, have conducted themselves in such a manner as to merit approbation.

RICH. LLOYD, *Capt. African Corps.*

Downing-street, Oct. 2. The following dispatches have been received from his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Constantinople, Sept. 6, midnight.

I congratulate your Lordship most sincerely, on the intelligence which I have this moment received by the annexed letter from Sir John-Hely Hutchinson.

Extract of a Letter from Sir John-Hely Hutchinson, K. B. to the Earl of Elgin, dated head-quarters, Camp before Alexandria, August 27.

I just seize the opportunity of a messenger going to Constantinople (dispatched by the Capitan Pacha), to inform your Excellency, that Gen. Menou offered last night to capitulate for the town and forts of Alexandria, and demanded an armistice of three days, for the purpose of arranging the

have cut out of Corunna a ship of 20 guns, and other vessels. Lieut. Pipon, who commanded the boats, seems to have conducted the enterprize with much gallantry and judgment; for, although exposed to a heavy fire from the batteries, yet the success was accomplished without any loss; and the conduct of the officers and men who were with him merits my warmest approbation. W. C. BRWALLIS.

Sir, *Fisgard off Ferrol, Aug. 21.*

I beg leave to inform you, that last night the boats of His Majesty's ships *Fisgard*, *Diamond*, and *Boudicca*, attacked the vessels of the enemy lying in the harbour of Corunna, and succeeded in bringing out *El Neptune*, a new ship, pierced for 20 guns, belonging to his Catholic Majesty; a gun-boat, mounting a long 32-pounder, and a merchant-ship; who were moored within the strong batteries that protect the port; and so near them that the sentinels on the ramparts challenged our people, and immediately commenced a heavy fire; but the prizes were towed out with a degree of coolness and perseverance that does infinite credit to the officers and men, and can only be equalled by their conduct throughout the affair. I should be very glad, if it were in my power, to do justice to the merit of Lieut. Pipon, who directed this enterprize with the most becoming spirit and address; but his success will, I trust, sufficiently recommend him to your approbation, and the notice of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I am, &c. T. B. MARTIN.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 8. Letter from Mr. Pettigrew, Commander of the ship *Intrepid* letter of marque, to E. Nepean, esq. dated Barbadoes, July 9.

Sir, on the 2d of June, in N. lat. 18 deg. 25 min. W. long. per accoupts. 40 deg. 10 min. on-board the ship *Intrepid*, of Liverpool, bearing letters of marque, under my command, having in company the ships *Dead-end* packet and *Alfred*, I had the good fortune to capture, after a running engagement of nearly two hours, the Spanish frigate-built ship *La Garga*, commanded by Francisco de Pascadolo, and mounting 24 heavy sixes, and 78 men, bound to Cadiz, or any port in Spain, loaded with hides, cocoa, and gold, and copper in bars; the quantity not yet known. I am happy to say, we sustained no other loss than that of one of my brave men, and our sails and rigging a good deal cut; the other ships have not sustained any damage, except the prize, which has suffered considerably in both hull and masts, and rigging. I arrived here July 4, with the prize and above-mentioned ships.

I am, &c. JOHN PETTIGREW.

P.S. The *Garga* has been at different ports, but was last from Rio de Plata.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 12. Letter from Capt. Hood to Rear-Admiral Saumarez.

Sir, *Venerable, at Sea, July 13.*

You must have observed my giving chase to an enemy's line of battle ship at day-break this morning. At seven the hoisted French colours; and I could perceive her to be an eighty-gun ship, at half-past, being within point-blank shot, the enemy commenced firing his stern chase-guns, which I did not return, for fear of retarding our progress, until the light and half-past three the two ships broadsided, within musket-shot, when a steady and warm conflict was kept up for an hour and a half, and we had closed within pistol-shot; the enemy principally directed his fire to our masts and rigging. I had at this time the misfortune to perceive the main-mast to fall overboard, the fore and mizen-mast nearly in the same state, and since gone; the ship, being near the shore close to the castle of San Petri, the enemy escaped. It was with much difficulty I was enabled to get the *Venerable* off, her cables and anchors all disabled; and it was only by the great exertion of the *Thames*, with the boats you sent me, she was saved after being on-shore for some time. I shall have no occasion to comment on the bravery of the officers and ship's company in this action, who had, with much patience and perseverance, suffered great fatigue by their exertions to get the ship to sea, and not 500 men able to go to quarters; but I beg leave to add, I have been most ably supported by Lieut. Lilliat, second of the *Venerable* (first absent), and all the other officers and men, who have my warmest recommendation; and have to lament the loss of Mr. Williams, Master, an excellent officer, with many other valuable people killed and wounded, a list of whom I have the honour to inclose.

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Enclosures in a Letter from Sir J. Saumarez to E. Nepean, esq. dated Rapa Bora, Aug. 2.

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ment from this garrison, consisting of Ensigns M'Dermot and Kingsley, Assistant Surgeon Ryan, and 40 men, embarked and sailed on the 8th inst. under the command of Capt. Lloyd. On the 15th Capt. Lloyd returned; and by his reports, which I have the honour to inclose, your Lordship will see that the enemy was taken by surprise, and a new ship, capable of mounting 30 guns on her main deck, has been destroyed, without the loss of one man. All persons employed on this service were volunteers; and the alacrity with which they engaged in it merits the highest praise.

JOHN FRASER, *Commandant.*

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Goree, June 15.

In consequence of your orders, I proceeded to the Bar of Senegal with the detachment under my command; and on the morning of the 12th inst. discovered a large ship at anchor about two miles off the Bar. On our approach the crew betook themselves to their boats. On boarding, she was found to be a new Spanish ship, pierced for 30 guns, and about 900 tons burthen; that she had been unloaded, stripped of her sails, rigging, &c. Finding it impracticable, from the state of the vessel, and the wind blowing strong on shore, to bring her off, I gave directions to Mr. Crady, Master of the Government schooner, to set her on fire; which he executed very much to my satisfaction, and without any accident. In justice to the officers and men under my command, I beg leave to mention that they displayed the greatest readiness in executing any orders I had to give; and, had there been any occasion, would, I am convinced, have conducted themselves in such a manner as to merit approbation.

RICH. LLOYD, *Capt. African Corps.*

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Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Constantinople, Sept. 6, midnight.

I congratulate your Lordship most sincerely, on the intelligence which I have this moment received by the annexed letter from Sir John-Hely Hutchinson.

Extract of a Letter from Sir John-Hely Hutchinson, K. B. to the Earl of Elgin, dated head-quarters, Camp before Alexandria, August 27.

I just seize the opportunity of a messenger going to Constantinople (dispatched by the Capitan Pacha), to inform your Excellency, that Gen. Menou offered last night to capitulate for the town and forts of Alexandria, and demanded an armistice of three days, for the purpose of arranging the

the terms of the capitulation. This I have granted accordingly.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 2. Letter from Capt. Keats, of the *Superb*, to E. Nepean, esq. dated off Lisbon, Sept. 19.

Sir, the *Superb*, *Defence*, and *Pterrell* sloop, left Vice-Admiral Pole on the 6th inst. No event of greater importance than the capture of a privateer by the *Defence*, related in the inclosed copy of a letter to Vice-Admiral Pole, has occurred since they left him.

R. G. KEATS.

Letter from Capt. Keats, of his Majesty's ship Superb, at Sea, to Vice-Admiral Pole, dated September 18.

Sir, the *Defence*, whose signal was made to chase this morning, has returned with a French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 60 men, named *L'Enfant du Carnaval*.

I am, &c.

R. G. KEATS.

Downing-street, Oct. 2. PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE between his Majesty and the French Republick were signed last night at Lord Hawksbury's office, in Downing-street, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawksbury, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, on the part of his Majesty, and by M. Otto, on the part of the French Government.

Downing-street, Oct. 10. The RATIFICATION of the Preliminary Article of Peace between his Majesty and the French Republick, signed on the 1st instant, were this day exchanged by the Right Hon. Lord Hawksbury, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and by M. Otto.

Oct. 12. This Gazette contains the following Proclamation and Order:

BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION, *Declaring the cessation of arms, as well by sea as land, agreed upon between his Majesty and the French Republick, and enjoining the observance thereof.*

GEORGE R.

Whereas Preliminaries for restoring Peace between us and the French Republick were signed at London on the 1st day of this instant October, by the Plenipotentiary of us, and by the Plenipotentiary of the French Republick: And whereas, for the putting an end to the calamities of war, as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between us and the French Republick as follows; that is to say, that as soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, friendship should be established between us and the French Republick, by sea and land, in all parts of the world, and that all hostilities should cease immediately: and, in order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which might arise on account of prizes which might be made at sea, after the signature of the Preliminary Articles, it has

been also reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which might be taken in the British Channel, and in the North Sea, after the space of 12 days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, should be restored on each side; that the term should be one month from the British Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands, as far as the Equator; and, lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular description of time or place. And whereas the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles between us and the French Republick were exchanged by the respective Plenipotentiaries of us, and of the French Republick, on the 10th day of this instant October, from which day the several terms above-mentioned of 12 days, of one month, of two months, and five months, are to be computed. And whereas it is our Royal will and pleasure, that the cessation of hostilities between us and the French Republick should be agreeable to the several epochs fixed between us and the French Republick, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to notify the same to all our loving subjects; and we do declare that our Royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our officers, both by sea and land, and all other our subjects whatsoever, to forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea or land, against the French Republick, and their allies, their vassals or subjects, from and after the respective times above-mentioned, and under the penalty of incurring our highest displeasure.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the 12th day of this instant October, in the 41st year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord 1801.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th of October, 1801, present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council,

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare and order, that, for the convenience and security of the commerce of his loving subjects, during the cessation of arms notified by his Royal Proclamation of this day's date, passes will be delivered, as soon as they can be interchanged, to such of his subjects as shall desire the same, for their ships, goods, and merchandizes, and effects; they duly observing the several Acts of Parliament which are or may be in force.

W. FAWCENNER.

[This Gazette also contains his Majesty's Order in Council for discontinuing the bounty to seamen; and also for discontinuing the reward for the discovery of seamen, &c.]

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, October, 1801;

And, God be praised! a happy *Retrospect* it is. When we advert to the picture of affairs which "a little month" ago it was our duty to delineate, and compare it with the present aspect of Europe, the past appears like a dream; and we hail with a degree of rapture the return of

"PEACE ON EARTH,
"GOOD WILL AMONG MEN!"

In the most sudden and unlooked-for manner an Extraordinary Gazette on the 2d inst. in the forenoon, announced to the publick, that PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE had been signed the preceding evening by Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto, as the respective Ministers of

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

This Preliminary Treaty was ratified by the First Consul at Paris on the 5th, and has since received the ratification of our beloved Sovereign. By the Conditions of the Treaty we find, that Great Britain retains the valuable islands of Ceylon and Trinidad in the East and West Indies.—The Cape of Good Hope is to become a free port.—Malta is to be restored to the Knights Companions; its independence being guaranteed and protected by a third Power, to be hereafter named.—Egypt is to be given up to the Porte.—The conquered territories of Portugal are to be restored; and the possessions of Her most Faithful Majesty preserved in their integrity.—The French are to evacuate such parts of the Neapolitan and Roman territory as are now in their possession; and to recognise the Republick of the Seven United Islands in the Archipelago.—The Fisheries at Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Laurence are to be placed on their former footing.—All prisoners of war are to be given up, and sequestrations on property taken off, on both sides; and it is stated, that on these Preliminaries being ratified (which has since been done), all hostility shall cease, and "*sincere friendship shall be established between His Britannic Majesty and the French Republick by land and by sea in all parts of the world.*"—Plenipotentiaries from Great Britain and France are to repair to Amiens, in order to execute (in concert with the allies of the Contracting Powers) a Definitive Treaty. France has already announced the appointment of Joseph Bonaparte; and on our side, the Marquis Cornwallis is generally understood to be intended as the Plenipotentiary, though his appointment has not yet * been formally announced: it is apparent, however, that so completely have all material points between the Parties been discussed in the late negotiations, that the business reserved for Amiens will be rather matter of form and state than of deliberation.

We have already said, that the French Government ratified the foregoing Preliminaries on the 5th instant: on the 8th it proclaimed, at Paris, a Peace concluded with

PORTUGAL;

on the same day signed a similar Treaty with

RUSSIA;

and on the 9th a Peace with the

OTTOMAN PORTE

was also concluded. In fact, every late proceeding of the French Government had appeared to be dictated by a sincere desire of terminating at once a contest at which Nature has so long shuddered, and of facilitating the return of Universal Peace, with all her manifold blessings.

As the three Treaties just mentioned are in all respects analogous to, and in many provided for in, that concluded with Great Britain, of which the substance has been stated, it will not be necessary here to give any analysis of them*: the third-Article of the Treaty with Russia, however, deserves notice; as being admirably calculated to remove one of the greatest dangers that has heretofore been apprehended from a Peace with France; viz. that of opening a door to the emissaries of seditious and disorganizing principles: it states, that the two Contracting Parties mutually promise not to suffer any of their subjects to keep up any correspondence, direct or indirect; with the internal enemies of the present Government of the two States, to foment troubles in them, or propagate principles contrary to their respective constitutions; every subject, therefore, of either of the two Powers, who, during his residence in the States of the other, shall make any attack on its security, shall immediately be removed out of the said country, and carried beyond the frontiers, without being able in any case to claim the protection of his Government.

A new political Constitution has been framed for the French settlement of

ST. DOMINGO

by Toussaint L'Ouverture (the Mulatto Commander in Chief there), who has transmitted a copy of it to Paris, expressing his hope that it will be sanctioned by the Consulate. This, however, it is not likely to be, without much modification; as in its present state it would go to establish an authority in Toussaint almost wholly independent of the mother country. From what we see at present, we are led to think it probable, that Bonaparte will confirm Toussaint in the Government of the Colony, but at the same time take such measures as shall keep him and his Government effectually in check under the paramount authority of the French Republick.

* Copies of them will be given in a future number.

* October 30.

GENT. MAG. October, 1801.

In the Government of
HOLLAND

a new Revolution has taken place since our last; by which the Directory has dissolved the Batavian Legislature, and submitted the plan of a New Constitution to the people. According to this, we understand, the Executive Directory is to be abolished, and what is called a State Directory substituted in its stead (composed of 12 persons, of whom one is to go out yearly); the Legislature is to consist of 35 members; and the Republic to be divided into eight departments. This measure was passed, indeed, without bloodshed, but not without violent opposition in the Legislative Chambers; several members of which, who voted against a change, were arrested and put in confinement. The popular election has, we understand, terminated in favour of the new Constitution.

The Archduke Antony Victor, brother of the Emperor of Germany, has been chosen Elector of

COLOGNE,

as well as Bishop of Munster, notwithstanding the opposition of the Court of Berlin; but the fate of both these appointments must ultimately depend on the adjustment of the indemnities to be provided for under the Treaty of Luneville: on which subject

The Diet of

RATISBON

has at length come to a *Conclusum*; by which we find, that a Commission of eight members (from Mentz, Bohemia, Winemberg, the Teutonic Order, Saxony, Brandenburg, Bavaria, and Hesse Cassel) is appointed to arrange the plan of secularizations, &c. in concert with the French Government, and afterwards to submit the result of their deliberations to His Imperial Majesty and the empire, to be formally ratified.

As if to reward seasonably the valour and bravery of our army in

EGYPT,

and to render the return of Peace doubly pleasing to this nation, the very same day that announced the signature in London of the Preliminaries of Peace with France, produced an official notification, that Gen. Meaou had made an offer to the British Commander in Chief, to capitulate for the SURRENDER OF ALEXANDRIA, and the final evacuation of Egypt by the Republican army: an event which actually took place on the 30th of August, being about five weeks previous to the signature of the Preliminaries, by which the French engaged voluntarily to quit that country. Thus the British arms have, under strongly opposing circumstances, triumphed in the attainment of their object: and never was a triumphant detail written with more elegance or more modesty than in the official

letter of Gen. Sir John-Hely Hutchinson, the worthy successor of the ever-memorable Abercromby; which will be given at large in our next.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Berlin, Sept. 1. The town of *Teltau* may be said to exist no longer. August 29 the church, the town-house, and 51 houses, fell a prey in a few hours to the flames. The wind, which blew with violence from the N. E. spread the blaze to the four corners at once. Happily it changed to the West; by which means part of the town escaped. The greatest part of the inhabitants were from home, at Berlin, Potsdam, and Trebbin; so that little assistance could be afforded.

The famous Abbé Fontana has returned from Milan to *Florence*, where he has again the care of the Cabinet of Natural History, which was before under his inspection.

EAST AND WEST INDIA NEWS.

Camp Meece, Feb. 22. On the 19th, a man was carried away by a tigress; and, from our having missed a hawk, the next morning a party of troopers, armed only with pistols, and the camel-riders, who were only allowed to carry their swords, were ordered out. At sun-rise this morning, at the distance of five miles from camp, in a thick small jungle, on the borders of a nullah, overgrown with high grass, the party in search of the tigress started her, when she commenced the attack; the horsemen immediately returned the charge with a volley, which had no other effect than that of making her retreat. The size of this animal was such, that Major Wharton sent a man to camp to bring a reinforcement of a few men, armed with carbines; but before these could arrive, the tigress renewed the attack, and made some furious charges (which the riders avoided by their dexterity in turning their horses), and retreated into the bed of the nullah, where the horses could not follow her. In consequence of this, the pistols were given into the hands of the troopers on camels, who advanced boldly into the nullah. The tigress, grown desperate, was making a most furious spring at one of the troopers, when he, with the greatest steadiness, fired his pistol just as she had sprung, hit her on the head, and brought her to the ground. On measuring her, she was found to be nine feet four inches.

The method the natives of *Bijamper* have recourse to, in most of their writing communications, is singular, and deserving of notice. They have a substance, naturally white, which they first dye of a deep black, and then affix a border, which is stamped; on this they write with a soft stone found in

in that country, which they cut like a reed, and which leaves a white impression that is almost indelible.

Nassau, Bahamas, July 25. On Wednesday last we experienced the most dreadful hurricane that ever was felt in these islands during its continuance; and as we have had frequent rains during the season, accompanied with thunder and lightning, we had hoped to be exempted from this dreadful calamity; but, for some weeks past, we have had neither rain, thunder, nor lightning, notwithstanding the weather has been very warm and close. On the 20th and 21st the wind got to the N. E. and on the 22d, in the morning, it blew fresh from N. N. E. getting more to the Northward with great violence. About 12 o'clock we became greatly alarmed, and by two o'clock it blew a hurricane. The vessels then began to drive from their moorings, notwithstanding all the masts were struck, and their anchors down, and every possible precaution used to make them keep their moorings: luckily, there was less shipping in the harbour than there usually is at this time of the year; but the whole drove from their moorings, and came in a string on the shore. The tide was flowing, and as it rose the hurricane increased in violence until the wind became due North; very fortunately this drove all the vessels on the town-side of the harbour, and prevented them from driving out to sea; for, by three o'clock there was scarcely a vessel in the harbour. The British ship *Echo* had captured a Guineaman, which lay up the harbour; but she parted from her anchors, and drove towards the town, struck on the ground, and got on her beam-ends: the seamen got to leeward on her sides, and 250 slaves on-board, between decks, were in the most imminent danger. After a short time the vessel fortunately righted, and drove on shore, where the crew and slaves were unexpectedly preserved. Another Guineaman, named the *George*, which only arrived on the 21st, got on shore, and was in the greatest danger, but the crew and slaves were fortunately saved. At 3 o'clock the wind began to get about to the Eastward, but without any diminution of violence, and the spray of the sea rose in such clouds as to render objects at a small distance invisible. At about half-past four the wind got round to the East, and kept veering about with the sun; a sure prognostic that the gale would not be of any long continuance; but still its violence was unabated. About this time the tide began to ebb, before the wind got round to the Southward; otherwise the vessels must unavoidably have been driven to sea, and would, in all probability, have been totally lost; but, as they were all driven up at high water, none of them were blown off. About sun-set, the wind

had got round to the South, and still blew with much violence; but as the town and harbour were sheltered by the hills, it was not much felt there; and by 8 or 9 o'clock, when the sun set, there was nothing remaining but a fresh gale. There is scarcely any such thing as estimating the loss occasioned in those few hours, but it is generally thought to amount to 100,000*l.* This may be credited, when you learn that, at one time, we counted 120 vessels stranded; besides several that were sunk and crushed to pieces by other vessels. The masts of the vessels were not cut away; they were literally blown away. One of the Guineamen lost her's, together with the bowsprit, by the sheer force of the wind. Many vessels are bilged, and many totally abandoned; but, in general, there are hopes of saving most of those that were stranded. On shore the damage done has been equal, in comparison, with that at sea. Mr. Hall's beautiful plantation of cocoa-nuts has suffered greatly. Mr. Ferguson's and Mr. Howie's houses, in the town, have also felt the effects greatly. The sea, to the Southward of Port Montague, made a breach through the sand-hills, and has filled the valley to the Westward of it many feet deep. In short, it is the height of presumption to attempt to estimate the loss sustained by this dreadful hurricane, as no one knows the extent of his loss; but we are happy to learn, that the violence of this hurricane has not been felt at any great distance from this island, as several vessels have since arrived, which only experienced a gale of wind at the time that we suffered so dreadfully.

NEWS FROM SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Aug. 26. A tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, attended by heavy showers of rain, began this morning at *Foulness*; and, taking a South-east course, reached *Aberdeen* in the afternoon. Many of the peals were unusually loud and long. In the evening one Forbes, a wright in *Ellon*, a worthy ingenious man, travelling towards *Newburgh*, was killed by the lightning. His shirt was burnt to tinder, part of the case of his watch melted, and his body greatly disfigured.—At *Mickfolla*, in the *Garioch*, the lightning came through the roof of a house into the rooms, and broke some articles of furniture; but fortunately no person was there at the time. In the same neighbourhood a horse was killed.

Sept. 3. About mid-day, a remarkable phenomenon happened at *Dundee*. While the servants belonging to the town were employed in bleaching their clothes, on a sudden a whirlwind arose, which swept every article off the ground: some part of the clothes were carried to a prodigious height, not less than 300 feet, and to a distance little short of a quarter of a mile.

Sept,

Sept. 7. This morning, about 6, a shock of an earthquake was felt in *Edinburgh*, and in the vicinity of that city. It appears to have been violent; but its duration was only about two seconds. It is thought the shock has been pretty general, as the same sensation was experienced in *Glasgow*, a distance of 44 miles, about the same moment. It was also felt at *Dunfermline*, in *Fife*. The weather had been cold, with *Eastly winds* and rain.

Dublin, Sept. 10. Yesterday a platform gave way at the addition making to the new Four Courts, when two unfortunate men at work were so miserably hurt, that their recovery is doubtful.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Aug. 31. This night a most dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, was felt at *Brighton*. A lad, named Wallis, belonging to the South Gloucester, was so struck with a flash of lightning, in going from this place to the barracks, that it is thought by the surgeon who attends him that he will never recover his sight.

Birmingham, Sept. 3. Last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, an accident occasioned a melancholy and shocking catastrophe. The upper floor of an old house on Snow-hill, in this town, occupied by a poor man of the name of Pardee, suddenly fell, and drove all the floors below into the cellar, burying in its ruins the wife, five children, and a youth about 16 years of age. People were immediately employed in making an entrance into the cellar from the street, by taking up the pavement; and in about an hour and a half got out the woman and youngest child, both very dangerously bruised; the young man was also

Oct. 1. This day their Majesties, Prince Adolphus, the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, with the Earl and Countess of Aylsbury, Lord Walsingham, the Hon. Col. Farnoy, Colonel Garri-wright, Major Desborough, Lady C. Durham, Lady M. Weymouth, and Lady Bellafaye, arrived at the Star and Garter inn in *Andover* to dinner, at half-past 5. The Royal Family were received by a detachment of the 1st regiment of Dragoons, and the *Andover* Volunteers, under arms; and the acclamations of a great concourse of people of the town and neighbourhood welcomed the arrival of their beloved Sovereign and his Royal Consort and family. The ringing of bells, a general and brilliant illumination in the evening, and other loyal demonstrations of joy, testified the great gratification the inhabitants felt from the Royal visit to their town.

Oct. 2. This morning, between 8 and 9, the Bailiff and Corporation of *Andover* had the honour of attending his Majesty with a dutiful and loyal Address; which was most graciously received by his Majesty from the hands of the Bailiff. About 10 o'clock the Royal party set off, in high health and spirits, for *Windsor*, apparently well pleased with the instances of loyalty and zealous attachment evinced towards them by all ranks of persons, and highly satisfied with the accommodations provided for them. In the afternoon, exactly at half-past 2, their Majesties and the Princess Augusta in the first coach; the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, and Prince Adolphus, in the second coach; and the Princesses Sophia and Amelia in the third coach, arrived at the Queen's Lodge, at *Windsor*, in perfect health. The Prince of Wales's Light Dragoons, dismounted, commanded by his Royal Highness in person, with the Stafford regiment of militia, commanded by Lieutenant-Col. Sneyd, were drawn out on the Castle-hill, opposite the Queen's Lodge and saluted their Majesties and the Royal Family as they passed; the bands belonging to both regiments playing "God save the King!" The *Windsor* Loyal Associated Cavalry and Infantry were also drawn up in line in the High-street, and saluted their Majesties on their arrival. Their Majesties, on alighting from their carriages at the Queen's Lodge, were received by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and Dukes of York, Clarence, and Cumberland, in the most dutiful and respectful manner. His Majesty received their compliments most affably and affectionately, and the scene was truly interesting. His Majesty appeared in very good spirits. Immediately on the entrance of the Royal Family into the town, the bells were set a ringing, and guns fired; and other demonstrations of joy were shown by the inhabitants on this auspicious occasion.

occasion. Many of the principal people of the town afterwards dined at the Town-hall, and drank the health of their Majesties and the Royal Family with the most enthusiastic joy. In the evening the town was illuminated in the most brilliant style; and the whole passed off with the most heartfelt satisfaction, on the event so interesting as the re-establishment of his Majesty's health, and consequent return.

Oct. 10. The lightning and torrents of rain were so tremendous throughout *Hertsfordshire*, and part of *Essex*, that most of the inhabitants were kept from their beds, in universal terror, till day-light.

A snake, of prodigious length, sprang from a hedge on the Brighton road, near *Falmer*, on the clothes of a woman, as she was passing on foot, and alarmed her so much that she would have fainted, had not a gentleman on horseback, who witnessed the circumstance, speedily relieved her, by killing the reptile with his whip.

At a bull-baiting at *Eccles* annual wake, near Manchester, a man, in a state of inebriety, approaching the half-worried irritated animal too nearly, was so shockingly gored, that he languished in the most excruciating agonies upwards of 30 hours, when death put a period to his sufferings.

Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. the proprietor of *St. Michael's Mount*, in Cornwall, is repairing the chapel at that place in a truly gothic and highly ornamented style. The windows, which are high and very narrow, are all of painted glass from the first manufacture, and the gloom necessarily produced will be well calculated to impress the poet's idea of "dim religious awe."

It is impossible to describe the joy manifested by all ranks of people, on receiving the happy news of Peace. Our letters from every part of the UNITED KINGDOM express in the most animated terms how sensible every heart appears. This very important and unexpected change has given to the countenance of the publick a joy and apparent satisfaction, always to be desired, but seldom obtained. We most sincerely hope it may long continue, uninterrupted by ambition, intrigue, or any of those prejudices and passions which, occupying the brains of rulers, let loose the demon Discord, and desolate mankind. We trust in the energy and wisdom of his Majesty's Counsellors, who have hitherto conducted the vessel of State with honour and safety, that they will neither be lulled into false security, nor lose sight of the old-fashioned proverb, "*Lupus pilum mutat non mentem.*"

The various accounts of the celebration of this auspicious intelligence which we have received would fill a volume. As a specimen we select an account of a sumptuous entertainment, which, in the true spirit of English hospitality, was given on the 7th of October at *Ratley Temple*,

near Leicester, by Thomas Babington, Esq. one of the representatives in parliament for that borough; to which all the inhabitants of *Ratley*, without exception, were invited. More than 2000 persons, men, women, and children, were plentifully regaled with plumb-pudding, beef, and ale, in the Temple lawn. An elegant marquee was fitted up, where an entertainment was provided for a select party of ladies and gentlemen, and respectable yeomen; and, as soon as dinner was over, a solemn act of thanksgiving was performed by the Rev. Anlay Macaulay, vicar of the parish, for the blessings of Providence to this country. Mr. Babington then gave the following toast, which was cheered with the loudest acclamations of loyalty:

"The King, and may he long live to enjoy the blessings of Peace!"

The popular air of "God save the King" was then sung in full chorus, after which the following toasts were given:

"Old England."

"Speed the Plough and Trade."

"Mr. Addington who made the Peace, and Lord Hawkesbury who signed it."

"The soldiers and sailors of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—thanks to them, and may they ever defend us from all our enemies as well as they have done this war!"

"Peace abroad—Peace at home—and Peace with one another."

These toasts were succeeded by *fous de joyes*, and instrumental music of various sorts; during which the populace were supplied with ale, and the company were amused with various rustic displays of *Anglo-gallican wit*.

Military evolutions were performed by a small party of the Yeomanry Cavalry.

The words "Babington and Peace"—"Peace and Plenty" were conspicuous on the hats and bonnets of

Many a youth and many a maid,

Tripping thro' the chequer'd shade.

The company were now addressed by Henry Thornton, Esq. M.P. for the borough of Southwark; a gentleman who has endeared himself to the friends of humanity by his humane exertions for the abolition of the Slave Trade, and the civilization of Africa. After a neat appropriate speech, Mr. Thornton gave the following toast:

"Mr. Babington, the Lord of the Manor, and the founder of the feast."

This toast was cheered with the highest expressions of gratitude and attachment.

Mr. Babington, after thanking the company for the honour they had done him, closed the entertainment with a suitable address to the people on the happy return of Peace, and the use they ought to make of so great a blessing; after which they returned in peace and good-humour to their

respective homes, and testified their joy in the evening by illuminating their houses.

A noble entertainment was also given at *Woodbury*, in the same neighbourhood, by *William Herrick, Esq.* to his tenants and neighbours. Beaumont-house was illuminated; and, from the number of windows, had a grand effect. The company at the master-house danced in quadrants and blue ribbons; and the villagers danced before the hall-door till midnight.

A grand illumination took place at *Pyrmont*, and a number of elegant and appropriate transparencies were exhibited. On the Hoe, there was a bonfire of 700 puns, tar, and oil barrels, which had a grand effect: it was, probably, one of the largest ever exhibited in this kingdom, its base being 240 feet in circumference, and the height between 70 and 80 feet. From the elevated spot on which it was erected, it was visible, when kindled, upwards of 40 miles. The ships in the Sound and Cawsand-bay had their top-lights lit, and displayed a profusion of blue false lights, and beautiful sky and star rockets.

Of the villages near the metropolis, *Isle-doyles* in *Herts* deserves respectable mention; particularly Admiral *Peere Wilkies*'s brilliant transparencies, and Dr. *Bruce*'s motto, "GIVE GOD THE PRAISE!"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, Sept. 15.

This morning the horses of a dry cart, going down *Bridge-street*, and, the shafts of the dry having struck against one of the pillars of *Blackfriars-bridge*, the mason's work gave way, and a considerable part of it was precipitated into the *Thames*.

Sunday, Sept. 13.

The following Thanksgiving Prayer was this day read: "O Almighty Lord God! wonderful in operation, infinite in wisdom, power, and goodness; terrible in thy judgments, but abundant in loving kindness and mercy! thou turnest the fruitful land into barrenness, for the wickedness of them that dwell therein; and again thou commandest the water to spring in the dry ground, and the valleys to stand thick with corn. We, thine unworthy servants, the people of this sinful nation, offer unto thee

turn from their evil ways and live. Give us grace, O Lord! to employ the gifts of thy bounty to thy glory; neither squandering them in riot and luxury, nor withholding them from goodness of food and grain; but, grateful, with hearts full of thankfulness to thee, the Giver of all good, we employ them with temperance for the supply of our own wants, and dispense them with liberality for the relief and comfort of the poor. And make us ever to remember, that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things that he possesseth, and that he liveth not by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of thee, his God; that so, while we pray daily unto thee, as thou has commanded, for the perishing men of this perishing world, we may cease not to labour more earnestly for that which endureth unto everlasting life, which thou hast given us by thy Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord: to whom, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, world without end. Amen."

Wednesday, Sept. 16.

A plumber, employed in laying some sheathing copper on the roof of a new building, attached to the East India House, walking along upon the parapet very incautiously, his foot slipped, and the unfortunate man was precipitated headlong to the bottom of the building, which is more than 40 feet high, and killed on the spot.

The parish of *St. Martin's* in the *Fields* has been thrown into confusion by the discovery, that *Thomas Scott Smith*, acting as clergyman of the parish, and deputy of the curate, during his absence, is a gross impostor, never having been in orders, or connected with the holy profession. This impostor has actually officiated a month for the curate of *St. Martin's Church*. He is the son of an eminent lumber-dealer in *Crookwell-street*. He had ingenuously enough introduced himself to Mr. Fell, the curate, as a countryman of his (*Yorkshire*), saying he was nephew to Lord *Edison*, and had been in orders near 12 months, having been ordained by the Bishop of *Peterborough*. Mr. Fell, struck with the rank of his visitor, paid him every mark of respect; expected how much he felt himself honoured by the preference shown to him, and accepted the proffered assistance the more readily, being at the time in ill health. Every thing was settled; and the pretended nephew of Lord *Edison* entered upon his clerical duty the next day, by performing the marriage ceremony over 16 couples, administering the sacrament to four persons, christening several, and burying 12. In a conversation the next day with his clerk, he said that he was educated at *Queen's College, Cambridge*, where he had taken his degree of Bachelor of Arts about a month since. On the *Saturday* following he went to a merchant's shop

shop in Holywell-street, in the Strand, and ordered a set of canonicals, to be made by four o'clock in the afternoon: in the interim he borrowed a set, told the shopkeeper his name was Smith, and that he was chaplain to Lord Eldon. The mercer took the trouble to call at Lord Eldon's to make the inquiry; when the steward informed him, no person of the name of Smith was engaged by his Lordship in that capacity. In consequence of this information the mercer called, in his way back, on the deputy curate of St. Martin's, and saw Mr. Smith in the vestry; when he told him he had an opportunity of disposing of the set of canonicals he had lent him in the morning; but, to prevent Mr. Smith's being put to any inconvenience, he should have the set he ordered by three o'clock precisely: by this finesse the mercer got back his goods. He was educated at Peckham-school, and has been employed as a rider to his father. He is only 23 years of age, middle stature, in person thin; and, when at the bar at Bow-street, stared around him with an unmeaning eye, apparently indifferent to his situation.

Tuesday, Sept. 29.

At a Common-hall this day, Mr. Alderman Newman and Sir John Eamer were returned by the Livery of London to the Court of Aldermen as proper persons to serve the office of Lord Mayor; when, on a scrutiny in the Court of Aldermen, the majority fell on Sir John Eamer, who was accordingly invested with the civic chain.—The thanks of the Hall were unanimously voted to the late Sheriffs Perring and Cadell, “for their unremitting attention to, and faithful discharge of, the various and important duties of that highly respectable office, and particularly for their active and benevolent exertions to administer relief to the numerous necessitous persons committed to their custody in a season of general distress, and under circumstances of peculiar difficulty.”

Saturday, Oct. 10.

The length of time that elapsed in expectation of the arrival of the ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace, afforded ample notice for preparing to celebrate that joyful event with becoming splendour. This advantage was not neglected; and accordingly the illuminations this night, were not only general, but displayed an extraordinary number of emblematic devices, many of them on so large a scale, so costly, and so elegantly executed, that the beholder, while admiring their beauty, could not but regret their short-lived glory. There was a considerable proportion of squibs, rockets, and firing of pistols. The latter, being an extremely offensive and dangerous practice, was much restrained by the watchmen, who disarmed several employed in this mode of testifying their joy. A shower of rain fell early in the

evening, which rendered the streets unpleasant to pedestrians. This probably was the reason that the populace did not muster so strong as upon occasions of less importance. How much the crowd might have increased in the course of the night is impossible to ascertain, as, about 11 o'clock, a terrible storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, came on; which entirely cleared the streets of all their visitors. The entertainments concluded at Drury-lane theatre in the midst of this dreadful storm; which produced the greatest consternation in the crowded coffee-rooms and lobbies, where the lightning flashed, and the thunder roared tremendously. Several ladies fainted, and the shrieks and groans of others were awful. Half a guinea was given to a coachman for a shilling fare; and even at that price it was difficult to obtain a conveyance. As Miss Savage, of Newington Butts, was standing at the door of her mother's house, in conversation with a gentleman who pays his respects to her, a flash of lightning suddenly came, and discharged a pistol that he held in his hand into the face and eyes of the young lady, who is dreadfully disfigured by the accident; and great apprehensions are entertained for the recovery of her sight.—A correspondent, about ten miles from the metropolis, observes, that “if it is to be presumed that Heaven joined applause to the Universal Peace (for, to those who fear Gallic honesty, the proceedings of this night may bear a double construction), he, by *darkness visible*, enjoyed its operations; and, after seeing out the first storm, was disturbed, when just warm in bed, by a second. The distant roll of thunder (which he could not persuade himself to think, with most of his neighbours, was a discharge of cannon, or the reflection of light high in the air, the flash of fire-works or musquetry) began before it was dark, and before 10 at night the flashes increased; and by half-past 10 an incessant increasing roll of thunder, accompanied with streaks of blue vivid lightning and heavy rain, came on, and continued near an hour, till it was thought to have died away in the N. W. and the family went to bed. Scarce had they composed themselves, when the same scene recommenced with equal violence, but of shorter duration, and the lightning very yellow. In about half an hour all was calm.”

This day a jury sat at the Royal Hospital public-house on the body of a veteran soldier, who was shot on the morning of the preceding day in Chelsea College. The jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder. The prisoner was the same afternoon committed by Mr. Justice Read to Tothill Fields Bridewell. It appeared in evidence to the jury, that a misunderstanding had existed between the deceased and the prisoner for near six years, which arose from

from a difference of opinion relative to the burning of coals, allowed by the institution. It is customary to allow coals only in the winter; and, in consequence of this regulation, the prisoners make it a rule to save a small quantity each day for summer use. The prisoner and the deceased occupying the same apartment, and not agreeing in respect to the consumption of the coals, eternal bickerings ensued; and from such trifling causes their disputes frequently arose to such a height, that about two years since a challenge was given and accepted by the parties. This being reported to their Commanding Officer Major Bulkeley, he reasoned with them, and they then both gave their word of honour to him, that the affair should go no further. The season, however, having commenced, and Major Bulkeley being lately dead, the like circumstances produced similar altercations until the day the melancholy catastrophe took place. About seven o'clock the prisoner arose, and, after walking up and down the room for about half an hour, took from his bureau a brace of pistols, and throwing open the door of the deceased's cabin, presented a pistol in each hand to the deceased, saying, "Come, you rascal, behave like a man, and give me satisfaction; the deceased, who was sitting upon the end of his bed, replied, "What do you mean," took one of the pistols, and threw it with contempt, and such violence, at the prisoner's feet as to break it: the prisoner, further irritated at this, fired. The ball entered the heart, and passed through the body of the deceased, who instantly expired. The deceased William Lambie was in his 84th year, and had been many years a sergeant in the 25th regiment of foot. The prisoner, — Legge, previous to this unhappy affair, has universally sustained a fair character. They were both Captains, and supposed to be the best swordsmen in the College. Legge fought a duel about forty years ago, and killed his man.

Monday, Oct. 12.

The intended battle between Belcher and Burke, which was to have taken place this day in Enfield Marsh, much to the disappointment of the lovers of that police art, was prevented, by the very proper interposition of Mr. Ford, who, having received notice of their intentions, issued his warrant against them; and on Sunday night Belcher was taken into custody by Townsend the officer. Next day he appeared before Mr. F. and, giving his promise never to fight this, or any other pitched battle, within the jurisdiction of his office, he was liberated about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At an early hour on the day appointed the road to Enfield was crowded with carriages and horses of every description; many hackney coaches, so loaded within and without, that the horses could hardly draw them; and pedestrians

more particularly the refuse of London, Irishmen, jews, &c. &c.; many of them armed with bludgeons; and by the appointed hour (1 o'clock) it was supposed that no fewer than 20,000 had assembled in Enfield Marsh, where a stage was erected. Several Middlesex magistrates of the neighbourhood attended, with volunteer associations, and the yeomanry cavalry of Hertfordshire, with their field-pieces, who presently separated the crowd from their object. The scene of action was suddenly shifted into Waltham Marsh, in Essex, over the river, and the spectators conveyed after it over the river Lea, to the no small amusement of the temporary ferryman. They waited in vain till the afternoon, when they began to disperse, and move towards town; many regretting the loss of money, watches, &c.; the pickpockets having availed themselves of this interval of public expectation to good purpose, and the alehouse-keepers on the road unable to afford provision to the hungry rabble; who plundered them of tankards, spoons, earthen mugs, and whatever they could lay their hands on; besides raising several affrays, and frightening the inhabitants of the houses as they pass. — How much is it to be regretted, that, in a country which glories in its humanity, an effectual stop is not put to such ~~foolish~~ ^{foolish} amusements by the legislature, as well as all petty races within a certain distance from the metropolis; which are at present protected by a 50 l. subscription: but while both are countenanced, as was the present, by some of the nobility, what hope of their termination remains.

* * A Correspondent, who read the account of this day's mob in the newspapers, applies to us for some account of Broughton and his amphitheatre, its rise and termination.

This evening the illuminations in the metropolis were repeated, with considerable augmentations of brilliancy; and passed over with unusual tranquillity.

Thursday, Oct. 29.

The Session of Parliament was this day opened in the usual manner. About half past two o'clock the King came, in state, to the House of Peers. His Majesty, by his cheerfulness and healthy appearance, diffused great joy among the multitude of affectionate and loyal subjects, who eagerly pressed forward to see him. Our beloved Sovereign was attended by the Earl of Winchelsea as lord in waiting, and Earl Chesterfield as master of the horse. When seated on the throne, his Majesty delivered a most gracious Speech; which shall be given at large in our next.

This day Thomas Scott Smith, the clerical impostor (see p. 950), was tried for uttering as true, knowing it to be forged, a false and counterfeit ten pound note, and was found Guilty. He took notes the whole of his trial, and appeared very composed.

Gazette Promotions.

War-office, July 18. **HOSPITAL-STAFF.** Garrison-surgeon Alex. Thompson, to be assistant-inspector to the forces in the Windward and Leeward Caribbee islands. Apothecary George Robertson Baillie, to be garrison-surgeon to the islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas. Surgeon — M'Laren, from the 1st battalion Royals, to be garrison-surgeon to the islands of St. Martin and St. Bartholomew. Surgeon John Lindsay, from the 60th foot, to be apothecary to the forces, *vice* Baillie, promoted. Surgeon Robert Constable, from the 85th foot, to be apothecary to the forces, *vice* Ziegenmeyer, resigned. To be surgeons to recruiting-districts in Great Britain: Surgeon Robert Freer, from the half-pay of the 80th foot; Surgeon William Fleming, and Hospital-master — Maynard. To be assistant-surgeons to the depot in the Isle of Wight: Hospital-masters John Powell and W. Graham.

War-office, July 25. **Brevet.** Col. the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, of the 33d foot, to be brigadier-general in the army serving in Egypt. Capt. Morris Robinson, from the half-pay of the Queen's American rangers, to be assistant-barrack-master-general, with the rank of major in the army so long as he shall serve in the barrack-department, *vice* Lewis, dec. Major Cha. Wade Thornton, of the invalid artillery, to be assistant-barrack-master-general for the inspection of barracks, *vice* Hill, dec.

War-office, July 28. **Invalids.** Assistant-surgeon Jn. Crake, from the 5th dragoon-guards, to be assistant-surgeon to the independent company of invalids stationed at the Tower of London, *vice* Coombe, removed to the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards. R. M. Brooke, late a lieutenant in the 8th foot, to be ensign in Capt. Archer's independent company of invalids at Chatham, *vice* Elder, placed on the retired list. — **Staff.** Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Edward Fox, to be commander of the forces serving in the Mediterranean, Gibraltar excepted, with the local rank of general.

Weymouth, July 30. His Grace William-Henry Cavendish, Duke of Portland, to be lord president of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council, *vice* the Earl of Chatham, resigned. — Right Hon. Thomas Lord Pelham, appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, *vice* the Duke of Portland.

Downing-street, Aug. 1. William A'Court, esq. to be his Majesty's secretary of legation at the Court of his Sicilian Majesty.

Whitehall, Aug. 4. Sir Christopher Pegge, kn. M. D. appointed professor of physick in the University of Oxford, *vice* Vivian, dec.

Rt. Hon. Horatio Viscount Nelson, K. B. vice-admiral of the Blue, Duke of Bronte, in Sicily, knight of the Grand Cross of the G. C. M. A. O. October, 1801.

order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, and of the Imperial order of the Crescent, created a baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Hilborough, in the county of Norfolk, with remainder to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten; and, in default of such issue, to Edmund Nelson, clerk, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in the said county of Norfolk, father of the said Horatio Viscount Nelson, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten; and to the heirs-male, lawfully begotten, and to be begotten, severally and successively, of Susanah the wife of Thomas Balton, esq. and sister of the said Horatio Viscount Nelson; and, in default of such issue, to the heirs-male of Catherine the wife of George Matcham, esq. another sister of the said Viscount N.

War-office, Aug. 8. **Brevet.** Col. George Vaughan Hart, of the 75th foot, to be brigadier-general in Ireland. Capt. James Wheeler Unwin, of the 60th foot, to be major in the army. — **Staff.** Barrack-master Andrew Rainsford, to be assistant-deputy-barrack-master-general to the forces in New Brunswick. — **Hospital staff.** G. F. Lockley, to be surgeon to the forces, *vice* Atcheson, dec.

Whitehall, Aug. 18. Charles Morris Paley, esq. vice-admiral of the Blue, created a baronet of the United Kingdom.

War-office, Aug. 21. His Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, K. G. to be colonel of the 1st (or Royal) regiment of foot, *vice* Gen. Lord Adam Gordon, dec.

War-office, Aug. 22. **Brevet.** Capt. Charles Aurini, of the 14th light dragoons, to be major in the army. — **Garrison.** Lieut.-gen. William Gardiner, to be governor of Kinsale, *vice* Gen. Lt. Rossmore, dec. Lieut.-col. the Hon. John Creighton, to be governor of Hurst castle, *vice* Gardiner. — **Staff.** To be deputy-commissaries-general of stores, provision, and forage, Acting-deputy-commissary John Longman; Acting-deputy-commissary John Freeman; and Assistant-commissaries Wm. Tuley, Geo. Spiller, and Roger Metcalfe.

War-office, Aug. 25. **Garrison.** Lieut.-gen. Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. to be governor of Edinburgh castle, *vice* Lord Adam Gordon, dec. — **Hospital-staff.** Robert Jackson, M. D. physician to the forces, and head of the hospital at Chatham, to be physician to the forces and head of the hospital at the Isle of Wight. James Borland, M. D. to be assistant-inspector of hospitals to the forces.

Dublin-castle, Aug. 25. Sir Michael Smith, bart. master of the rolls in Ireland, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council of Ireland.

War-office, Aug. 29. The appointment of Charles Greenwood, esq. to be treasurer of the Royal Military Asylum, approved by his Majesty.

Whitehall,

Whitehall, Sept. 5. Sir James Saumarez, bart. rear admiral of the Blue, to be a knight of the Bath.

Downing street, Sept. 5. Bartholomew Freere, esq. appointed his Majesty's secretary of legation at the Court of Lisbon.

War-office, Sept. 5. Brevet. Col. W. Henry Clinton, of the 1st foot-guards, to be brigadier-general in the island of Madeira. The undermentioned officers, late of the Irish brigade, now of the regiment of Dillon, to take rank as follows: Col. Edward Dillon, to be colonel in the army; Lieut.-col. Francis Dillon, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army; Major William Doran, to be captain in the army.—*Hospital-staff.* Hospital-mate Robert Harris, to be assistant-surgeon to the depot in the Isle of Wight.—To be barrack-masters in Great Britain: George Johnston, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the 28th foot, *vice* Mawbey, dec.; and Wm. Suckling, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the 3d dragoon-guards, *vice* Jones, dec.

War-office, Sept. 8. Brevet. Capt. Wm. O. Hamilton, of the 62d foot, to be major in the army.

Whitehall, Sept. 12. Lord Viscount Nelson permitted (by his Majesty's warrant, dated Jan. 7, 1801) to adopt, for himself and heirs, the title of Duke of Bronte, with the fief of the duchy annexed thereto; and also to receive the great cross of the order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit; all conferred on him by Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies.

War-office, Sept. 12. Gen. — Jarry, to be commandant of the senior department of the Royal Military College.—*Staff.* Assistant-commissary Charles Dairymple, to be deputy-commissary-general of stores, provisions, and forage, to the forces serving in the island of Madeira. Daniel Roberts, and — Orde, to be assistant-commissaries of stores, provisions, and forage.

Whitehall, Sept. 15. Right Hon. Murchough Marquis of Thomond, K. P. created Baron Thomond, of Taplow-court, co. Buckingham.

Whitehall, Sept. 22. His Grace William-Frederick Duke of Leeds, appointed governor of the islands of Scilly, alias Sully, alias Sorlingues, *vice* his father, dec.

War-office, Sept. 26. Brevet Major Thomas Gage Moncrefor, of the 89th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.—*Staff.* Lieut.-col. Robert Crauford, of the 60th foot, deputy-quarter-master-general in Ireland, to be adjutant-general to his Majesty's troops stationed in the East Indies, *vice* Lieut.-col. Cliffe, who resigns.—*Hospital-staff.* Surgeon-major Hudson Lowe, to be assistant-inspector of hospitals at Gibraltar. Extra-surgeon William Pym, to be surgeon-major to the garrison of Gibraltar, *vice* Lowe. Prison-surgeon Gabriel Rice Redmond, of the island of Minorca, to be assistant-inspector of hospitals to the forces

serving in the Mediterranean.—*Invalids.* Capt. William Nairn, from the invalids in North Britain, to be captain of an independent company of invalids in the Tower of London, *vice* West, who exchanges. Brevet-major William West, from the invalids in the Tower of London, to be captain of an independent company of invalids in N. Britain, *vice* Nairn, who exchanges.

War-office, Oct. 3. Brevet. Capt. William Mudie, of the royal artillery, to be major in the army.

War-office, Oct. 6. Garrison. Lieut.-col. Robert Mathews, to be major of Chelsea-hospital, *vice* Bulkeley, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

LORD ELDON, appointed (by the Duke of Portland) high steward of the University of Oxford, *vice* Earl of Dartmouth, dec.

Rev. Claudius Buchanan, late of Queen's college, Cambridge, chaplain to the presidency of Calcutta, appointed vice-provost and classical professor of the new college there, with a salary of 3000*l.* per annum.

Mr. Thomas Wheeler, elected apothecary to Christ's hospital, *vice* Roberts, dec.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Thomas Russell, Lidney V. with Aylburton, Hewellsfield, and St. Briavels chapelry annexed, co. Gloucester.

Rev. Henry Byron, M. A. Granby and Sutton V. co. Nottingham.

Rev. Richard Rous, M. A. Bickleigh V. with Shipston chapelry annexed, in the diocese of Exeter.

Rev. William Waller, of Wisbech St. Peter's, and 22 years curate of West Walton, to the valuable living of Terrington, Norfolk, and Bampton, Westmoreland.

Rev. Edward Leaches, Redham R. and Fresthorpe V. both co. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Cook, LL.B. Wickwar R. co. Gloucester, and Rev. Edward Jones, Brockworth V. in the same county, both *vice* Chester, dec.

Rev. Thomas Bart, M. A. licensed to the free chapel of Breme, in the diocese of Gloucester, *vice* James Bart, dec.

Rev. Thomas Scott, of the Lock hospital, Aston-Sandford R. Bucks, *vice* Broadbent, dec.

Rev. Benjamin Cubitt, M. A. Stalham V. co. Norfolk, *vice* Adams, dec.

Rev. George Betts, Bawick and Whittington prebend, in Lichfield cathedral.

Rev. C. Moss, B. A. collated to the prebend of Combe, the seventh in Wells cathedral; and appointed to the vicarage of Whitechurch Canoniscom, Dorset; the latter *vice* Hawkins, dec.

Rev. John Scott, chosen afternoon lecturer of the Holy Trinity church, and master of the grammar-school in Hull, *vice* Rodwell, dec.

Rev.

Rev. George Esmeith Kelly, M.A. Beneficent prebend, in York cathedral, *vice* Craft, resigned.

Rev. Thomas G. Taylor, M.A. elected lecturer of Dedham, Essex, *vice* Grimwood, resigned.

Rev. Thomas Ridge, M.A. Knossington R. co. Leicester.

Rev. John Montgomery Miles, Ledbury V. co. Hereford, *vice* Dawson, dec.

Rev. Robert Wharton, archdeacon of Stow, to be chancellor of Lincoln, *vice* King, dec.

Rev. Dr. Orme, head-master of Louth school, to be prebend of Louth, in the cathedral of Lincoln.

Rev. Charles L. Scott, M.A. Wootton-Courtney R. co. Somerset.

Rev. John Clarke, LL.B. Brightwell and Kesgrave perpetual curacies, co. Suffolk, *vice* Shatpe, dec.

Rev. Thomas Fiske, B.A. Kettlebaston R. Suffolk.

Rev. Richard Huck, B.A. Corton V. and Ganton R. Suffolk, and Fishley R. Norfolk.

Rev. James Richardson, M.A. St. Martin, Conax-Street, V. York, and Ferry-Fryston V. co. York, both *vice* Pickard, dec.; and the Rev. William Bulmer, B.A. appointed probationary vicar-choral of York cathedral, also *vice* Pickard.

Rev. Ed. Walls, LL.B. collated to the prebend of Sutton, in Lincoln cathedral.

Rev. James Barton, M.A. Aldingham R. co. Lancaster, and Rev. Archdeacon Markham, to be prebend of Carlisle, both *vice* Baldwin, dec.

Rev. George Lucas, Catfield R. Norfolk; and Rev. J. B. Thompson, Shropham R. Norfolk; both *vice* Standerwick, dec.

Rev. Clement Chevalier, M.A. Cranford V. Suffolk.

Rev. Thelwall Salisbury, LL.B. Llanvaim Kilgedin R. co. Monmouth.

Rev. Thomas Williams, rector of Brimpton, Cliford V. co. Somerset, and Buckland-Dinham V.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Thomas Underwood, rector of Ross, co. Hereford, to hold the living of Pipe, in the same county.

Rev. Hen. Freeman, M.A. to hold Everton V. with Alwalton R. both co. Huntingd.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Aug. HAY-MARKET.

31. Inkle and Yarico—Blue Devils—The Castle of Sorrento.

Sept. 1. The Road to Ruin—The Review.

2. The Heir-at-Law—Prisoner at Large

3. The Mountaineers—The Corsair.

4. Cambro-Britons—Ditto.

5. Lovers' Vows—Ditto.

7. The Poor Gentleman—Obi.

8. Sighs—Ditto.

9. The Iron Chest—Ditto.

10. Speed the Plough—The Review.

11. The Heir-at-Law—Obi.

12. Abroad and at Home—Ditto. [Obi.

14. The Agreeable Surprise—The Review--

15. The Point of Honour—The Corsair.

Sept. DRURY-LANE.

12. King Richard the Third—No Song No

15. Hamlet—The Mock Doctor. [Supper.

17. Deaf and Dumb—Comus. [fow.

19. The Castle Spectre—Of Age To-mor-

22. King Richard the Third—Blue Beard.

24. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.

26. The Rivals—Lodoiska.

29. King Richard the Third—Blue Beard.

Oct. 1. Clandestine Marriage—The Deserter.

3. The Merchant of Venice—Blue Beard.

5. George Barnwell—Lodoiska.

6. King Richard the Third—Blue Beard.

8. Artaxerxes—The Old Maid.

10. Ditto—The Irish Widow.

12. George Barnwell—Blue Beard. [doiska.

13. She Wou'd and She Whu'd Not—Lo-

14. The Inconstant—Of Age To-morrow.

15. The Belles' Stratagem—The Deserter.

17. Artaxerxes—The Mock Doctor.

19. King Richard the Third—Blue Beard.

20. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Lodoiska.

21. Pizarro—The Virgin Unmask'd.

22. Artaxerxes—Who's the Dupe?

24. A Trip to Scarborough—Lodoiska.

26. George Barnwell—Blue Beard.

27. The Rivals—The Humourist.

28. The School for Scandal—Blue Beard.

29. Castle Spectre—Of Age To-morrow.

30. The Follies of a Day—The Children in the Wood—Blue Beard.

31. The Pirates—The Citizen.

Sept. COVENT-GARDEN.

14. Lovers' Vows—Selima and Azor.

16. The Poor Gentleman—Il Bondocani.

18. The School for Prejudice—St. David's

21. Romeo and Juliet—Perouse. [Day.

23. Speed the Plough—Lock and Key.

25. Wild Oats—The Farmer.

28. The Rival Queens—Perouse.

30. The Beaux' Stratagem—Robin Hood.

Oct. 2. Suspicious Husband—Paul and Vir-

3. Artaxerxes—Barnaby Rattle. [gania.

5. Romeo and Juliet—Perouse.

7. Artaxerxes—The Jew and the Doctor.

8. Integrity—The Irish Munick.

9. Ditto—Netley Abbey.

12. Hamlet—Perouse.

13. Artaxerxes—The Irishman in London.

14. The Dramatist—The Escapes; or, The Water-Carrier.

15. Speed the Plough—Paul and Virginia.

16. Lovers' Vows—The Escapes.

19. King Richard the Third—Ditto.

20. Artaxerxes—Lovers' Quarrels.

21. Merchant of Venice—Love à la Mode.

23. A New Way to Pay Old Debts—The

26. K. Richard the Third—Ditto. [Escapes.

27. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.

28. Othello—Ditto.

29. Folly as it Flies—Ditto.

30. Ditto—Il Bondocani.

31. Ditto—Paul and Virginia.

Vol. LXX. p. 706. The Rev. John Ry-
ley, M. A. rector of Fobbing, died July 4,
1806, aged 72; and, by his own particular
desire, was buried in the churchyard of
South Mimms, where a flat stone, with a
short inscription, covers his remains.

Vol. LXXI. p. 670. A correspondent
says, "General Arnold did not check the
English fleet on Lake Champlain; his con-
duct in the actions of the 11th and 13th of
October, 1776, was faulty in every point
of view; but water was not the theatre
for his abilities. The officers, particularly
Major-general Waterbury, the second in
command (whose vessel, the *Turnbull* gal-
ley, struck to the *Inflexible*, Capt. Schank,
now a commissioner of the transport-
board), blamed him, in very strong terms,
for running away with part of his fleet,
and burning it, when he was superior, in
vessels and guns, to the British." R—.

P. 677, b. The account of Sir Griffith
Boyn-ton, bart. being imperfect, we have
been favoured with the following authentic
particulars: "July 10. At Epsom, in Sur-
rey, after a short indisposition, Sir Griffith
Boyn-ton, bart. of Barton-Agnes, co. York.
His death was occasioned (as pronounced
by the faculty) by the breaking of a blood-
vessel in his head. He was the eldest of
the three sons of the late Sir Griffith Boyn-
ton, who died Jan. 6, 1778, the sixth bar-
onet of that ancient family, by Mary his
second wife, eldest daughter of James Hé-
blethwayte, esq. of Norton and Bridling-
ton, in Yorkshire, and was born July 17,
1769; was of Trinity college, Cambridge,
and took an honorary degree of M. A. in
July, 1789. He married, July 30, 1790,
Ann Parkhurst (the sister of his father-in-
law, John-George Parkhurst, esq. of Cate-
by abbey, in Northamptonshire, and daugh-
ter of the late Capt. Robert Parkhurst),
who bore him no issue. Sir Griffith is
succeeded in title and estates by his next
brother, now Sir Francis Boyn-ton, bart.
the eighth of his family, born on Good
Friday, March 28, 1777, and is, by senio-
rity of rank, first captain in the North
York regiment of militia. Henry Boyn-
ton, esq. his brother, third and youngest
son of the late Sir Griffith Boyn-ton, the
sixth baronet, is of Trinity college, Cam-
bridge, and was born March 22, 1778, 10
weeks and 5 days after his father's decease."

P. 762. Mr. Robertson's will has been
set aside by his relations, in the Court of
Chancery, owing to an informality in
drawing it up; and the large fortune, in-
tended for the purpose of making a botan-
ic garden, is divided among his family.
All his stock of fine plants was sold on the
28th of September.

P. 764, b. The wife of Le-Gendre-
Pierce Clarke, esq. of Humroid, co. Lan-
caster, colonel of the 4th regiment of
Royal Lancashire militia, left issue by him

in the following order: Francis-Mary-Le-
Gendre, Charlotte, Piercy, and Maria.

P. 768. Mr. Joseph Warner was the
oldest member of the court of examiners of
the Royal College of Surgeons. This most
respectable and valuable man was born on
the island of Antigua, in 1717, on the fa-
mily-estate, which he inherited, together
with that annuity, famous in history, which
Queen Elizabeth had given to the Earl of
Essex, and which, in the hour of impend-
ing danger, he entrusted to the Countess
of Nottingham, to be delivered to her Ma-
jesty. It is well known that the Earl was
executed; and that the retention of the
ring was acknowledged by the Countess
on her death-bed, and then restored to the
agonized and enraged Queen. The ring
has, for very many years, regularly descend-
ed, together with the estate, in the Warner
family. The subject of the present article
was sent to England at an early age, and
entered at Westminster-school, where he
continued 6 or 7 years, and became an ex-
cellent classical scholar. At the age of 17
he was put apprentice to that very cele-
brated surgeon, Samuel Sharpe, with whom
he resided 7 years, when he was admitted
joint-lecturer in anatomy at St. Thomas's
Hospital with Mr. Sharpe; after whose re-
signation Mr. Warner continued the lec-
tures for a number of years. In 1746,
during the rebellion in Scotland, he volun-
teered his professional services, and joined
the royal army under the Duke of Corn-
berland. In the course of that campaign
he was summoned to London, a vacancy
having happened in the office of surgeon
to Guy's hospital; and he was elected. In
this very important situation, which he
held during the unusually long period of
44 years, he laboured assiduously and suc-
cessfully; whilst he was employed in dis-
pensing health to the numerous and afflict-
ed objects, he was no less usefully engaged
in communicating his knowledge to the
students, who came from all parts of the
country for instruction. His labours in the
public service were, however, not confined
to the wards and theatre of this noble hos-
pital; as his valuable treatises on the cata-
ract, the hydrocele, &c. attests his still
more valuable volume of cases, which has
gone through several editions, amply testify.
Mr. Warner's increasing and judiciously-
merited fame soon introduced him to an extensive
practice amongst the most respectable and
wealthy families of this metropolis; and by
his brethren he was allowed to rank with
the first ornaments of the profession. In
1756 he was elected a fellow of the Royal
Society, in whose Transactions a number
of his communications were published. In
1764 he was elected a member of the
court of assistants of the then Corporation
of Surgeons; and, in 1771, of the court of
examiners, in which office he continued to
discharge

discharge his duty most punctually, honestly, and ably, until the 2d day of the month on which he died. His actual confinement by the last illness was very short, as his corporeal frame was literally worn out; but all his senses and his understanding continued, in an extraordinary degree, unimpaired to the end. This gave him the best opportunity of displaying that firmness of mind for which, through his whole life, he was remarkable; for, although from the beginning he was conscious he should not recover, and indeed predicted, within a few days, when his death would happen, yet his whole conduct was unembarrassed, and he was even cheerful in the immediate prospect of that great change for which he was so well prepared. There are few situations in which an individual can be more eminently or extensively useful to mankind than in that of a physician or surgeon to one of the hospitals in this great metropolis, those schools whence anatomical, medical, and surgical knowledge is dispensed over the world. That Mr. W. has fully acquitted himself of his share of this arduous but pleasing duty, the present and future generations will gratefully acknowledge. In appreciating his merits in this respect, it should not be forgotten that he was amongst the early teachers of anatomy in this country, whose labours have greatly contributed to render London, at the present day, the first surgical school in the world. Mr. Warner's education and mainly understanding qualified him for the best of society. He was a man of strict integrity, and punctiliously attentive to truth, even in small matters; his manners were those of a polished gentleman; and in his character nothing arose or little ever formed a part.

P. 720, A. Mr. John Williamson died of a consumption, in his 44th year. He was born near Lifford, in the North of Ireland. His father, who had extensive concerns in the linen-trade, was much respected by the first Marquis of Downshire, who patronised his son, and intended him for a place in the secretary of state's office; for which purpose he was sent to Oxford, and entered of Corpus Christi college; but, on the American war breaking out, he quitted it, entered into the army without his lordship's knowledge, and, by that means, lost his friendship, for he never spoke to him after. He was an ensign in the 29th reg. of foot; in which distinguished post he served several campaigns during the late war in North America, with much reputation as an officer. For some particular reasons he sold out; and, on his return to England, was appointed to a lieutenancy in the Surrey militia, where he commenced a friendship with the late Francis Grosé, Esq. (at that time adjutant of the corps), which only ended with the latter's death. From the Surrey militia he returned to the line,

in an independent corps, but was put on the half-pay list in 1783. In 1787 he was, unsolicited on his part, appointed to the 11th foot, by Sir George Younge, the then secretary at war, who had an high opinion of his abilities; but Mr. W.'s bent of mind leading him to literary pursuits, at his own request he was put on the half-pay list the same year.—He was an excellent scholar, a worthy man, a steadfast friend, and a pleasant companion. By a numerous circle of acquaintances, many of whom are among the first rank in the literary world, he will be long regretted. The following original works were published by him, and added much to his character as an officer: 1. "Elements of Military Arrangement," first published in one volume, but afterwards extended to two; 2. "A Treatise on Military Finance," a most useful publication. While in the Surrey militia he wrote some of the Brit. Dean Swift's work which distinguished chess. It has run through three kingdoms, being the Bayou Lieutenant Colonel to which is ad the Army." & the following w and political," Algarotti; 2. from the same de la Tude, will tile," from the XIIIth and XI French of Le C with additions, man Tales." Grosé's "Ola, tleman's unpublished MSS. There are several articles of his writing in different periodical publications; and, during the coalition, he wrote "The Contrast," in which are given quotations from Mr. Fox's speeches out of office and in it. This pamphlet went through several editions at the time. R—

P. 721. The late Lord Rufford, at a very early age, got introduced to the late Lord Sackville, when the royal army was on the march to attack the Pretender, in the last Scottish rebellion. He accompanied his lordship, and served as a volunteer in the 14th foot at the battle of Culloden, in April, 1746. Shortly after, he got an ensigncy in the same regiment. On the Duke of Dorset being appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1751, he made his son, Ed. George Sackville, commander in chief, who took his young friend, Cunningham, with him, as one of his aide-de-camp. Some years after, he was made deputy-adjutant-general of the Irish army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, and, in course

course of time, adjutant-general. In 1762 he got a letter of service to raise a regiment (the 124th), which was disbanded at the peace in the following year. During the viceroyalty of the Marquis of Townshend he was appointed governor of Kinsale, on which occasion he resigned the adjutant-generalship. In 1767 his Majesty gave him the command of the 38th regiment; and, in 1775, he was pleased to remove him to his old regiment, the 14th foot, in which he had commenced his military career. The 5th, or Royal Irish regiment of dragoons, becoming vacant in 1787, his Majesty conferred it upon his lordship. The fate of that corps is too well known to need any comment on it in this place; suffice it to say, that, however it might be blamed for relaxation of discipline, no part of it could be attached to Lord Rossmore. The dates of his commissions were as follow: colonel, Feb. 19, 1762; major-general, May 25, 1772; lieutenant-general, Aug. 29, 1777; general, Oct. 12, 1793. During part of Lord Camden's viceroyalty he was commander in chief of the Irish army, by which he was much beloved. Except at the battle of Culloden, his military services were confined to Ireland, where he resided 50 years, during which he officiated in public appointments with the highest credit as an officer. In private life he had the character of a worthy man, hospitable to strangers, and charitable to the poor. R.—

P. 865. The late Mr. Owen Manning was born at Orlingbury, and *not* at Mears-Ashby, co. Northampton. Whilst a student at Queen's college, Cambridge, he fell sick of the small-pox, and was supposed to have died of it. The body was actually laid out for interment, when his father and, if we mistake not, his fellow-student, Daniel Wray, esq. who continued a member of that house to his death, came into the room, and looking steadfastly on his countenance, thought they perceived signs of life. Proper means for recovery were used with success; the young man was restored to animation, and survived at least 60 years. Mr. M. had one other daughter, who died young, just after he came to Godelming. The illness which terminated his own life was a pleurisy.

P. 866, a. l. 47, for *Lincoln*, r. *Wimborer*.

P. 869, b. Mr. Wakefield's funeral was attended by a train of twelve mourning-coaches, containing fifty of his friends. He has left a widow and six children; a seventh died an infant during his confinement in Durderefter paid.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Constantinople, the lady of Lord Elgin, English ambassador there, a daughter, who was immediately inoculated with the cow-pock.

At Carlow, in Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Henniker, a daughter.

At Maryborough, the wife of Andrew Graver, esq. a daughter.

In Sackville-street, Dublin, the wife of Robert Alexander, esq. sen. a son.—In Ely-place, Lady Limerick, a daughter.—In Dominick-street, Lady Harriet French St. George, a daughter.

At Elysum, near Waterford, the wife of Alexander Alcock, esq. a daughter.

At Marske-hall, in Cleveland, the lady of the Hon. Lawrence Dundas, a daughter.

In Queen Anne-street West, the wife of Charles Smith, esq. M. P. a daughter.

In Norfolk-street, Strand, the wife of Mr. Bicknell, solicitor to the Admiralty, a daughter; also, Mrs. Skey, his daughter, wife of Samuel S. esq. of Spring-grove, co. Worcester, a son and heir.

Sept. 18. Mrs. Colonel Grant, of Aucharnick, a daughter.

21. The lady of Sir John Sinclair, bart. M. P. a son.

22. At Gogar-house, in Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Ramsay, a daughter.

26. The wife of N. Simpson, esq. of Derby-street, Westminster, a son.

27. At Walworth, Surrey, the wife of H. Wintle, esq. a son.

At the manor-hall at Hatfield, Herts, the wife of Capt. Eyre, a son.

28. In Nottingham-pla. Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of W. Berners, esq. a daughter.

Oct. 1. In Baker-street, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Smith, a son.

In Bedford-row, the wife of G. N. Best, esq. a son.

2. At Callander, in Scotland, Mrs. Campbell, jun. a son.

3. At Edinburgh, the wife of John Carmichael, esq. a daughter.

The wife of Mr. Pooley, bricklayer, of Hockwood Wilton, Norfolk, three sons.

In Weymouth-street, the lady of Sir H. Martin, bart. a son.

The wife of John Morse, jun. esq. of Sprowston-hall, Norfolk, a son and heir.

4. At Berkeley castle, the Countess of Berkeley, a daughter.

At Elderlie-house, in Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Speirs, a daughter.

7. Mrs. Vere, of Grosvenor-place, a daughter.

9. At Edinburgh, the wife of James Justice, esq. of Justice-hall, a daughter.

10. At Hammer-smith, the wife of Douglas Loveday, esq. a daughter.

At Wilmington, Kent, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marsham, a son.

11. Mrs. Attwood, of Queen-square, Westminster, a son.

12. At Londonderry, the wife of Brigadier-general Colin Campbell, a daughter.

At Newton St. Loe, near Bath, the wife of Jacob Wilkinson, esq. a son.

13. In Grosvenor square, the wife of Robert Knight, esq. a daughter.

15. At

15. At the Cottage at Teddington, Mrs. Thomas Davies, a son.

In Tenterden-street, Lady Charles Somerset, a still-born son.

17. The wife of George Durant, esq. of Tong castle, Salop, a son and heir.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, the wife of H. R. Reynolds, esq. a daughter.

In Frederick-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Major Wallace, a son.

19. At Loverfall-hall, Lady Louisa Harley, a son.

21. In Great George-street, Mrs. George Stone, a daughter.

At the Admiralty, the Hon. Mrs. J. Markham, a son.

23. In Great Cumberland-street, the wife of Col. Glyn, a daughter.

At Swinnerton, co. Stafford, Viscountess Southwell, a son and heir.

The wife of Dr. Robinson, of Doctors Commons, a son.

23. At Colchester, the wife of Sackville Gwyne, esq. of Glanbrane park, co. Carmarthen, a daughter.

At Hampton, the wife of Charles Drummond, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. **M**R. Benjamin Barfoot, of Cornwall, to Miss Harris, of Harwich.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. James Crompton, of Pentonville, to Miss Susannah Howell, of Monmouth.

27. Mr. Minter, attorney, of Daventry, to Miss Humphrys, widow of the Rev. Mr. H. of that place, who died Feb. 3, 1795.

28. At Swaffham, Norfolk, the Rev. Wm. Tylor, rector of Earl Stotham, Suffolk, to Miss Rose, daugh. of the late Rev. Robert B. rector of Hilborough, Norfolk.

29. Rev. William Davies, vicar of Ashburham, Sussex, to Miss Eyles, of Frant.

30. Rev. Rich. Durnford, of Sandford, Berks, to Miss Mount, of Merton, Surrey.

Oct. 2. At Margate, Mr. Bettison, keeper of the public library there, to Miss Naylor, niece of Wm. Burrowes, esq. of Hawley-sq.

3. At Mary-la-Bonne, — Brissac, esq. to Miss Parquharson, of Harley-street.

5. Thomas Willson, esq. of the Pay-office, to Miss Mein, daughter of Thomas M. esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman square.

6. At Glasgow, Mr. Gen. Elliot, bookseller, of Kelfo, to Miss Margaret Hoome, daugh. of John H. esq. collector of excise.

7. At Lewisham, Kent, John Conway, esq. to Miss Christie, eldest daugh. of James C. esq. of Pall Mall.

8. Rev. Sir John Head, bart. to Miss Walker, of Russell-place.

10. At Tottenham, Mr. Robert Nenn, of Friday street, to Miss Cecilia Willmott.

12. Mr. Hughes, of Wigmore-street, to Miss Grosvenor, of Lower Grosvenor-str.

13. By special licence, Thomas Wynn, esq. nephew of Lord Newborough, to Lady

Charlotte Bellafysc, eldest daughter of the Earl of Fauconberg.

Sir John Riggs Miller, bart. to Miss Beauchamp, of Park-place, St. James's, eldest daughter and coheir of the late John B. esq. of Pigne p. co. Cornwall.

14. At Fovien, co. Montgomery, Lieut. col. Cockburn, to the Hon. Marianna Deterreux, eldest dau. of Ld. V. le Hereford.

15. Col. Roberts, of the Bengal establishment, and lieutenant of his Majesty's band of gentlemen-pensioners, to Miss Wake, sister of Sir Wm. W. bart.

16. Francis Molyneux Ommamney, esq. to Miss Georgiana-Frances Hawkes, both of Cecil-street, Strand.

17. At Mary-la-Bonne church, Sir John Murray, bart. of Stanhope, in Scotland, to Miss Callander, eldest daughter of Adam C. esq. of New Cavenish-street.

19. Rev. Cetus Barry, curate of Walcot, to Miss Squire, only daughter of W. G. S. esq. of Wilcot parade, Bath.

20. At the new Episcopal church, Edinburgh, the Hon. Montgomery Stewart, son of the Earl of Galloway, to Miss Catherine Housman.

21. At K Holt Oke, Capsh. to M

22. Elw Shire, to M of the late

23. At King Geor

24. At C

Irby, eldest

Rachel Ive

jun. esq. late M. P. for Amersham, Bucks.

DEATHS.

1800. **A**T Luton, Bedfordshire, aged Nov. 23. 83, the Rev. Coriolanus Copleston, more than 20 years curate of that parish, and formerly curate of Hockley. He was buried in the nave of Luton church, opposite the pulpit which he had so long satisfactorily filled, and where the writer of this article, not many months before his death, heard him preach an excellent discourse on the days of man being but "threescore years and ten." No memorial of him is yet placed over the grave.

1801. Feb. 2. Of apoplexy, in his 69th year, the Rev. Ambrose Egel, (ex-Jesuit) professor of experimental philosophy in the university of Wurzburg, and member of the Academy of Sciences at Mannheim, in which city he was a native. He was author of a dissertation, "De Magn. Animalium," printed at Mentz, 1763, 8vo.

28. At Rothenburg, on the Tauber, in his 63d year, John-Augustus-Philip Gerner, M. D. author of a dissertation (in German) on crystallization, published at Erlangen, 1759; and of a collection of mineral cases, printed at Nordlingen, 1760.

March

March.... At Nordhausen, in his 41st year, William Gesenius, M.D. author of several medical works.

10. At Hamburgh, aged 49, Joseph Gerson, M. D.

14. At Berlin, in his 67th year, Ignatius Count Von Krasicki, of the Holy Roman Empire, and prince-bishop of Gnesna; knight of the Prussian and Polish orders, and of the order of Malta. He was born at Dubiecko, in Poland, in February, 1735. His distinguished talents procured him the friendship of King Stanislaus-Augustus, who nominated him to the bishoprick of Ermland; and, on the death of Prince Michael Poniatowsky, the late King of Prussia, Frederick-William II. promoted him to the see of Gnesna.

June... At Ghent, Bernard Coppens, M.D. professor of natural history in the Central school of the department of the Scheld, and author of an account of the cultivation of flax in Flanders, presented to the Society of Arts in London; and of a treatise on the art of making glass.

In Jamaica, where he had lately arrived, Mr. George Cole Grant, surgeon, seventh and only surviving son of the Rev. Dr. G. of Dundee.

15. At Rosetta, in Egypt, Capt. Henry Norton, of the 2^d battalion of Royals.

July.... At Tobago, whither he went to settle in the practice of his profession, aged 32, William Matthews, esq. barrister at law, of the Middle Temple, and eldest son of Mr. M. bookseller, in the Strand. He was formerly of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. and M. A.; and was called to the bar in November, 1797. He possessed extensive learning, sound judgement, and extraordinary talents.

Aug. 11. The following article is extracted from the log-book of the American ship *Sophia*, Capt. Isaac Hans, from New York to Havre de Grace, but, by reason of the blockade of that port, taken by the Tartar frigate, and brought to Portsmouth: "Aug. 11. Between the hours of 3 and 4 A. M. this day, after 12 hours excessive vomiting, departed this transient and miserable life Louis-Joseph Le Beque Duportail, a passenger on-board; a man of extensive knowledge and great abilities, either as an engineer, a soldier, or a statesman. In the struggle between the American colonies and the parent country for freedom he particularly distinguished himself, and his merit gained him the rank, title, and emoluments of a major-general under the then war-establishment. In his own country his great abilities were not unnoticed. He was judged capable of being entrusted with one of the highest and most arduous employments, namely, minister of war under the reign of Louis XVI. which high office he filled, with benefit to his country, and

honour to himself, during two years. But at last, when the terrors of Revolution overspread the provinces of France, he was forced to seek safety by flight to that people whose liberties he had in some measure been instrumental in establishing, who received him with joy, and long cherished his worth.—Aug. 12, 6 P.M. Committed to the bosom of the deep the mortal remains of Mr. Duportail, without ceremony or pomp, only praying the Sovereign Disposer of Events to receive that heavenly spark, his immortal soul, into his eternal care and protection."

29. Murdered, at Frankfort, by a Jew from Prague, who went into his room for the purpose of stealing. Major De Henckle, who had resided there some years, as the Danish charge d'affaires. Having found him in bed, the villain wounded the major in such a dreadful manner that he died in a quarter of an hour. The murderer was immediately discovered, and when on the point of being seized, he wounded himself so as to occasion his own death in a short time. His body was thrown out of a window by the executioner, placed on a cowhide, fastened to a sledge, and thus dragged through the streets as far as the usual place of execution, where the head and hands of the dead body were cut off and nailed to a post; the corpse, thus mangled, was put upon a wheel, with an inscription expressive of his name and the heinousness of his crime. The major, a very respectable man, was buried with military honours.

30. At Eltham, Kent, while sitting at his door, aged 81, Mr. John Hambrook.

31. On his passage from the West Indies, Capt. Geo. Mangler, of the 60th foot.

Sept.... Mr. Robert Clarke, farmer, of Butterwick, near Gainsborough, co. Lincoln. On his return from Stockwith fair, he was robbed of 13 guineas, murdered, and thrown into the river, a very short distance from his own house.

5. At Dr. Osborn's, at Old Park, near Dover, Miss Clarke, daughter of the late Mr. C. of Chancery-lane, and sister of Dr. John C. of New Burlington-street.

6. At Stamford-hill, the wife of John Craven, esq. of Goodman's-fields.

Mary, the deservedly-valued wife of Jonathan Acklom, esq. of Wyton, in the parish of Clayworth, co. Nottingham. She was equally distinguished for the elegance of her person and the vigour of her mind and understanding, and a judicious attention to well-directed benevolence, to supply which, as occasion offered, she always kept a devoted fund. Feb. 26, 1796, she was entirely deprived of the use of her right side by a paralytic stroke, which she never recovered, but still determined to pursue the means of making her life still useful. She divided the day into different portions, for employment and amusement. By a persevering

vering application she attained the power of writing with her left hand; kept an extensive correspondence; managed, with great regularity, various accounts; and wrote upon subjects which struck her in her extensive reading. For exercise she spun several suits of fine talé-linen; and, for amusement, painted flowers, shells, insects, and other subjects of natural history,

conciliated the esteem of every one with whom he had intercourse. But, as a private friend, and an honourable man, no words can do justice to Major B. Few there are who knew him but have occasion to acknowledge some kindness or obligation to him in the former capacity, and all, invariably, to acknowledge him in the latter. His public situation may, and will, probably, be ably supplied; but, in his private capacity, how much reason have all who knew him to lament the loss of that parental affection, that kind adviser, that distinguished friend, who shared with them in every trouble, and rejoiced in promoting their general welfare!

14. The wife of Mr. Martin, tallow-chandler, opposite York-house, Piccadilly, returning home from Hyde-park, about 7 in the evening, with two of her children, she told her husband she should call on her milliner, in Jermyn street. Mr. M. recommended her to let the children accompany her; when she observed, should the children get together, they would detain her too long. Mrs. M. then left her husband, who, about 11, began to be anxious for her return. He sent in vain to the milliner's, where Mrs. M. had not made her appearance that evening. He was equally unsuccessful in his enquiries at several places, when himself went round among all his friends to the same effect, and returned about 3 in the morning. His very distressing and distracted state of mind induced him at last to send to Hyde-park, when, about 6, it was discovered that she had drowned herself in the Serpentine river. It was proved, before the coroner's inquest, that, at her last delivery, she had caught cold, and contracted a brain-fever; and that her late visit to a watering-place, where she had incautiously bathed, had increased rather than diminished her mental derangement. Verdict, Lunacy. Previous to her indisposition, Mrs. M. was a very affectionate wife, and much respected and esteemed by all who knew her.

15. Suddenly, at Settle, co. York, while he was drinking tea at the house of a friend, the Rev. Richard Williams, M. A. 1753, formerly of Christ college, Cambridge, and vicar (since 1770) of Hinton Kirkby, Kent. At Beverly, aged 31, John Sutton, eldest son of Sir Richard S. bart of Nottingham, co. Nottingham.

At Wells, Norfolk, in his 7th year, Augustus Thomas Langton, second son of the Rev. Weismen-Henry L. rector of Walsingham, in that county.

After a long illness, Mr. Thomas Drayton, late of Ashy-street, Dublin, died.

16. At Chester-le-Street, Wm. Collins, wife of Mr. L. C.

A poor old man, named Threadway, belonging to the workhouse at Newington, Surrey,

other officers, together with the relations of the deceased, were very properly attended to the grave by the pensioners, with muskets inverted, drums muffled, &c. The sad spectacle was awefully sublime. The pall-bearers, the mourners in their sable weeds, the hoary veterans, bending their manly countenances, ashamed of tears which did them so much credit, the silent and attentive populace, all constituted a most affecting group of human beings paying the last tribute to valour and virtue. Every member of the Chelsea household deeply regrets his loss. A strict observer of all useful discipline, Major Bulkeley blended the vigilance of duty with the mildness of an almost paternal solicitude for the health and comfort of the pensioners. If a constant course of well-doing, for a great many years, can entitle an officer to respect and gratitude, the name of Bulkeley will not wholly die; it will still flourish fair in the remembrance of his late associates, as the name of a good man may emphatically, and with all truth, be characterized as *THE WORN-OUT SOLDIER'S FRIEND*. As an officer in the establishment to which he belonged, the various additional comforts which he had been the means of procuring for the pensioners, the regularity and order which he had introduced and maintained throughout that hospital, the kindness and conduct which he invariably exercised towards the numerous distressed applicants for admission into it, will make us feel there sensibly felt by all who come under his description. As a gentleman, his manners attracted the regard of every circle, and

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Surrey; employed in brewing beer for the use of the house, by some accident fell into the boiling liquor, and was scalded to death. (See an useful remedy in p. 896.)

At Derby, aged 72, Mrs. Anne Doncaster, widow, grocer and draper, late of Birmingham, co. Nottingham.

At his seat, Fleet Damerell, Devon, in his 60th year, John Bulteel, esq. upwards of 45 years in the commission of the peace for that county; who, to a brilliant understanding and sound judgement, united a benevolence of heart that will ever render his memory honoured and respected.

17. At Dorchester, Col. James Grant, late of the 49th foot.

At Edithweston, co. Rutland, Mr. Cave, late of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. Leicester.

Aged 75, Mr. Charles Partridge, school-master, of Carlton, near Lincoln.

Lady Elizabeth Kemp, wife of the Rev. Dr. K. one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and sister to the Earl of Hopetoun.

At Oxford, aged 84, Wm. Spearman, esq.

At his house in Crane-street, Salisbury, in his 74th year, after a long and painful illness, Samuel Lindsay, esq. a captain in the army. He has left a legacy of 50l. to the Salisbury infirmary.

18. At Kettering, aged 49, after an illness of ten days, much respected for her integrity, the wife of Mr. Dash, bookseller.

Aged 23, Mr. Jas. Hughes, upholsterer, son of Mrs. Sarah Ryan, widow, of Tarleton-street, Liverpool; and, on the 25th, Mr. John Hughes, ornament-painter, aged 26, brother to the aforesaid.

At Benniworth, near Wragby, co. Lincoln, aged 98, Mr. Jn. Babington, farmer.

Aged 66, Mr. John Bartholomew, farmer and grazier, of Bardney, co. Lincoln. To stop a mortification, his leg was amputated about three weeks ago, which he bore with amazing fortitude.

At Seston, near Liverpool, in his 80th year, the Rev. Richard Rothwell, of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1744; M. A. 1746; rector of that place, and supposed to have been possessed of property to the amount of 300,000l.—James Rothwell, clerk, was parson of the living 1763.

At Lynham, Wilts, in his 90th year, Mr. Jn. Large, father of Mr. L. of Broad-street. He was the father of 13 children, 9 of whom are now living, with 58 grandchildren, and 33 great-grandchildren, altogether 111, exclusive of those who have been united to the family by marriage, amounting to 25, making, in the whole, 136 persons.

After a short illness, the wife of Mr. Hill, plaster, of Hill-street, Birmingham.

At Dulwich, Surrey, aged 72, Mrs Flint, of the Southwark side of London bridge.

At his son's house in New Bond street, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Stewart.

19. Of a cancer in her breast, the wife of Mr. Bell, late coach-master at Bath.

After a long and severe illness, the relict of G. Hopper, esq. of the Five-Way-house, near Birmingham.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Crawford, smith at Mr. Robson's dock there. Leaning over one of the quarter-rails of a large vessel then in the dock, and driving a bolt therein, the rail unfortunately gave way, and he fell head foremost upon some timber lying beneath, by which his skull was so dreadfully fractured that he died in a very few hours.

Suddenly, aged 25, Mr. Henry Swan, surgeon, of Ollerton.

After a painful illness, in his 46th year, Mr. Wm. Palmer, apothecary, of Trumpington-street, Cambridge.

At Edmonton, Mrs. Hannah Wilson, who was taken suddenly with a pain in her head on the 16th, went to lay down, fell asleep, and continued to all appearance in a comfortable sleep till the morning of the 19th, when she expired without a sigh.

20. At Leominster, co. Hereford, the wife of Robert Hayling, esq.

At Alpeden-hall, Herts, the seat of Thomas Fitzhugh, esq. in her 6th year, the only daughter of Mrs. Bradshaw, widow of the late James B. esq. of Portland-place.

After an illness of two or three days, Mr. Barrett, a reputable tinman, of Queen Camel, co. Somerset.

Miss Elizabeth Miller, daughter of the late Mr. George M. merchant, Edinburgh.

At Brompton, where he resided for the benefit of his health, Sir John Gresham, bart. of Titey, near Godstone, Surrey, descended from Sir John, uncle to Sir Thomas, who built the Royal Exchange. He was the sixth baronet, and succeeded his elder brother, Charles, who died without issue; and Sir John leaving none, though he married, 1765, Henrietta-Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Clayton, bart. and sister of Sir Robert, the family is extinct.

Mr. Marshall, of Davies-street, Berkeley-square, a serjeant in the Hanover-square association.

Mr. Davenport, one of the assistant pages to the Queen.

21. At his house on Maize-hill, Greenwich, after a short illness, in his 55th year, William Taylor, esq.

At Greenwich, Mr. Thomas Shipman, grocer, and a very old inhabitant thereof.

At Petworth, co. Sussex, James Upton Tripp, esq. steward to the E. of Egremont.

At Cheltenham, Thomas St. Lawrence, Earl of Howth, Viscount St. Lawrence, and twenty-seventh Baron Howth, originally by tenure, and afterwards by patent, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy-counsellors in Ireland, governor of the county of Dublin, &c. &c. His Lordship was born in 1730; succeeded to the barony in 1748, on the death of his father, William, the twenty-sixth lord; and, in

1767, was advanced to the dignities of Viscount St. Lawrence and Earl of Howth. Representative of one of the most ancient titles in the three kingdoms, and of a long and distinguished line of ennobled ancestors, he reflected honour on his family by his numerous virtues. In the great hall at the ancient mansion of Howth in Ireland (the seat of the Lords Howth for more than 600 years), among other remains of ancient prowess hangs the sword of Sir Amorey St. Lawrence, Baron of Howth, with which, at an early period in history, he repelled an incursion of the Danes on the coast of Ireland. Thomas Earl of Howth had issue, by Isabella King, sister of Edward Earl of Kingston, three sons and three daughters, viz. 1. William Lord St. Lawrence, now Earl of Howth, married, 1777, to the Lady Mary Bermingham, second daughter and coheir of Thomas Earl of Louth, and twenty-second Lord Athenry (on whose decease without issue-male the barony of Athenry became in abeyance between his three daughters), and has issue four daughters, viz. Ladies Harriet, Isabella, Matilda, and Mary; 2. Thomas, in holy orders, dean of Cork; 3. Henry, in the army, deceased; 4. Isabella, married, 1773, to Dudley Lord Sidney in Ireland, who dying without issue, that barony became extinct; 5. Lady Elizabeth, married, 1786, to Col. Irwin; 6. Lady Frances.

In the neighbourhood of Highgate, where his father resided, Mr. Edward Dew, examiner of dry goods at the Custom-house, son of E. D. esq. acting-surveyor of the out-port accounts. Having a holiday, he went to fish in the ponds, and slipped in, as supposed, and was drowned. The accident happened about 2 o'clock, but the body was not found till it was too late to attempt any means of resuscitation.

22. Aged 97, Mrs. Allen, of the Castle-house, relict of Rev. Mr. A. of Shrewsbury.

Mrs. Abbott, wife of Mr. A. of Charlton Herethorne.

At Streatham, Surrey, aged 47, Mrs. Harding, wife of Mr. Anthony H. of Pall Mall, and sister to Mr. Ashby, of Egginton, co. Derby; and, on the 25th, at the same place, aged 22, Miss Lowe, niece of the said Mrs. Harding, and daughter of Mr. L. of Egginton.

At the house of his brother-in-law, Sir Vere Hunt, bart. at Whitehall, of a complaint in his liver, John Hamilton Lane, esq. of Lane's park, co. Tipperary, in Ireland. A widow and ten children have to lament the loss of this amiable man.

Mrs. Calvert, wife of Mr. C. assistant-registrar of warrants in the Stamp-office.

In Berwick-street, St. James's, aged 64, Mr. Wm. Brown.

At Clewer, near Windsor, the relict of Chas. Peers, esq. of Chisleton-lodge, Oxon.

23. At Gainsborough, far advanced in years, Mrs. Mary Steel.

At his apartments in Fig-tree-court, Temple, aged 63, Wm. Turnbull, esq.

At his lodgings at St. Mary-hall, Oxford, aged 73, the Rev. Thomas Nowell, D. D. 37 years principal of that society, and professor of modern history in that university. He took his degree of M. A. 1753; was fellow of Oriel college, and public orator, which last he resigned 1776; was admitted principal of St. Mary-hall Jan. 10, 1764, on the death of the celebrated Dr. King. He proceeded B. D. and D. D. in the Lent term following; and in 1771 was appointed King's professor of modern history. He preached a memorable sermon before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1772, from Numb. xvi. 3, 8vo (see XLII. 134, 141).

24. Suddenly, Mr. William Lengridge, builder, of Lewes. He had been out in the morning as usual, and on his return home, about 12 o'clock, sat down in a chair by his wife (who was extremely ill), and complained of being indisposed; upon which the maid-servant was sent for an apothecary, but, before she returned, her master had expired without a groan.

By a stroke of apoplexy, the Rev. Dr. Sherive, of Hyde-house, near Bridport, rector of Silton, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Dorset.

Instantaneously, Mr. Thomas Bais, of the Rose and Crown inn at Barnard's Castle.

Mr. Thomas Bingley, one of the agents of the Warrington cotton-twist company.

In Rivers-street, Bath, Mrs. Roebuck, relict of Benjamin R. esq. of Bathford.

Aged 79, Mr. Ashton, late an eminent coal-merchant at Huntingdon.

At Edinburgh, Major Robert Wallace, of the 17th foot, eldest son of Alexander W. esq. banker there.

25. At Sicocks-heath, Hawkherst, Kent, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Redford, deputy-receiver of the land-tax and assessed taxes for the county of Kent. This gentleman was the only son of Mr. Thomas R. mentioned, in the "History and Antiquities of Hawkherst," as a man of distinguished natural and acquired abilities. Being introduced into office by the late Mr. Baker, receiver-general for the county, he laid the foundation of the ample fortune which his son, by unwearied assiduity and attention to business, acquired. If the late Mr. R. had not the talents and literary taste of his father, he compensated for them by close attention to the trusts in which he was employed.

Aged about 55, Mr. James Sumshon, a bachelor, of the Admiralty-office, Doctors Commons, where he had occupied a seat 23 years, with ability and honour. He was born in the parish of St. Luke, Old-street, and knew not any relative of his own name. He was interred in the Bunhill-fields burial-ground.

The wife of Mr. William Brown, of Slaty, near Tamworth.

26. Rev. Nathanael Salter, rector of Donland, Essex, to which he was presented in 1759, by Anne Slater, widow. He was formerly of Clare-hall, Camb.; LL.B. 1767.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, in his 25th year, Lord Augustus Fitzroy, fourth son of the Duke of Grafton, post-captain in the royal navy, and late commander of his Majesty's ship *L'Oiseau*. He was an officer of high character in his profession, and his death may be considered as a great loss to the service; as is also that of the gallant

Capt. E. T. Parker, who was so dreadfully wounded in the second action at Boulogne, and who died at Deal, after suffering amputation. His remains were interred with every mark of distinction, attended to the grave by a numerous procession of naval and military officers, Lord Nelson as chief mourner, who was much affected.

27. The eldest son of Sir Francis Wood, bart. of Hemsworth, near Portesfract.

Of a decline, the wife of Mr. Peet, tailor, of Leicester.

Mr. Wm. Paterfon, of Walworth, Surrey.

At Plustow, Kent, the wife of Ed. and Ommanney, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

In his 35th year, of a rapid decline, at Yately, Hants, Mr. John Deane, stationer, of St. Mary-at-Hill, London.

At Little Bowden rectory, co. Northampton, in his 21st year, after a very lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Cox Reynolds, eldest son of the worthy incumbent. His complaint was a consumption, occasioned by the breaking of a blood vessel in the beginning of June, 1800. Though the discharge was apparently small, and not likely to produce such fatal effects, yet a cough came on in a short time after, which could never be removed. At first he did not recollect any particular exertion that might be the occasion of his complaint; but he afterwards remembered that he one day exerted himself above his strength in trying a new machine at Mr. Lester's manufactory at Northampton, a few days before the first attack of his disorder. His decay was as gradual as possible; he suffered very little from pain, and bore his illness with great fortitude. He was indeed a youth of a very steady and sedate disposition, and had behaved himself, at all times, in a manner that gained him the esteem and respect of all that were acquainted with him, which afforded him great consolation in his affliction. Of his ingenuity with his pencil we have been occasionally favoured with some specimens in our Magazine; and have one at this time with our engraver. Had he lived, we should doubtless have had many more.

28. Aged 38, the wife of Mr. Mann, jun. merchant, of Hull.

Mr. John Phillott, of Bath, youngest son of Charles P. esq. banker.

At East Bourn, Suffex, Charles Baldwyn, esq. formerly M. P. for Sawp.

In his 81st year, William Herring, esq. of Croydon, Surrey.

At Lymington, Hants, in his 32d year, the Rev. John Arnold Bloomfield, late rector of Market Weston, Suffolk.

29. Suddenly, at Ramsay, Isle of Mann, aged 59, Mr. Radcliff Shimin, several years master of a ship in the African trade from Liverpool, but had retired from business, and, on the 21st of April last, married a very amiable young lady, aged 17.

At Drungewick, co. Suffex, Middleton Onslow, esq.

Tristram Maries Madox, esq. of Greenwich, Kent.

At Kentish-town, the infant son of Mr. Tho. Lewis, merch. Queen-str. Cheapside.

At Stratford-le Bow, co. Middlesex, the Rev. Alan Harrison Eccles, rector of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1771, and M. A. of Brazenose college, Oxford, 1764. The chapel erected here 1311, as a chapel of ease to Stepney, from which it was formerly separated, and made parochial, 1720, was consecrated as a parish-church March 26, 1719. The maintenance of the rector was provided for by act of parliament, 1730; 3500l. out of the money raised for endowing the fifty new churches, was to be laid out in South-sea stock, in the purchase of lands, in fee simple, for the rector, who, under that act, receives 40l. per annum out of the money which the churchwardens are authorized to receive for graves, vaults, &c. and is entitled to the accustomed surplice-fees, and pays 10l. per annum to each of the portionists of Stepney. The rector enjoys also 8l. per annum, said to have been a gift of Edward VI.; perhaps in lieu of the lands settled on this chapel to that amount, and seized at the dissolution. The rectory is not to be held *in commendam*; and the great tithes are reserved to Brazenose college, who are patrons. (Lysons, III. 497.)

30. At Leeds, aged 89, Grace, the widow of Mr. George Ogle, formerly a clothier there (who died in 1754, aged 54), and daughter of Mr. Houldin, also formerly of Leeds.

At Widcombe turnpike, Mr. Alexander Racey, more than 30 years gate-keeper of the Bath turnpike trust.

At Trent, co. Somerset, advanced in age, the Rev. George Beaver, rector of that parish, and of West Stafford with Frome Bellet, co. Dorset. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, to which the rectory of Trent belongs, where he proceeded M. A. 1750, B. D. 1759; and printed a sermon on the fast, Mar. 9, 1796; another against self-murder, 1796; and a third on the revolution of a century; the two last preached in Wells cathedral.

At Camberwell, Mrs. Lawrence, widow.

Suddenly, Mr. Isaac Pearson, attorney at law, clerk to the commissioners of the East

half hundred of Brixton, Surrey, and board of income.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, Meredith Price, esq. clerk of assize on the Oxford circuit.

October 1. At Bristol hot wells, in his 48th year, the Rev. Lionel Smythe, seventh Viscount Strangford; born 1753; entered early into the army, and served many campaigns in North America, but retired from the military profession, and, in 1785, took holy orders, and was presented, 1788, by George Marquis of Buckingham, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to the living of Kilbrew, in the diocese of Meath. He married at New York, Sept. 5, 1779, Maria-Eliza, eldest daughter of Frederick Philips, esq. of that province, and had by her two sons and two daughters, viz. Percy, born 1780; Lionel, 1783; Eliza, 1781; and Louisa, 1785. He succeeded his father in 1787.

After a few hours illness, Mr. Mullens, of Great Tower-street, apothecary.

2. At Margate, Mrs. Spencer, widow of the Rev. Woolley Leigh S. late of Sheperton, Middlesex.

At sea, Capt. T. Peyton, of his Majesty's ship Monarch.

Aged 47, Mr. Campbell, musician, of Doncaster, who, about six weeks ago, buried his three children in the short space of seven days. (See p. 861.)

3. At Claybrook-hall, co. Leicester, aged 20, deeply regretted by all who had the happiness of knowing her, Miss Dicey, eldest daughter of Thomas D. esq. With fervent piety this amiable young lady possessed very superior intellectual accomplishments. She sustained the pressure of severe affliction with the most exemplary resignation to the will of Heaven; and resigned her soul into the hands of her God and Saviour with hopes full of immortality.

Does Youth, does Beauty read the line,
Does sympathetic fear their breasts alarm?
O speak, dead Anna, breathe an air divine,
Ev'n from the grave thou shalt have power
to charm.

[die,
Tell them—though 'tis an awful thing to
'Twas ev'n to thee—yet, the dread path
once trod,

Heav'n lifts its everlasting portals high,
And bids the pure in heart behold their God.

In Upper King-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Romaine, widow of the Rev. William R. M.A. late rector of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe and St. Anne, Blackfriars, and lecturer of St. Dunstan in the West, who died July 25, 1795. Her maiden name was Price, and she was married to him in 1755, and had by him two sons, the one curate of Pangborne, Berks, and D.D.; the other, a captain in the E. India Company's service, died in India; and a daughter, also dead.

4. At Dunollie, in Scotland, Alexander M'Dougal, esq. of M'Dougal.

5. Aged 75, Mr. John Hare, of Lincoln, peruke-maker, and one of the vergers of Lincoln cathedral.

6. John Hartwell, an aged man, had the misfortune to fall under the wheels of the Guildford waggon, upon Wimbledon common, whereby he received so much hurt that he died in a short time.

7. Aged 85, Mrs. Edwards, mother of Samuel E. esq. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In Duke-street, St. James's, in his 9th year, Sir William Hay, bart. The title devolves to his cousin, the infant son of the late Col. Lewis Hay, who was killed at the landing of the British troops at Helder.

8. At her house at Tuxover, co. Rutland, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Schreiber, relict of the late Charles S. esq. of Enfield, Middlesex, and Tewing, Herts, to whom she was married July 12, 1781, being relict of Mr. Harvey, of Holbeach.

At Bath, in her 70th year, Mrs. Hopkins, mother of Mrs. John-Philip Kemble, and long well known to the publick as a respectable actress at Drury-lane, &c.

9. In Upper Berkeley-street, Hastings de Fenillide, only son of the late Count de F. who perished in the French Revolution.

At Warrington, near Liverpool, aged 95, Mrs. Shaw.

Mr. Bruce, surveyor of the Ashby road.

10. Suddenly, at Basingbourne-hall, near Dunmow, Essex, one of the seats of Sir P. Parker, where he had resided two years, for the benefit of his health, his Grace Dr. Robert Fowler, archbishop of Dublin 21 years, being first appointed bishop of Kilaloe 1771, under the administration of Lord Townshend, and translated to Dublin 1778, under that of Lord Buckingham. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; B.A. 1747, M.A. 1751, S.T.P. 1764. He has left one son, the present Archdeacon of Dublin, and two daughters, the one Countess of Kilkenny, and the other the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Rich. Bourke, dean of Ardagh, brother to the E. of Mayo.

At Moreton, of a malignant fever, which has prevailed for some weeks past in the neighbourhood of Bourq, Augustus, third son of the Rev. Mr. Hopkinson, of the former place.

Of a paralytic stroke, aged 65, Ellen, the wife of the Rev. John Locker, vicar of Kenton, Devon, and great-grand-daughter of the truly-apostolical Bp. Watson.

At Richmond, Surrey, in his 68th year, Robert Darrell, esq. of Sickville-street, deputy-governor of the South-sea Company.

11. Aged 20, Miss Elizabeth King, of Beccles. She entertained a strong presentiment that her death would take place about Michaelmas; inasmuch that she mentioned it to many of her friends 2 months ago, although she was at that time in good health, and so continued till the 7th inst.

Rev. Mr. Almagino, supreme judge, in ecclesiastical matters, within the pale of the Portuguese Jews synagogue; a character he supported both with dignity and liberality

966 Obituary of remarkable Persons.—Bill of Mortality. [Oct.

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14. At Greenwich, Mrs. Jones, wife of Rowland J. esq. and sister of Cuthbert Potts, esq. surgeon, of Spring-garden.

15. At his seat at Oak-hill, near Liverpool, Mr. Walker, a W. India merchant.

In his 59th year, the Rev. Rob. Thomson, rector of Clay near the Sea. He was seized with a fit on the 13th, and was found in his bed senseless, from which he never recovered.

16. At Ockham, Surrey, in her 23d year, after a very long illness, Miss N. Bonsey,

youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Bonsey. Much beloved and regretted, the wife of Dr. A. Macdonald, physician at Taunton, and third daughter of the late Lord Chief Baron Ord, of Scotland.

17. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, Mrs. Avery, wife of Mr. A. organ-builder, in Queen-square, Westminster.

In Manchester-buildings, Westminster, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Dr. C. of Bath-Easton villa, co. Somerset.

After a short illness, aged 70, John Merrill, esq. alderman of Cambridge, and formerly a very reputable bookseller there, but had retired from business some years. He served the office of mayor in 1781.

18. The wife of Leonard Bartholomew, esq. of Arlington-place, Kent.

In Southampton-street, Strand, the wife of John Cameron, esq. of the East India Company's service.

At Bath, after only a few hours illness, Major Baland.

George Aylmer, esq. third son of the late Hon. and Rev. John A.

19. Aged 80, the wife of Mr. Joseph Broughton, of Derby.

20. At Upminster, Essex, Mrs. Charlotte Lovewell, of Wood-street.

At Burwood, near Cobham, Surrey, in her 76th year, Mrs. Currie, mother of William C. esq. of East Horsley park, Surrey, M. P. for Winchester, Sussex.

21. Rev. John Simons, of Heavitree, near Exeter, whose last illness was full of suffering and resignation.

22. At Thoresby park, co. Nottingham, the Hon. Evelyn Pierrepont, M. P. for that county, eldest son of Charles P. created Viscount Newark 1796, and heir to the estate of the late Duke of Kingston, who died 1773, being eldest son of his Grace's eldest sister Frances, by Philip Meadows, esq. knight-marshal, but changed his name for the estate.

23. The wife of Mr. Claridge, of Potter's-bar, near Hatfield, Herts, land-surveyor.

24. Mr. Tho. Higgs, one of the cashiers of the Bank of England.

At Hendon, Middlesex, George Harvey, esq. of Lawrence-lane, Chieapside.

25. In his 72d year, James Farmer, esq. of Cumberland-place, New Road, St. Mary-la-Bonne. He has bequeathed a large personal property to the Society for maintaining and educating poor orphans of clergymen till of age to be put apprentice.

26. In Cleveland-row, Stephen Thornton Adey, esq. M. P. for Higham Ferrers.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Sept. 29, to Oct. 27, 1801.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males	894	Males	832			
Females	800	Females	825			
Whereof have died under two years old					2 and 5	201
Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound.					5 and 10	81
Peck Loaf 4s. 6d.; 4s. 4d.; 4s. 4d.; 3s. 10d.; 3s. 9d.					10 and 20	61
					20 and 30	113
				30 and 40	163	
				40 and 50	172	
				50 and 60	138	
				60 and 70	105	
				70 and 80	57	
				80 and 90	34	
				90 and 100	2	

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Oct. 17, 1861. {967 **INLAND COUNTIES.**

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	71	9	39	4	44	2	31	8	48	1
Surrey	74	4	42	0	40	9	31	8	45	0
Hertford	71	2	52	0	45	4	27	8	49	3
Bedford	74	1	42	2	51	8	28	0	47	2
Hunting.	68	2	00	0	41	8	20	8	36	10
Northam.	73	10	48	0	44	2	24	10	54	6
Rutland	86	0	00	0	52	0	24	0	44	0
Leicester	83	4	54	7	46	3	25	5	43	4
Notting.	85	2	55	0	55	4	29	2	53	0
Derby	91	8	00	0	59	6	33	5	57	11
Stafford	82	0	00	0	51	10	27	5	00	0
Salop	80	7	50	6	55	2	36	1	00	0
Hereford	81	0	62	4	48	8	26	7	48	0
Worcest.	85	5	48	8	46	7	42	0	53	5
Warwick	79	2	00	0	50	6	31	4	59	9
Wilts	64	0	00	0	41	8	32	2	58	4
Berks	68	4	00	0	34	9	30	10	44	8
Oxford	67	11	00	0	38	8	29	2	46	11
Bucks	68	9	00	0	40	3	31	0	40	0
Montgo.	71	2	00	0	48	0	21	3	00	0
Brecon	81	7	54	4	45	7	20	0	00	0
Radnor	85	10	00	0	48	9	29	5	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

77 2|48 3|46 6|26 10|46 11

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

62 8|44 10|32 7|23 1|38 9

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	67	11	41	3	42	2	34	6	34	7
Kent	71	0	46	0	41	6	28	9	39	7
Suffex	73	0	00	0	40	0	00	0	00	0
Suffolk	73	4	40	0	45	7	28	1	38	0
Cambrid.	78	2	46	0	37	9	20	2	38	0
Norfolk	68	6	40	0	40	7	25	1	35	0
Lincoln	80	2	00	0	52	2	23	7	44	0
York	74	11	49	11	50	3	23	2	53	2
Durham	66	6	00	0	00	0	21	2	00	0
Northum	63	10	39	0	31	10	22	2	00	0
Cumberl.	73	8	51	7	46	6	28	9	00	0
Westmo.	78	2	56	0	45	8	23	0	00	0
Lancast.	79	5	00	0	50	1	30	1	48	4
Chester	72	10	00	0	00	0	31	8	00	0
Flint	87	4	00	0	59	11	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	86	7	00	0	62	6	28	0	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	83	4	00	0	52	4	27	6	00	0
Merrioneth	85	1	58	0	54	0	18	0	08	0
Cardigan	74	3	52	0	40	6	17	2	00	0
Pembrok	77	2	00	0	40	10	19	4	00	0
Carmart.	78	1	00	0	48	0	17	3	00	0
Glamorg.	84	4	00	0	52	5	20	2	06	0
Gloucest.	72	5	00	0	43	3	27	10	52	8
Somerset	78	8	00	0	45	9	32	8	55	10
Monm.	85	4	00	0	48	11	00	0	00	10
Devon	84	5	00	0	44	10	29	5	00	0
Cornwall	88	3	00	0	40	4	21	6	00	0
Dorset	81	3	42	0	48	3	32	8	00	0
Hants	73	11	00	0	41	7	25	10	52	2

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans			Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	69	0	36	1	41	11	38	11	40	8	9	78	0	52	0	43	11	48	0	46	11
2	74	8	42	0	43	0	24	8	38	0	10	77	10	48	3	45	3	28	9	53	1
3	68	6	40	0	40	7	25	1	36	0	11	86	4	48	3	42	5	24	8	46	11
4	77	7	44	6	49	10	22	7	44	6	12	77	4	42	0	44	1	29	11	52	2
5	65	2	39	0	31	10	21	9	46	11	13	60	5	44	10	29	4	21	4	34	0
6	74	7	53	0	46	4	27	7	46	11	14	68	6	44	10	47	0	23	3	40	0
7	77	9	48	3	50	1	30	6	41	4	15	62	4	44	10	32	5	28	4	46	5
8	85	4	58	0	57	5	25	0	46	11	16	60	10	44	10	52	5	23	5	40	11

PRICES OF FLOUR, Oct. 26.

Fine	55s. to 60s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	House Pollard	00s. 0d. to 00s.
Seconds	50s. to 55s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 22s.	Bran	9s. to 9s. 6d.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	00s. to 00s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 53s. 4d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 10s. to	5l. 12s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 6s. to	5l. 5s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 16s. to	4l. 16s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to	4l. 10s.
Farnham Pockets	4l. 12s. to	7l. 7s.	Essex Bags	3l. 18s. to	5l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3l. 0s. 0d. to	5l. 10s. 0d.	Aver.	4l. 5s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 11s. 6d. to	1l. 19s. 0d.	Aver.	1l. 15s. 3d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Oct. 21, 1861, is 47s. 6d per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 26. To link the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to	5s. 0d.	Pork	5s. 0d. to	6s. 6d.
Mutton	5s. 0d. to	6s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to	0s. 0d.
Venison	4s. 0d. to	6s. 0d.			

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 3s. 9d.

COALS. Newcastle 46s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 37s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

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In Manchester-buildings, Westminster, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Dr. C. of Bath-Easton villa, co. Somerset.

After a short illness, aged 70, John Merrill, esq. alderman of Cambridge, and formerly a very reputable bookseller there, but had retired from business some years. He served the office of mayor in 1731.

18. The wife of Leonard Bartholomew, esq. of Arlington-place, Kent.

In Southampton-street, Strand, the wife of John Cameron, esq. of the East India Company's service.

At Bath, after only a few hours illness, Major Boland.

George Aylmer, esq. third son of the late Hon. and Rev. John A.

19. Aged 80, the wife of Mr. Joseph Broughton, of Derby.

20. At Upminster, Essex, Mrs. Charlotte Lovewell, of Wood-street.

At Burwood, near Cobham, Surrey, in her 76th year, Mrs. Currie, mother of William C. esq. of East Horsley park, Surrey, M. P. for Winchelsea, Sussex.

21. Rev. John Simons, of Heavitree, near Exeter, whose last illness was full of suffering and resignation.

22. At Thoresby park, co. Nottingham, the Hon. Evelyn Pierrepont, M. P. for that county, eldest son of Charles P. created Viscount Newark 1796, and heir to the estate of the late Duke of Kingston, who died 1773, being eldest son of his Grace's eldest sister Frances, by Philip Meadows, esq. knight-marshal, but changed his name for the estate.

23. The wife of Mr. Claridge, of Potter's-bar, near Hatfield, Herts, land-surveyor.

24. Mr. Tho. Higgs, one of the cashiers of the Bank of England.

At Hendon, Middlesex, George Harvey, esq. of Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.

25. In his 72d year, James Farmer, esq. of Cumberland-place, New Road, St. Mary-la-Bonne. He has bequeathed a large personal property to the Society for maintaining and educating poor orphans of clergymen till of age to be put apprentice.

28. In Cleveland-row, Stephen Thorston Adey, esq. M. P. for Higham Ferrers.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Sept. 29, to Oct. 27, 1801.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	894	Males	832	2 and 5	201
Females	800	Females	825	5 and 10	81
Whereof have died under two years old		530		10 and 20	61
Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d. 4 per pound.				20 and 30	113
Peck Loaf 4s. 6d.; 4s. 4d.; 4s. 4d.; 3s. 10d.; 3s. 9d.				30 and 40	163
				40 and 50	172
				50 and 60	138
				60 and 70	105
				70 and 80	57
				80 and 90	34
				90 and 100	2

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Oct. 17, 1861. {967
INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	71	9	39	4	44	2	31	8	48	1
Surrey	74	4	42	0	40	9	31	8	45	0
Hertford	71	2	52	0	45	4	27	8	49	3
Bedford	74	1	42	2	51	8	28	0	47	2
Hunting.	68	2	00	0	41	8	20	8	36	10
Northam.	73	10	48	0	44	2	24	10	54	6
Rutland	86	0	00	0	52	0	24	0	44	0
Leicester	83	4	54	7	46	3	25	5	43	4
Notting.	85	2	55	0	55	4	29	2	53	0
Derby	91	8	00	0	59	6	33	5	57	11
Stafford	82	0	00	0	53	10	27	5	60	0
Salop	80	7	50	6	55	2	36	1	00	0
Hereford	81	0	62	4	48	8	26	7	48	0
Worcest.	85	5	48	8	46	7	42	0	53	5
Warwick	79	2	00	0	50	6	31	4	59	9
Wilts	64	0	00	0	41	8	32	2	58	4
Berks	68	4	00	0	34	9	30	10	44	8
Oxford	67	11	00	0	38	6	29	2	46	11
Bucks	68	9	00	0	40	3	31	0	40	0
Montgo.	71	2	00	0	48	0	21	3	00	0
Brecon	81	7	54	4	45	7	20	0	00	0
Radnor	85	10	00	0	48	9	29	5	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

77 2|48 3|46 6|26 10|46 11

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

62 8|44 10|32 7|23 1|38 9

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	67	11	41	3	42	2	34	6	34	7
Kent	71	0	46	0	41	6	28	9	39	7
Suffex	73	0	00	0	40	0	00	0	00	0
Suffolk	73	4	40	0	45	7	28	1	38	0
Cambrid.	78	2	46	0	37	0	20	2	38	0
Norfolk	68	6	40	0	40	7	25	1	35	0
Lincoln	80	2	00	0	52	2	23	7	44	0
York	74	11	49	11	50	3	23	2	53	2
Durham	66	6	00	0	00	0	21	2	00	0
Northum	63	10	39	0	31	10	22	2	00	0
Cumberl.	73	8	51	7	46	6	28	9	00	0
Westmo.	78	2	56	0	45	8	23	0	00	0
Lancast.	79	5	00	0	50	1	30	1	41	4
Chester	72	10	00	0	00	0	31	8	00	0
Flint	87	4	00	0	59	11	00	0	00	0
Denhigh	86	7	00	0	62	6	28	0	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	83	4	00	0	52	4	27	6	00	0
Merioneth	85	1	58	0	54	0	18	0	08	0
Cardigan	74	3	52	0	40	6	17	2	00	0
Pembrok	77	2	00	0	40	10	19	4	00	0
Carmar.	78	1	00	0	48	0	17	3	00	0
Glamorg.	84	4	00	0	52	5	20	2	06	0
Gloucest.	72	5	00	0	43	3	27	10	52	8
Somerfet	78	8	00	0	45	9	32	8	55	10
Monm.	85	4	00	0	48	11	00	0	00	10
Devon	84	5	00	0	44	10	29	5	00	0
Cornwall	88	3	00	0	40	4	11	6	00	0
Dorset	81	3	42	0	48	3	32	8	00	0
Hants	73	11	00	0	41	7	25	10	58	2

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	69	0	36	1	41	11	38	11	40	8
2	74	8	42	0	43	0	24	8	38	0
3	68	6	40	0	40	7	25	1	36	0
4	77	7	44	6	49	10	22	7	44	6
5	65	2	39	0	31	10	21	9	46	11
6	74	7	53	0	46	4	27	7	46	11
7	77	9	48	3	50	1	30	6	41	4
8	85	4	58	0	57	5	25	0	46	11
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	78	0	52	0	43	11	48	0	46	11
10	77	10	48	3	45	3	28	9	53	1
11	86	4	48	3	42	5	24	8	46	11
12	77	4	42	0	44	1	29	11	52	2
13	60	5	44	10	29	4	21	4	34	0
14	68	6	44	10	47	0	23	3	40	0
15	62	4	44	10	32	5	28	4	46	5
16	60	10	44	10	52	5	23	5	40	11

PRICES OF FLOUR, Oct. 26.

Fine	55s. to 60s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Hoofe Pollard	00s. od. to 0s.
Seconds	50s. to 55s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 22s.	Bran	9s. to 9s. 6d.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	00s. to 00s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 53s. 4d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 6s. to 5l. 5s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 16s. to 4l. 16s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.
Farnham Pockets	4l. 12s. to 7l. 7s.	Essex Bags	3l. 18s. to 5l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3l. 0s. od. to 5l. 10s. od.	Aver.	4l. 5s. od.
Straw	1l. 11s. 6d. to 1l. 19s. od.	Aver.	1l. 15s. 3d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Oct. 21, 1861, is 47s. 6d per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 26. To link the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. od.	Pork	5s. od. to 6s. 6d.
Mutton	5s. od. to 6s. od.	Lamb	0s. od. to 0s. od.
Venison	4s. od. to 6s. od.		

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 3s. 9d.

COALS. Newcastle 46s. od. to 0s. od. Sunderland, 37s. od. to 00s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1861.

Bank stock.	3 per Ct. Br. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Sou'ns. Stock.	Old Ann.	Om- num.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 5 per Ct.	Irish Prizes.	English Prizes	Irish Lot. Tickets.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.
28	—	59 1/2 58 1/2	—	95 1/2	—	—	—	193 1/2	—	2	—	—	7	—	58 1/2	86	—	8	0 16 0
29	—	58 1/2	—	95	—	—	—	191 1/2	—	2	—	—	6 1/2	—	58	86	—	8	0 16 0
30	177	58 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	—	—	191 1/2	—	2	—	—	6 1/2	—	57 1/2	86	—	8	0 16 0
1	177 1/2	59 1/2	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	7 1/2	—	59	86	—	8	0 16 0
2	179	66 1/2	—	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	18 1/2	—	64 1/2	86	—	8	0 16 0
3	183	67 1/2	—	101	—	—	—	212	—	12	—	—	20 1/2	—	67	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
4 Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	182	69 1/2	—	103	—	—	—	212	—	8	—	—	21 1/2	—	67 1/2	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
6	182	67 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	211 1/2	—	10	—	—	22	—	67 1/2	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
7	183	68	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	210	—	8	73	—	21 1/2	—	67 1/2	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
8	183 1/2	67 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	211	—	10	73	—	22	—	67	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
9	184 1/2	68 1/2	—	103	—	—	—	212 1/2	—	10	73	—	23 1/2	—	67 1/2	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
10	184	68	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	210	—	7	—	—	22 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
11 Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	184	67 1/2	—	100 1/2	—	—	—	210	—	8	—	—	21 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
13	183	67 1/2	—	101	—	—	—	209 1/2	—	8	—	—	21	—	—	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
14	184	67 1/2	—	102	—	—	—	210 1/2	—	9	—	—	22 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
15	184 1/2	68	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	210 1/2	—	7	—	—	22	—	—	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
16	184 1/2	68 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	—	—	211	—	4	—	—	22 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
17	187 1/2	68 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	—	—	212	—	2	—	—	24	—	—	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
18 Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	87 1/2	69 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	214	—	2	—	—	25	—	—	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
20	187	69 1/2	—	102 1/2	—	—	—	215	—	1	—	—	25 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
21	186 1/2	68 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	—	—	213	—	1	—	—	25 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
22	186	69 1/2	—	102	—	—	—	214 1/2	—	2	—	—	24 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
23	185 1/2	69 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	—	—	215 1/2	—	2	—	67 1/2	24 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
24	188	68 1/2	—	101	—	—	—	220	—	5	—	—	24 1/2	—	—	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
25 Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	189	68 1/2	—	101	—	—	—	221	—	6	—	—	25	—	—	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3
27	189 1/2	68 1/2	—	100 1/2	—	—	—	219 1/2	—	6	—	—	25	—	—	86 1/2	—	8	0 16 3

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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Embellished with a View of VINEGAR HILL, from the Bridge of ENNISCORTHY; and of some curious MOUNDS near NEATH, in GLAMORGANSHIRE; MR. TURNER'S new-invented PLOUGH; BRIDGNORTH CHURCH; DOVER SEAL; and other CURIOSITIES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1801.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1801.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1801.
Oct.	0	0	0			Nov.	0	0	0		
27	42	54	46	30,08	cloudy	12	45	53	42	29,73	fair
28	47	50	42	29,97	fair	13	37	43	41	,77	rain
29	44	53	46	30,03	cloudy	14	42	44	36	,98	fair
30	52	58	51	29,92	cloudy	15	40	47	47	,99	rain
31	56	62	50	,90	fair	16	46	53	54	30,06	fair
N. 1	51	63	52	,64	fair	17	49	54	57	,77	showery
2	52	53	44	28,76	stormy	18	48	48	46	,50	rain
3	34	44	40	29,45	fair	19	40	43	35	,51	fair, showery
4	49	49	36	29,00	rain	20	35	41	40	,35	fair [at night
5	31	39	31	,95	fair	21	42	44	35	,26	fair
6	28	39	35	30,15	fair	22	34	41	32	,50	fair
7	34	39	39	29,69	rain	23	30	57	37	29,65	fair
8	36	43	41	,93	fair	24	42	50	38	,32	rain
9	39	42	41	,82	cloudy	25	40	47	42	,57	fair, rain at nt.
10	43	46	42	,67	cloudy	26	43	46	35	,27	fair
11	44	52	46	,67	fair						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- Nov. DRURY-LANE.
- 2. The Tempest—The Liar.
 - 3. As You Like It—No Song No Supper.
 - 4. Beggar's Opera—The Wedding-Day.
 - 5. Artaxerxes—The Mock Doctor.
 - 6. Twelfth Night—Harlequin-Amulet.
 - 7. The Mountaineers—Of Age To-mor-
 - 9. Artaxerxes—The Citizen. [row.
 - 10. Grecian Daughter—Harlequin-Amulet.
 - 11. Artaxerxes—High Life Below Stairs.
 - 12. Douglas—Harlequin-Amulet.
 - 13. The Will—Lodoiska.
 - 14. Jane Shore—The Children in the Wood.
 - 16. K. Richard the Third—The Son-in-Law
 - 17. School for Scandal—The Shipwreck.
 - 18. Pizarro—The Apprentice.
 - 19. The Duenna—The Citizen.
 - 20. Hamlet—Of Age To-morrow. [con.
 - 21. The Double Gallant—The Fitch of Ba-
 - 23. K. Richard the Third—Harlequin-Amu-
 - 24. The Duenna—The Deaf Lover. [let.
 - 25. Pizarro—The Purse.
 - 26. Know your own Mind—Lodoiska.
 - 27. Deaf and Dumb—Katharine and Petru-
 - 28. The Duenna—The Old Maid. [chio.
 - 30. K. Richard the Third—Harleq.-Amulet.

- Nov. COVENT-GARDEN.
- 2. K. Richard the Third—The Escapes.
 - 3. Folly as it Flies—The Poor Soldier.
 - 4. Artaxerxes—The Honest Thieves.
 - 5. Folly as it Flies—The Review.
 - 6. Artaxerxes—Perouse.
 - 7. Folly as it Flies—The Escapes.
 - 9. King Richard the Third—Perouse.
 - 10. Folly as it Flies—The Review. [Mole.
 - 11. Every Man in his Humour—Love à-la-
 - 12. Folly as it Flies—The Review.
 - 13. The Duenna—Two Strings to your Bow.
 - 14. Folly as it Flies—The Review.
 - 16. King Richard the Third—Perouse.
 - 17. The Duenna—The Miser.
 - 18. Folly as it Flies—Oscar and Malvina.
 - 19. Macbeth—The Review.
 - 20. Folly as it Flies—Paul and Virginia.
 - 21. The Duenna—The Farm-House.
 - 23. King Richard the Third—Perouse.
 - 24. Folly as it Flies—Oscar and Malvina.
 - 25. Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-Mode.
 - 26. The Duenna—The Midnight Hour.
 - 27. The Gamester—The Escapes.
 - 28. Folly as it Flies—The Review.
 - 30. King Richard the Third—Perouse.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Oct. 27, to Nov. 24, 1801.

Christened.		Buried.		Age between	
Males	751	Males	698	2 and 5	159
Females	697	Females	723	5 and 10	69
Whereof have died under two years old		402		10 and 20	42
Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d.½ per pound.				20 and 30	104
Peck Loaf 3s. 6d.; 3s. 7d.; 3s. 7d.; 3s. 11d.				30 and 40	144
				40 and 50	156
				50 and 60	139
				60 and 70	89
				70 and 80	80
				80 and 90	35
				90 and 100	2

† “ Mais vous guerriers qu’il conduisoit dans les batailles, vous que tant de fois il a menés à la victoire, quels furent alors vos sentimens ? Pour les peindre, je n’aurai pas recours aux vains artifices de l’éloquence. Il suffit de rappeler un fait que la postérité doit apprendre, & dont il est utile de conserver le souvenir. Après que le corps de Maurice eut été transporté dans la capitale de l’Alsace pour y recevoir les honneurs funébres, deux soldats qui avoient servi sous lui, entrent dans le temple où étoit déposée sa cendre, ils approchent en silence, le visage triste, l’œil en larmes. Ils s’arrêtent aux pieds du tombeau, le regardent, l’arrosent de leurs larmes. Alors, l’un d’eux tire son épée, l’Applique

Bid fondest mothers, wives and children
pray
They may survive, to boast so great a day !
May see their sole delight, with scarce a
sigh,

The envied death of Abercrombie die !

Let his immortal tomb thus speak to
all— most dearly, fall ;
“ Weep not, should those, you love
And wish to die yourselves, at your
lov'd country's call.”

EPITAPH, submitted to the Family of Lieut.
WARREN, for a Monument in St. Paul's.

2. This stone will live ; however cold the
line,

Which Feeling traces upon Valour's shrine.
Death will be fed ; however lov'd the prey,
Which, from a mother's grasp, he tears
away.

Come hither, ever, ye, who most com-
plain

Of life's grim tyrant, and his hated reign !
Come hither, mothers, brides, and all who
think

You stand upon Despair's dark, headlong
Convinc'd, that, “ never yet so sad a
stroke,

From Death's fell arm, each finer heart-
string broke !”

See both a public and a private loss
A best-lov'd family's best visions cross.

Behold two parents, who, by friendship
won,

Consent to live beyond an only son !

A son, whom man, whom God, had form'd
to please :

Whom Genius nurs'd upon a mother's
knees :

Whose war-lov'd fire made war his son's
delight :

Whom *Maira*, *Abercromby*, taught to
fight ;

Whom, not yet man, sense, virtue, va-
lour tried ;

While length of days was all that Hea-
ven denied ; [ren bravely died.]

And Victory paus'd to weep, when War-

The gallant boy near *Abercromby* sleeps,
Where ancient Chivalry proud vigil keeps ;
And Egypt's laurels mark the spot, where
some

Bids Malta consecrate their double name.

Here their lamented stones record this
truth,

For every rank ; for age, for earliest youth :

A patriot's life, like all, is only lent ;
And, when Heaven claims its favourite
instrument,
By public sorrow sooth'd, even friends
seem half content.

3. On the sailing for England of the Abbé
DE LILLE, author of “ *Les Jardins*,”
“ *L'Homme des Champs*,” &c. after
the long Winter of 1798 9.

Quis Deus, hic, nobis, tristi sub fide,
tandem, dedit ?

Hunc solem, hunc ventum, tempora læta
Nec plangunt sylæ vento, nec littora : dicas
Naturam festis instituisse dies.

Cur, subito, ridet, nunc, formosissimus annus ?

Cur gaudent hælans hortus, et omnis ager ?

Cur nemo æstatem seram, Zephyrosque
morantes,

Aut tempestates amplius increpitat ?—
Scit Natura, fide profugus quis navigat
æquor ;

Littora quis vates hospita sanctus adit ;

Quis quærit patriam Miltoni, pauper et exul ;

Et dea vult vatem grata fovere suum.—

Horam hanc Virgilio deberemus, Gallia, ves-
tro :

Hic ventum et solem, temporaque alma
dedit.

HERBERT CROFT.

Denmark, June 1799.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

IT is more than probable that
the major part of our scientific
countrymen peruse your *Miscel-
lany* ; and it is, therefore, very
likely that the ingenious Dr. Gar-
nett may be one of your readers.
I wish this letter may, when he is
not better employed, engage his
eye ; for as he has, in his late
“ *Observations on the irritability
of Vegetables*,” satisfactorily ac-
counted for the circumstance my-
self and others have long noticed
(vol. LXV. p. 181, col. 2.) of ever-
greens, &c. sustaining frosts best in
shady situations, I think he may
be able to explain the cause of
whole trees, or sometimes only
single branches of standard or mu-

*L'applique au marbre de la tombe. Saisi du même sentiment, son compagnon imite son
exemple. Tous deux ensuite sortent en pleurant, sans se regarder, & sans proférer un
seul mot. Ils pensoient sans doute ces guerriers, que le marbre qui touchoit aux ces-
dres de Maurice, avoit le pouvoir de communiquer la valeur & de faire des héros.
Vous ne vous trompez pas, dignes soldats de Maurice : tandis que son ombre, du milieu
de l'Alsace qu'elle habite, sèmera encore la terreur chez nos ennemis, & gardera les
bords du Rhin, la vue de marbre qui renferme sa cendre, élèvera l'ame de tous les Fran-
çois, leur inspirera le courage, la magnanimité, l'amour généreux de la gloire, le zèle
pour le roi & pour la patrie.”*

ral trees dying away, leaf and wood, almost suddenly in the midst of summer. I have even left deciduous trees apparently in full health at nightfall, and found them the next morning either wholly or partially shrivelled and discoloured as if scorched by lightning, though I have known that no lightning had occurred in the intervening hours. At other times I have observed this fatal change several days coming on, and have found nothing to be of any use but total eradication; which, if the mischief appear in one branch only, will preserve the body of the tree for a few years longer. Some people have supposed this accident the effect of frost, and others of insects. Dr. Garnett concludes, both from his own observations and from those of Ussler, that blight is almost always a species of gangrene, or mortification, brought on by the action of the rays of the sun in the spring, on the morbidly accumulated irritability which had been produced by a considerable subtraction of heat during the night. In the instance of the gooseberry blossoms mentioned by Dr. Garnett, I make no doubt this conclusion is correct; but can he apply it in instances wherein several months elapse between the visitations of frost and the death of the tree? and can he account why one branch only of a trained wall-fruit tree shall suffer, and all the other branches of the same tree remain unhurt, though equally exposed with the destroyed one to the action of the frost and of the sun? If this mischief accrues to trees from the preceding winter's frost, it is very extraordinary that they should foliate and blossom kindly after the injury has been received, and not die off till June, July, or August; preserving in the mean time all the external appearances of health. It is not garden trees only that are liable to this deprivation of the vegetative powers, for elms and ashes of spontaneous and large growth

are subject to it likewise, and when attacked become only fit for firewood, and hardly that; for they can scarcely be cleft, or be made to burn. Some sorts of trees seem to possess the valuable faculty of resisting these kind of deadly attacks, for I never saw an oak or a vine affected in the manner I have described. Ashes, elms, stone-fruit trees, and currant bushes, are the most subject to them; and if a preventative of the evil, or a remedy for it, could be discovered, an essential benefit would be rendered to all land-owners and gardeners.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 21.

BEING surprized to find no mention of that eminent man, Gregory King, Lancaster herald, in the New General Biographical Dictionary, I send you a few brief-notes, not, perhaps, rare and unknown, with the hope that they may obtain a place for him from the future editors of that most useful work.

Gregory King was born at Lichfield, Dec. 13, 1648, and became clerk to Sir William Dugdale 1662; by whom he was employed in transcribing the pedigrees and tricking the arms of the counties visited by that celebrated Antiquary. In 1667, he was recommended to the service of Lord Hatton. In 1670, he was invited by Mr. Chetwynd, of Ingestry, in Staffordshire, to "peruse and transcribe the deeds of his family relating to his genealogy, which he did in a fair vellum book, tricking also therein the most considerable seals*." It seems "he had a brother, Charles King, a learned and ingenious man, who was a companion and assistant to Mr. Chetwynd in his studies†." The

* Brief notes of his life in *Dallaway's Heraldry*, App. p. xxx.

† *Nichols's Leicestershire*, III. Pref. p. v.; letter to Hearne in *Leland's Itinerary*, VI. p. 96; *Shaw's Staffordshire*, II. pref. p. xxv.

two splendid folio volumes of this family, now in the hands of my friend Mr. Shaw, the Historian of Staffordshire, which he describes as "beautifully as well as accurately written; the one a vellum chartulary, containing copies of all the records of the Chetwynd family, with elegant drawings of monuments, seals, and the church and house at Lugestry; the other a clear and concise account of most of the parishes, with pedigrees of families in the hundred of Pirehill," were probably the joint work of the two brothers; yet I must add that, if the two brothers did not write much alike, they appear to me to be in the hand of Gregory.

Hence Gregory King became steward to the Dowager-lady Gerard, at Sandon, till 1672; then removed to London, and became engaged in divers literary projects with Mr. Ogilvy. In 1677, he was made Rouge-dragon herald. In 1681, he had the management of the visitations of Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire; and, in that and the following year, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire. He was afterwards employed with Mr. Sandford in printing an account of King James's coronation. In 1687, he assisted Clarenceux in the visitation of London as well as of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. At the Revolution he was made Lancaster herald.

The brief notes whence this is taken end in 1694. These notes, apparently drawn by King himself, are published at the end of Dallaway's *Heraldry*. What is singular, they contain not a word of his laborious researches, his great skill, or the fame he acquired in *political arithmetic*, the source of his present reputation.

The very justly celebrated Dr. Charles Davenant, in his discourse "On the Use of Political Arithmetic," 1698, says,

"As to the numbers of the people,

that matter is made yet clearer by the present duty on marriages, births, and burials; and, though the returns are very faulty and imperfect, Mr. GREGORY KING, by his general knowledge in political arithmetic, has so corrected these returns, as from thence to form a more distinct and regular scheme of the inhabitants in England than, peradventure, was ever made concerning the people of any other country.

"There is nothing of this kind escapes the comprehension and industry of that gentleman, who is much a better jewel to be in the cabinet of a statesman than those wretched projectors and contrivers of deficient funds, who are always buzzing about the ministers. And the writer of these papers is desirous to take this occasion of owning himself obliged to that wonderful genius, and master in the art of computing, for many lights and informations*."

Again, in the opening of the "Essay on the probable methods of making the People gainers in the Balance of Trade," 1699, Dr. Davenant says,

"The writer of these papers stands in a manner engaged to say something upon this subject, having in his *Discourses*, published last year, promised to handle several points concerning the balance of trade; to which design he was principally induced by the perusal of some calculations then communicated to him by Gregory King, esq. Lancaster herald."

In the second section "of the people of England" he goes on,

"The writer of these papers has seen the beforementioned Mr. King's natural and political observations, and conclusions upon the state and condition of England, in MS. The calculations therein contained are very accurate, and more, perhaps, to be relied upon than any thing that has been ever done of the like kind. This skilful and laborious gentleman has taken the right course to form his several schemes about the numbers of the people; for, besides many different ways of working, he has very carefully inspected the poll-books, and the distinctions made by those acts, and the produce in money of the respective polls, going every

* *Discourses on the public Revenue*, 1698, p. 17.

where by reasonable and discreet mediums: besides which pains, he has made observations of the very facts in particular towns and places, from which he has been able to judge and conclude more safely of others; so that he seems to have looked farther into this mystery than any other person*."

In the third section, treating "of the land of England and its product," he goes on,

"We shall again produce one of Mr. King's schemes, which are all of them so accurately done, that we may venture to say they are not to be controverted in any point so material as to destroy the foundation of those reasonings which the writer of these papers, or any other person, shall form upon them†."

Dr. D. says, that Mr. King, in his computation of the naval trade of England, 1688, has done as much as could be performed merely by the strength of numbers‡.

The Visitations made by King are among the most valuable treasures of the Heralds College, not only for the beauty of the writing, but for the great fullness and accuracy of the pedigrees.

In the church of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf, London, is this epitaph:

"Near to this place lyeth interred,
(By Anne Powell, his first wife)
the body of GREGORY KING, esq.
first Rouge Dragon Pursuivant,
afterwards Lancaster Herald,
and some time Deputy Garter King of Arms,
secretary to the honourable the Commissioners
for taking and stating the public accounts
of the kingdom;
as also to the honourable the Comptrollers
of the accounts of the army.
He was a skilful herald,
a good accountant, surveyor, and mathe-
matician,
a curious penman,
and well versed in political arithmetic.
By Frances Grattam, his second wife,
who, in memory of her dear husband,
hath erected this monument,
he had one son and two daughters, viz.
Thomas, Elizabeth, and Frances,
who all deceased before him in their infancy.
Natus Lichfeldiz, 13 Dec 1648;
deceatus Londini, 29 Aug. 1712,
ætatis 63 annorum.
oct. mens. et 16 dierum."
Yours, &c. F. S.

* Discourses on the public Revenues, 1698, p. 15. † Ib. 70. ‡ Ib. 150.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 19.

EXTERIOR grace is first attended to by those entrusted with the education of girls, as if the fair sex were created only to be admired, without being of any use to society but merely to please the eye, like a piece of costly furniture.

Affectation is early cherished in the female breast from a false idea of refinement. To blush, laugh, or express her satisfaction at any agreeable event, would be considered as a mark of vulgarity in a young lady. Her behaviour must be regulated according to the *barometer*, and her feelings by the *thermometer of fashion*.

Music, that enchanting, but seductive science, is made the principal object of her attention, as if she were intended for the stage! nor are dancing and singing forgotten. The amiable pupil, whose heart is alive to all the softest emotions of humanity, soon becomes delighted with her progress in those accomplishments. Inflamed with the *musical mania*, she strikes her lyre, like a Muse, while her symphonious voice breathes the most *chromatic* notes in unison with the instrument. Hence her bosom gradually becomes *infected with a morbid sensibility*, which renders her liable to become the victim of seduction—

Ye devotees to your ador'd employ,
Enthusiasts drunk with an unreal joy,
Know, earthly sounds, though sweet and
well combin'd,
And lenient as soft opiates to the mind,
Leave vice and folly unsubdu'd behind.

Drawing and painting are also considered as indispensable accomplishments, though it is but too well known that girls often turn their attention from the decoration of other figures with colours to the application of paint to their own sweet faces, as if the daubings of art could give additional beauty to the soft graces of nature.

A taste for botany, and an investigation of the "Loves of the Plants,"

Plants," is now considered as an accomplishment to the female mind. But, though Dr. Darwin, and a few others, possessed of genius, may recommend their *vegetable hobby* to the polite world, our young women may be assured that they only expose themselves either to the ridicule or seductive allurements of coxcombs, who pretend to imitate them in the mysteries of Botany.

These fantastical amusements, and trifling pursuits, ever leave the mind unsatisfied, as thousands of our lovely countrywomen daily experience. But the lover of elegance exclaims, "Would you have our young ladies to remain in ignorance, why should not their minds be cultivated?" No; but let the lighter accomplishments, which now *wholly engross* their attention, be made the *secondary*, not the *primary* objects of the mind.

Let decency of manners accompany that sincerity and candour which is now suppressed by what is called good breeding. Let benevolence be cherished in the glowing bosom, instead of that ridiculous affectation of feeling, which only tends to harden the heart! Let piety be the basis on which the social virtues are raised; and let the tender and amiable propensities of the youthful breast be regulated by decorum, and sanctioned by virtue. Then shall the lovely daughters of Britain combine, with their unparalleled beauty, that purity of heart, and modesty of demeanour, which will exhibit the fairest portrait of angelic perfection. Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO THE FAIR SEX.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 16.

THE natural history of Swallows some years ago very much engaged the attention of some of your correspondents; and, I think, on a due consideration of the arguments advanced on both sides of the question, those in favour of their migration seem to preponderate. Perhaps the fol-

lowing fact may tend to elucidate the subject, and be thought a presumptive proof in favour of the same opinion. On the 6th of the present month (being a cold frosty day) my man observed to me, as a singular thing, that he had just seen a Swallow flying about the house; on my looking about, I soon observed the poor solitary being flying with great rapidity and apparently in great distress; she made short excursions in every direction, never, however, approaching the ground. I saw her on every succeeding day, till the 12th inclusive, always exhibiting the same appearance, flying high and rapidly; but, on the last day on which I saw her, she appeared very weak and languid. Is it not probable that this solitary Swallow, by some accident or other, had been left behind by her companions when they sought another climate? And though instinct might suggest to her the necessity of seeking a warm climate to preserve her life, yet, probably, instinct also might convince her of the impossibility of her ever accomplishing so long a journey in her *solitary state*, and she might chuse to exist as long as possible here, rather than rush on certain death by attempting what she knew to be impossible. If, as some maintain, Swallows do not migrate, but, during winter, lie in a state of torpidity immersed in water or concealed in clefts of rocks or caverns, till summer reanimates them; if, I say, this opinion was founded in truth, the abovementioned solitary being would probably not have experienced so much distress on being deserted by her companions, but would have preserved her life (for I strongly suspect she is now dead) by following their example in seeking out some such place of security, and sinking into the same state of torpidity; for there appears no impossibility nor even difficulty in having recourse to such an expedient to preserve her life. A CONSTANT READER.



D.

1801.] Vinegar Hill, Enniscorthy, and Ross, described. 977

MR. URBAN, *Waterford, July 18.*
HAVING occasion to visit Enniscorthy and Ross, in the county of Wexford, a few weeks since, I herewith transmit you (*Plate I. fig. 1.*) a sketch of Vinegar hill, which I took from the bridge of Enniscorthy, with a short description of each place.

This hill, or rather mountain, so celebrated for the bloody battle fought upon it in the late rebellion, lies on the North bank of the river Slaney, close to the town of Enniscorthy. There are two suburbs at the foot of the hill, called Temple Shannon and Drungald, which are connected to Enniscorthy by a substantial stone bridge of six arches. This hill rises with a gentle swell from a plain till it becomes very steep on all sides, and ends in a craggy summit crowned with the ruins of a windmill; from which spot there is a wide and extended prospect of the counties of Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow, and Wicklow, with the Slaney meandering in serpentine directions through a rich and variegated country to the town of Wexford, where it disembogues itself into the Irish sea. At the declivity of the hill there is a vast pit, in which the bodies of the unfortunate men who were killed in this ruinous and fatal contest are deposited, to the number (as I was informed) of five hundred. The South side of the hill next Enniscorthy is for some yards covered with the bones of men and animals, which are bleached as white as ivory by the weather. Near the summit of the hill there is a gibbet, on which the bodies of three men who were active in the rebellion are suspended; this sight is very disgusting to the inhabitants, as the bodies can be very distinctly seen from the town; and a certain description of persons, yclep'd Orangemen, amuse themselves by firing at the gibbet, and running their bayonets through the bodies. To such an height has the envenomed spirit of party-prejudice arrived in this once happy country, the fairest and best portion of this beautiful island, and heretofore remarkable for the spirit of industry, peace, and good order of its inhabitants!

Enniscorthy is the property of the Earl of Portsmouth; it is a market borough and port town, and returned two members to parliament. It is divided into two parts by the river

Slaney, over which is (as I mentioned in the description of Vinegar hill), a stone bridge; the market-house, the court house, and the principal streets, are on the South side of the Slaney. It is about twelve miles from the town of Wexford, from which the river is navigable for small lighters, as the tide ebbs and flows to the bridge. The population before the rebellion was about five thousand inhabitants. The town was originally fortified, but not a vestige of the walls remain at present except the castle, which is entire and a very noble structure; it stands on a craggy hill in the centre of the town, at the South side of the Slaney, opposite Vinegar hill, from which it is about a mile distant. It consists of a regular square, battlemented, and flanked with four round towers of considerable height; it was built in the thirteenth century by the ancestor of the ancient family of Sutton, who were once the lords of this town, which family are now nearly extinct. I forgot to mention, that just above the bridge of Enniscorthy, the Slaney is divided into two branches by a beautiful little island, which gives additional interest to the scenery on the banks of the river. New Ross, in contradistinction to Old Ross (a village about four miles from it), is a borough market and port town, in the county of Wexford, situated at the foot of a hill at the confluence of the Nere and Barrow. It was formerly walled, and some of the gateways still remain; i. e. Priory gate, Irish Town gate, and the Three Bullet gate, where Lord Mountjoy was slain when charging at the head of the county Dublin militia. There were formerly many religious houses in this town, the remains of which are still visible. The monastery for Franciscans, called St. Saviour, was founded by Sir John Devereux in the reign of Edward III. At the same, or an earlier period of time, there was a priory of Augustines founded by Sir Walter Synnott. There is a Charter house here for forty poor children, and a school for poor children of every denomination. The town is greatly improved since the rebellion, and the houses that were demolished rebuilt in a better taste. This town is extremely well situated for commerce, the river being very deep, and ships of great burthen can come up to the quay. The Custom house is well

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978 St. Michael's Mount.—Bridgenorth.—St. Martin. [Nov.

well constructed and adapted for business; the barracks neat and convenient; and the bridge over the river, which connects the Kilkenny side with the Wexford side, is extremely elegant. In this town are three churches, two Romish chapels, a Methodist and Quaker meeting-houses. One of the most desperate battles that ever was fought in Ireland took place here; the carnage was dreadful, there being upwards of two thousand bodies left in the streets.

ANTHONY SINNOT.

Mr. URBAN, Cornwall, July 10.

I SEND you a sketch of an antient capital (fig. 2) now lying amongst an heap of ruins at St. Michael's Mount, in this county. It appears to have been an irregular hexagon, though now much mutilated; some of your antiquarian correspondents may probably be able to throw some light on the figures, the dress, and the time of its erection.

B. M.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 6.

I SEND you a slight sketch (fig. 3) of the building that was made to succeed to the old collegiate church of St. Mary, within the castle at Bridgenorth. When the church of St. Chad, at Shrewsbury, fell down about 1792, the parishioners of this church took it into their heads that it also threatened ruin, and accordingly rebuilt it, of which they now heartily repent. Mr. Grose has given a distant view of the old structure in his print of the castle; and the different views of the town preserve the remembrance of it. In the church-yard are no monuments of consequence; and in the porch of St. Laurence, or the upper church in the town, is fixed up an inscription, removed from hence with the remains of John and Samuel Dickinson, who died 1773 and 1779, and were deposited in a vault, Nov. 7, 1793.

P. Q.

The only remain of the castle is "part of a tower, which by undermining was made to incline so much, that it appears to threaten destruction to such as approach it. It makes an angle of 18 degrees with the horizon, or 17 from the perpendicular." GROSS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 8.

I INCLOSE a drawing of an antient seal of Dover (fig. 4); St. Martin dividing his garment with a beggar. Four lions in the angles of the border.

SIGILLVM MAIORATUS POSTVS (qu. PORTUS) DOVORIE.

Qu. If not engraved by Mr. Boys, of Sandwich, in a plate with other Antiquities?—Wihtried, king of Kent, so early as the seventh century, removed the canons from the castle to a church built by him in the town, dedicated to St. Martin. The irregular behaviour of these canons obliged Henry I. to give their church to the archbishop of Canterbury, Richard Corboi, who built a new monastery of Augustines near the town, still known by the name of the Newark; of whose ruins and gate Mr. Grose has engraved two views. These circumstances are mentioned as an additional proof that St. Martin was the patron saint of Dover. M. BROWNE.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 7.

FROM the letters and the orthography of the inscription of the small copper coin, fig. 5, it was not edited, I believe, later than some time in the 17th century. Whether it was struck upon some naval expedition, or on what other occasion, I will not attempt to conjecture; but it evinces the opinion our ancestors entertained of the power of the Three Kingdoms when united: and conveys a lesson to us in the present happy period of the accomplishment of this Union, to consider it as the palladium of our security. While firmly united for our mutual support and defence, we may still bid defiance to all the future ambitious attempts of that gigantic power which was so lately our foe.

K. L.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 11.

I HAVE by me a tradesman's token which, I think, you have not seen; it is "William Bentley, of Hinckley." If not, I should wish you to preserve it for the Leicestershire Historian (fig. 6).

HINCKLEIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Ansfley, Hants, Aug. 6.

HEREWITH will be left for your inspection the original presentation-copy of the works of King James I. to his preceptor, Sir Peter Young, of Seton, knt. (*equus auratus*). It is in the original binding in red Turkey, and tied with blue ribband; and being a royal gift, the printing, binding, gilding, royal arms on the sides, &c. are as superb and elegant as the state of those arts in this country could then produce.

It is a very common book, but is remarkable for these circumstances, and more so for the following:

1. The embellished presentment of it in Latin, written on a blank leaf before the title-page, beginning with *Jacobus R. D.D.* autograph of the king, (*See Pl. I.*); and followed by a panegyric on the royal preceptor.

2. The copy of a Latin letter from the king to Frederic II. king of Denmark, and which had been long before sent by Young as his ambassador.

3. An autograph copy of a letter of the said Pa. Young to his brother, in English, dated Lond. 8 June, 1620, giving an account of the flattering reception which the king's presentation copy of his works to the university of Oxford met with from that truly earned and respectable body.

In both the two first of these, in Latin much above mediocrity, the king generously ascribes his whole merit as a scholar and an author to the abilities and diligence of his preceptor, for whom he appears to have had a very sincere esteem and affection.

The first of these is dated at Greenwich, the 22d of May, 1620; about which time, it may be supposed, all the presentation copies were given away, having, in like manner as this, proper complimentary embellishments at the beginning. The book appears to have been printed in 1619; but some part of it being dated in December that year, we may suppose the copies not ready for delivery till May next year, when the presentation copies for the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and this for Young, appear to have been delivered.

The second is dated at Falkland palace, but the month and year are omitted. It is certain, however, both from the letter and documents, to have been the first step James took to enter into a treaty of marriage for that king's eldest daughter, in which affair he would have easily succeeded, had he not been so crossed and thwarted by the jealousy and narrow policy of Queen Elizabeth, who had all his favourites and most of his council in her pay, that Frederic, the princess's father, having just cause to think himself improperly treated in the matter, broke off the treaty, and gave her to the Duke of Brunswick.

James, in 1588, renewed his application for a matrimonial alliance with

that king's family, and paid his court to the Princess Anne, his second daughter. Frederic gave his consent to the treaty; but on the express condition, that it should be concluded prior to the first of May next year.

The same intrigues which rendered the first treaty abortive would have baffled the second, had not the citizens of Edinburgh risen in arms, with his secret concurrence, and threatened destruction to his chancellor and whole council. In consequence, the Earl Marshal, at the head of a splendid embassy, was sent to Copenhagen with ample powers; and though her father, Frederic II. had died on the 1st of January that year, 1589, and her brother, Christian IV. who succeeded him, was then only 12 years of age, the marriage articles being soon agreed on, the marriage ceremony was performed by proxy, and the royal bride embarked with the ambassadors and her suite for Scotland; but a violent storm arising, the whole fleet was forced to take shelter in a small port in Norway.

On hearing of this disaster, James, with the impatience and gallantry of a lover, embarked with his chancellor, several noblemen, and a train of 300 persons, to conduct his bride home. They arrived safely at a small harbour near Upslo, in Norway, where she then resided, and where the marriage was solemnized, Nov. 24, 1589; from whence he conducted her back to Copenhagen, where they spent the winter amidst feasts and amusements. And on the 1st of May next year they arrived at Leith with their suite, to the great joy of the whole kingdom.

The preservation of the third is rather surprizing. It is written on a piece of paper, which has been kept loose in this book from its date, and of course has been a companion to it for 181 years; a circumstance the more remarkable, as the book and it were, a few years ago, purchased at a small shop in this county. EPÉLUS.

1. JACOBUS R. D.D.

Jacobus, Dei gratiâ, Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ rex, fidei defensor, Cl. V. Petro Junio a Setone, equiti aurato, consiliario et eleemosynario suo pro regno Scotiæ; hoc operum suorum systema L. M. Q. offert charissimo præceptori gratus discipulus, memor formatæ ab illo adolescentiæ suæ ad virtutis et literarum studia;

dia; quæ quantopere ex eo amaverit, librum hunc sui profectus indicem et testem mittit; bonorum, ut sperat, debitorum more, qui serenâ fronte gratoque animo sortem scenore multiplicatam creditoribus restituunt. Grenovici, XI^{mo} cal. Jun. cl^{mo} l^{oc}o • xx^o.

2. JACOBUS, Dei gratiâ, Scotorum Rex serenissimus, Principi FRIDERICO, eadem gratiâ, Daniæ, &c. Regi.

Quum amore, quem inter nos mutuum esse re-ipsâ intelligimus, eoque à majoribus nostris perpetuâ serie, ad nos usque derivato, nihil antiquius esse possit; literisque ad Serenitatem vestram superiori anno à nobis per legatos vestros inscriptis, inter alia arctioris amicitiae ineundæ spem injecerimus. Nunc tandem, pollicitorum memores, familiarem hunc, ac nobis fidelissimum consiliarium ac magnum eleemosynarium Petrum Junium, à Setoun heredem (cujus nobis fides et integritas ab incunabilis usque perspectissima fuit et cognita, utpotè, qui nostræ spei ac pueritiæ admotus, studiisque primum nostris moribusque formandis præfuerit, ab eoque tempore nunquam a latere nostro discesserit) qui intimos nostros sensus optime tenet, cuique nos vicissim meritissimo confidemus plurimum, ad Serenitatem vestram cum arcanis mandatis legandum statuimus. Cur verò, proceribus regni ac magnatibus præteritis, cum potissimum mittendum duxerimus, facile ex mandatis, quæ ei commissimus, Serenitas vestra intelliget: neque mirabitur, cum intellexerit, quo in numero apud nos sit; quantumque gratiâ valeat. Itaque à Serenitate vestrâ maximopere, pro nostrâ summâ conjunctione etiam atque etiam petimus, ut eum clementer et humaniter admittat, benevole ac remotis arbitris audiat, matureque confectis negotiis dimittat, eique fidem in omnibus, quæ nostro nomine afferet, non secus habeat ac nobis ipsis, si coram cum Serenitate vestrâ loqueremur: erit id nobis vehementer gratum. Quod vero ferius, quam vellemus, hoc officii a nobis præstatur, Serenitatem vestram in optimam partem interpretaturum confidemus. Deus Opt. Max. Serenitatem vestram diutissime regnis suis incolumem conservat. Datum e regiâ nostrâ Falklandianâ.

Hæc nostrâ manu ascribenda duximus, quibus iterum Serenitatem vestram rogamus, ut hinc nostro intimo fidem habeat, non secus ac si nos

iplos coram loquentes audiret atque cerneret, quod utinam aliquando nobis Dei benignitate contingere possit, existimetque Serenitas vestra; omnia et singula quæ in hisce arcanis mandatis continentur à nobis ipsis, hoc scribente solo conscio, dictata, atque ex ore nostro excerpta fuisse.

3. Charissime Frater,

My stay at Oxford longer then I purposed, and our brother the Doctor's cumming to yow, hath hindred me from wrytting unto yow all this whyle; which I houe yow will take in good pairt. In Oxiord the king's booke was receaved with a great deale of solemnitie; and in a solemne proceffion was carried from St. Marie's (where the conuocation was) by the vicechancellor, accompanied with sume 24 doctors in scarlett, and the rest of the bodie of the Vniuersitie, vnto the publick librarie, where the keeper, one Mr. Rows, made a verie prettie speech, and placed it in *archivis, intuentibus nobis et reliquis academicis*, with a great deale of respect. In this they far surpassed Cambridge, and there loue to me and the rest who were in cumpanie was extraordinare. They inuited ws often to there colledges, they defrayed all our charges for horse and man at our inne, they gaue ws all gloves, they took no fees of Dr. Read, and gaue him a most ample testimoniall, and me 20 lbs. in golde. The king at our returne saluted me L. Ambassadour; and, when I kneeled to pretent him the letters of the Vniuersitie, merrilie did bidd me stand up and be covered. His Majestie was exceeding well pleased with the letters of the Vniuersitie, and with our relation of all that past, and does preferre Oxford vnto your mother Cambridge. I sent vnto yow by John Waker's meanes, before I went to Oxford, two leuers from the Bishop of St. Andrew's, together with the rest of Dr. Lindsay's booke, which no doubt John had a caire to send vnto yow safe before his going to Scotland. Now in this packett I send sume more. Thus entreating yow to remember my best loue vnto your bedfellow and mother, not forgetting my commendations vnto Mrs. Brigett and little Sara, I take my leaue, and remaine as euer,

Your louing brother at command,
PA. YOUNG.

London, the 8 of June, 1620.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

PERFECTLY am I aware that your excellent Magazine is peculiarly appropriated to the use of your own sex; but, being emboldened by a remark in mine own line that occurred in the letter (p. 717) of "A Friend to good Queen Bess's Golden Days," I for once venture to intrude myself into the crowd of your male correspondents. It is true, I wished my husband to have addressed you rather than myself; but he told me that the learned men, who are your readers, would despise any thing that such a plain man as he could write; and that, moreover, the subject in question was one more in my way than in his, and, therefore, if I wanted to make my complaint public, I had better address Mr. Urban myself, and take upon mine own shoulders the contempt that was likely to ensue from obtruding myself among authors, scholars, critics, artists, and poets. I confess, Mr. Urban, that I feel bolder than my husband on the occasion, for the long habit I have been in of providing for a table, and the honour I have had in the time of my father (who was a dignified clergyman) of receiving gentlemen of the above descriptions, have given me the opportunity of observing that the appetites and palates of such people are much the same as those of their unlearned or unaccomplished neighbours; and, therefore, I do not see why my letter should be totally unworthy of their consideration. Besides, I know that humble-minded persons are of some consequence in conducting the domestic concerns of geniuses in a regular, frugal, and comfortable manner; for otherwise their money goes faster in vulgar necessities than their fine talents can bring it in. What I have to say, Mr. Urban, is this; that I think "A Friend to good Queen Bess's Golden Days" is exactly right in what he says about the present fashion of making beasts over-fat. You must know, sir, that I am what the world calls a *little* house-keeper. The family I superintend consists of my husband, myself, one son, two daughters, a maid, and a boy. My son is a good deal out, and one or the other of my daughters often staying with their relations. The gentleman who comes to serve our church sometimes takes his Sunday's dinner with us; and, as we enjoy the satis-

faction of being much respected (I own, I take an honest pride in communicating the circumstance), we occasionally have a genteel friend or acquaintance to dine with us. We have hitherto had it in our power to vary our dinners with rabbits, fish, or poultry, in addition to small joints of butcher's meat; but now the butchers force such enormous pieces on us, I fear we must live on mutton, beef, and veal, alone. Our butcher obliges me to take joints of greater weight than we require (or we must go without butcher's meat entirely), and a greater part of that weight consists of superfluous fat that I do not know what to do with. The butcher will not cut any of it off; and nobody can eat much of it either in the parlour or in the kitchen. When my husband is helping himself to a slice of meat, and is putting aside the overplus of blubber, he says, "I wonder, my dear, you buy such gross meat!" In vain have I endeavoured to make my servants carve and eat fat and lean together; for, if I reprimand them for making waste of the fat, they either hide it in holes, or quit my service. I hoped to save barley meal by making the refuse fat contribute to the support of the dogs; but this scheme brought on me an accusation, by my son, of having given his pointers the mange. I next thought to make candles of this obnoxious fat; but an attorney, happening to hear me express my intention, gave me warning, that, if I did so, the exciseman would levy a penalty on us for making candles at home. Thus defeated in all my plans for turning the fat to some account, I am now obliged to sell it to the tallow-chandlers and soap-boilers at 3d. a pound, whether I take it of the butchers at 9d. and 10d. a pound; yet, notwithstanding all this redundancy of grease, soap and candles are at the shameful price of 10d. and 11d. a pound; so the community is not the better for such fat animals in any manner or form whatever. As I am such a loser by this abominable fat, I must diminish my housekeeping expences, by abridging my table of some of the other articles we have been accustomed to indulge in. In a book of voyages lent us by the curate (who also lends us your Magazine), my husband sometimes amuses us in an evening by reading an account how the Kamtschadales entertain their guests by cramming fat down their throats

throats till it runs out at the corners of their mouths; and it appears to me as if the lords, dukes, and gentlemen, alluded to by your correspondent, entertain a wish of introducing the same custom into England. If any of your readers, Mr. Urban, think my complaint only the frivolous one of an old woman, let them recollect that it is the masters of houses who pay for the fat.

Yours, &c. MARTHA CAREFUL.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 7.

AS peace is now (as good as) concluded between Great Britain and France, it may be a proper time to consider how we may best allay intestine commotions. Peace abroad is an imperfect blessing without peace at home. It is notorious that a war has been carried on for some years in this country between the sexes, occasioned by a contest for superiority. At the commencement of this unhappy dispute, the fair sex maintained that they were our equals in point of genius and talents; and that what was termed *sex* was merely a nominal difference in compliance with the customs of the world, or, as some asserted, in compliance with the tyrannical prejudices of man. On the other hand, *we* insisted that the superiority of talents was on our side; that there was not only a nominal but a real difference between men and women; and that it was insulting to suppose that any of us could arrive at the years of discretion without knowing the existence of such a difference, what it proceeded from, and to what it led.

The flames being thus kindled, war broke out; and animosities fierce and implacable raged from one end of the kingdom to the other. Such confusion of sex took place, that the most discerning could not say,

"Where ends the woman, or begins the man."

Abundance of the best ink in the kingdom was shed in the various engagements between the contending parties. The republic of letters felt the dreadful shock, and trembled under the horrors of war. The groans of the press were lamentable to hear: booksellers and bookbinders became poor and needy, while stationers and trunkmakers, like contractors and commissaries, accumulated immense wealth. "Their equipages shone like meteors, and their palaces rose like exhalations."

Philosophers in petticoats brandished the pen; and were followed into the field of battle by historians, novelists, and poets, clad in muslins and uppets, threatening destruction to *man-kind*, and the re-establishment of the Amazonian age.

Courage and enterprize, however, are not beyond the reach of the fate of war. Some of these intrepid heroines, deserted by their followers, perished by their own pens: others were tried by the monthly courts-martial, and broke: and some deserted to the enemy, enlisted as wives, or mistresses, and were never more heard of.

This contest, however, although apparently ended as far as regards more public engagements, is still carried on in private skirmishes. I should with a very bad grace propose terms of peace, if I did it not with the true spirit of peace; and I am unwilling, therefore, to recur too often, or too pointedly, to the original causes of the dispute; yet what follows will not be easily understood, if I do not mention that one cause of the rupture was an assertion, that the *men* occupied all the places which women were intended to fill; that they usurped the province of milliners, man mantua-makers, &c. &c. and, while they insolently complain of the idleness of the fair sex, at the same time deprived them of all means of industry.

I could have wished this complaint had been properly attended to. It had certainly some foundation, and a complaint which is not unreasonable is a fair subject for redress. Instead of resisting it, we ought to meet it half way. All history proves that, when a reasonable request is refused, the plaintiffs are driven to demand those which are unreasonable. I say, sir, it was a most fatal delusion on our part, to turn contemptuously from such remonstrances. I was one of those who would have fortified Paeonoster-row against the inroads of the enemy, but I would have left Bond-street open. I would have opposed the increase of straw-bonnetted historians, philosophers in pellisses, and novelists in sprig muslins; but I could not conscientiously refuse them the "privileges of the most highly-favoured" shop-boards and counters. Thus I argued; and I deprecated the fatal consequences. I clearly foresaw what has exactly taken place. I foresaw that, when spoiled at one weapon, they

they would take up another; anger is prolific, and indignation remarkably prone to invention: when disappointed in attacking our impregnable, they would soon sap the foundations of our ingenuity and industry, and effect by slow degrees what was impossible by a *coup de main*.

My fears accordingly have been realized; and at this moment I would ask, whether the sex have not monopolized every article of useful manufacture heretofore the constant occupation and exclusive province of men; and whether they do not shew an industry in working, as well as an ingenuity in inventing, which will soon make us repent our conduct towards them?

I am not now speaking of the poor; the poor of both sexes are pretty equal in their labours; but let any man look into genteel life, and see what progress has been lately made by the female branches of the family in all handicraft employments. I pass by music and painting; yet why should I pass them by? Why not, by way of digression, felicitate the fathers and mothers of so many female *SIR JOSHUAS*? What more pleasant than to hear one parent boast of his little *Banti*, and another bid you listen to a song from his little *Billington*? What a change, Mr. Urban, in your time and mine! No more working a set of worsted commandments in a sampler! no more cloathing the map of England in purple and fine linen, with a beautiful green-silk channel in cross-stitch! No, they who in our days were content to subscribe the *Belief* with a needle and thread, and proud if they made a darn invisible, now *pretude* like Clementi, and *compose* like Haydn.

But, as already promised, I will pass all this, and come to the more direct interference with male occupations, which is every where visible. If we examine the furniture of a house, we shall find that all the ornamental part at least is the manufactory of fair and delicate hands. Look at the finely-worked bell-ropes in variegated worsteds, with rose-tassels; the beautiful fire-side carpets and screens; and gilt and painted frames for flower-pots; the fillagree tea caddies; the fruit baskets, &c. &c.; and we shall soon see that injuries inflicted by men-milkeners are revenged with a heavy hand on the unoffending upholsterers and cabinet-makers.

Not are these the only employments usurped by the fair sex. Would they were restricted to such delicate luxuries as may be dispensed with! But they are advancing step by step towards the more robust articles. I know one lady who is an exceeding good carpenter, and has mended some pieces of furniture in such a manner as to prolong their use beyond all the hopes of the regular trade. Some excel as gardeners; and others are so expert in the exercise of the whip, as to threaten the annihilation of postillions and coachmen. Some have nearly killed themselves with the repairs of their houses; and declare that, if the work could be done *in-doors*, they never would employ a mason or bricklayer again.

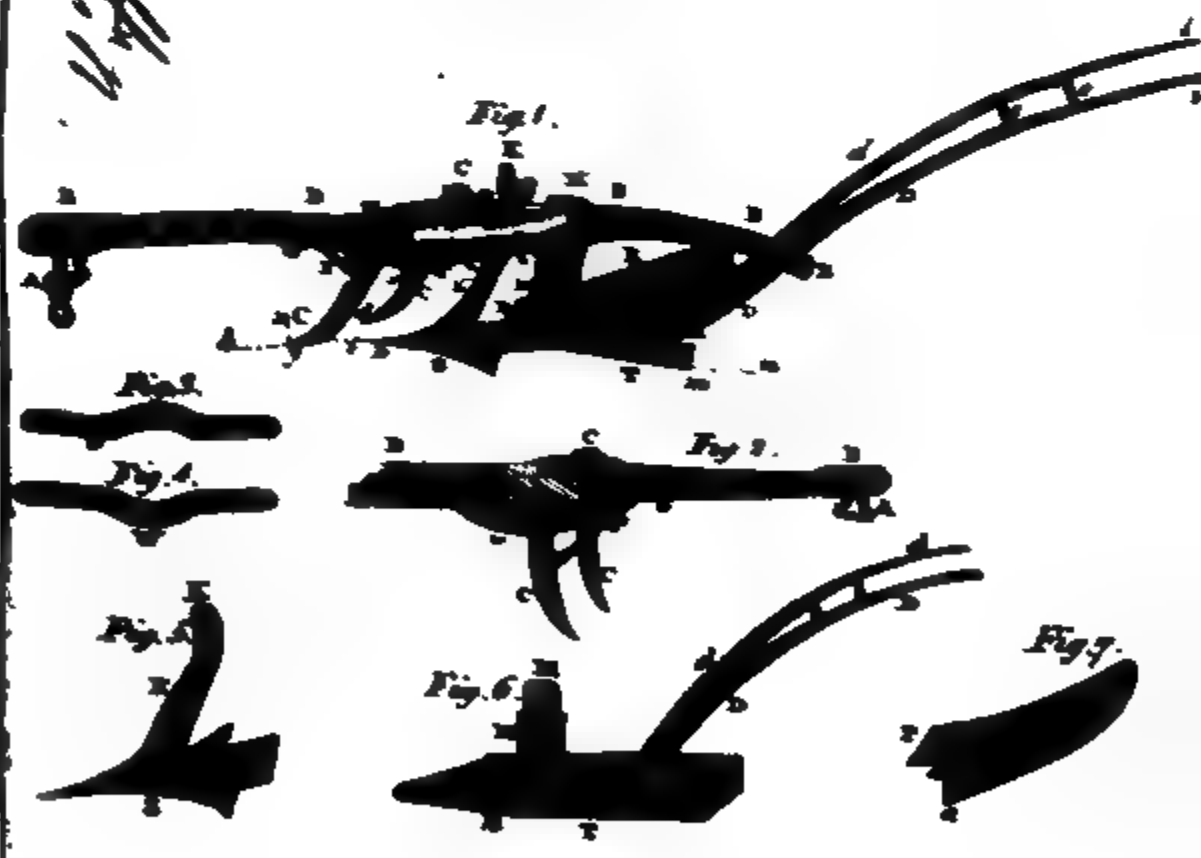
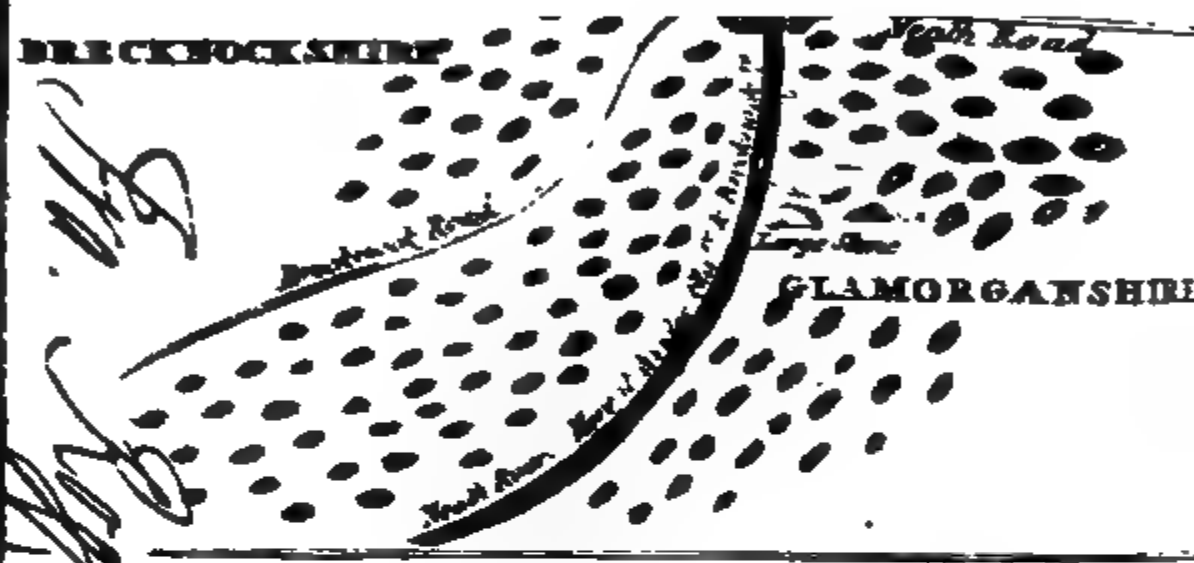
These are alarming innovations, Mr. Urban; and deserving our most serious consideration. I may be told, indeed, that the distresses of the times have induced many persons to patch up the old, instead of buying new, and to do themselves what they formerly employed another to do for them. This is plausible, sir: but, if it be allowed its full force, what will it avail? The evil will not end with the return of peace and plenty. There is great reason to doubt whether habits of industry and ingenuity once acquired, from whatever motive, will be so easily shaken off as some people think. When we get into the knack of doing things for ourselves, one certain consequence is that we think we do them better than any one else could. There is much vanity in beating a man at his own trade; and I never knew one of the female cabinet-makers of my acquaintance, who, after covering a foot-stool, or twisting a bell-rope, was not ready to snap her fingers at Seddons or Oakley. No, sir, I am afraid that as the sex have, in a moment of indignation and resentment, taken up the hammer, the chissel, the pallet, and the trowel, they may not be so easily prevailed upon to lay them down again. In fact, sir, with sorrow I speak it, but why conceal it? I dread a declaration of independence.

Permit me now, Mr. Urban, to conclude with a piece of information which was in truth the cause of this whole epistle, and which I have from undoubted authority; and that is, it is now become the fashion for ladies to *amuse* themselves (*amuse*, as they call it, which is a mere pretence) with
making

Indowment

This general view shows from the edge of the River.

Neath River



MR. URBAN,

Neath, Glamorganshire, March 23.

THE banks of the Neath river, above the village of Pontneddfychan (usually spelt Pontneathvaughan), near Neath, in Glamorganshire, for near a mile in length, and about half a mile in width, on each side, contain a great number of mounds of earth and stones, of about two or three yards long, one wide, and one high; and some few of about four or five yards long, one or two wide, and one high. They all appear of great antiquity. They lie pretty nearly in straight lines up the ascents of the ground, with their sides opposite thereto and to each other (*Plate II*). Their distances from each other are various; in some cases only three or four, and in others more than 20 yards. Their numbers on each side of the river must have been several hundreds; but of late years they have been greatly diminished by levelling them for the purpose of facilitating the ploughing of the lands. These mounds are evidently artificial, an excavation on the upper side of each, from whence the matter was got to form them, is still visible. It is not likely that they have been the effect of quarrying, or even trying for stones, because they are situated in the most earthy parts, and in the midst of grounds whose surface is in many places almost covered with stones that are detached from the rocks, and, in course, might have been removed at a less expence, and with greater facility, than in the opening of new quarries. Several stones are also contained in the mounds themselves, which would not have been the case if quarrying had been their only object. It is not probable that they have been the effect of any mining adventure, because the rock itself is not a mineral measure*. The Neath river, on which they are situated, here divides Glamorganshire and Brecknockshire, the banks of which are nearly perpendicular, and from 2 to 300 feet high. Just below the village of Pontneathvaughan the Neath and Felddta (usually spelt Velthta) rivers unite; and there Cwm Nedd (Neath valley) is not more than a quarter of a mile in width, the lands on each side rising by degrees until they terminate in lofty mountains. A large stone, of a rude

* The miner's term for all matter, under which minerals are usually found.

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oblong-square form, eight feet long and about two feet and a half square, lies upon the ground near to the mounds on the Glamorganshire side, and may at some time probably have been erect. The Glamorganshire side of the Neath river belongs to Lord Vernon; and the Brecknockshire side to Walter Jeffreys, esq. of Brecknock.

To the North of these mounds, at about three miles distance, there is a Roman causeway, called in Welsh, "Sarn Helen," or Helen's pavement, on which there are the remains of a station, and to the North-east, at Ystradfelddta, about four miles distance, there are the remains of another Roman station; and, about a mile farther, a third.

Are these mounds (for it is evident they have been erected for defence), therefore, Roman or British? Probably some of your correspondents, versed in ancient history, will be able to trace out by whom they were erected.

In the road to Merthyr Tidsil, at about a mile from these mounds, there is a bridge, called in Welsh, "Pont Dinas," or City-bridge. I am informed that the Ancient Britons generally called their encampments Dinas or Caer, both of which words signify a city. This serves in some measure to confirm the idea of the mounds having been a military station; and Pont Dinas may have derived its name from having been erected for the purpose of keeping up a communication between the encampment and Monmouthshire, as well as the South-east parts of Glamorganshire, that bridge being the only passage from those parts over the river above Neath. GILBERT GILPIN.

MR. URBAN, *Bockleton, near Tenbury, August 7.*

IF you approve of allotting a few pages of your valuable Miscellany to the subject of Agriculture, I shall beg leave through the medium of your Magazine to make public a plough lately invented by Mr. J. Turner, jun., of Bockleton, near Tenbury, Worcestershire; which, I am of opinion, will be considered by the impartial and candid a great acquisition in the implements of husbandry. The plough is designed for the purpose of making gutters or small drains in meadow and pasture land to carry off the water, which, by lying on the surface, injures the

Inclosures

This ground rises much from the edge of the River.

Neath River

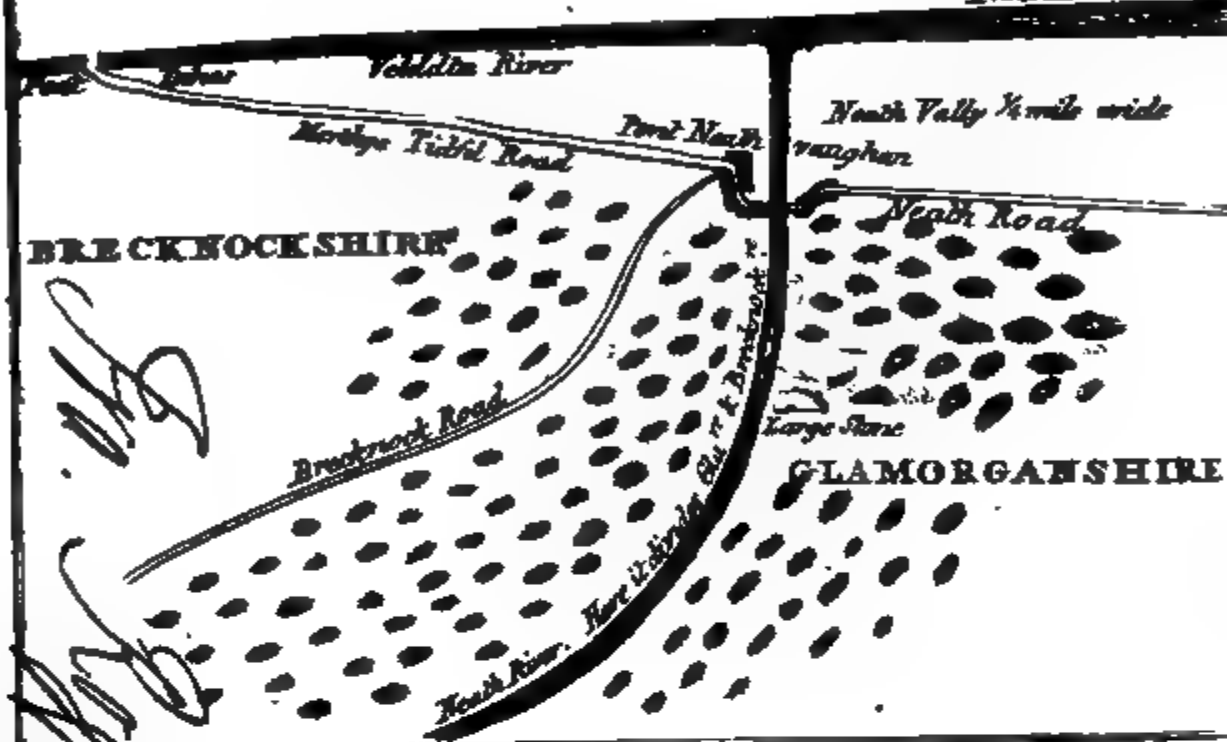


Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



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the ground. A drawing of the plough I have sent you inclosed in this letter, in order to give you a proper idea of its construction (*See Plate II.*)

Fig. 1. is a representation of the plough, the principal parts of which I have marked with letters of the alphabet.

A represents the iron at the end of the beam, to which the horses are hooked; called, in Worcesterhire, the *ear*; in Staffordshire, the *buck*.

B B B B B. the beam.

W W W W W represents a strong piece of wood, jutting out in the middle, in which one of the coulter, marked C, is placed. This piece of wood, which the inventor calls the *wing*, is fixed to the side of the beam, at a proper distance from the iron at the end called the *ear*, by long screws; which screws extend wholly through the beam, and fasten to it on the other side another wing, of the same shape and size, containing another coulters, C, with the same dimensions with that marked C. These coulters are placed exactly parallel and opposite to each other; and each of them is strengthened by a piece of iron called the *stay*, which at one end is fastened to the coulters, about two inches beneath the wing, and, at the other, to the wing itself.

F represents the *stay* of the coulters C; and *f* represents part of the *stay* of the other coulters C.

T, in *fig. 1.*, represents part of what is called the *drock*; a piece of wood about 6 inches wide, 3 deep, and something more than 2 feet long, which is the bottom part of the plough. On the top of the *drock* is fastened an upright piece of wood called the *spindle*; and marked M M (*fig. 1.*); behind which, at a small distance, are fastened the two tails *d* and *l*, as is more particularly represented by *fig. 6.* At the top of the spindle M (*see fig. 1.*) is fixed the beam B; the end of which is fastened between the tails by an iron pin.

P I and P R (*fig. 1.*) represent the *shelve-boards*, which are fastened to the *drock* and spindle, meeting each other in the angular point P. Each of them is strengthened at the end by a short wooden *stay* fixed in each tail and the end of the *shelve-board*. *g* represents the *stay* which strengthens the farther *shelve-board* in *fig. 1.*

A notch is made in the *drock* (*see fig. 6.*) to admit that part of the *shelve-*

board (marked *a* in *fig. 7.*), which is fastened to the *drock*.

A coulters, K, is fastened to the plough-share S, as is represented by *fig. 5.*; and is bent at the end for the sake of being more easily admitted through a hole in the beams behind the other two coulters C and C (*fig. 1.*) when the share is put on the end of the *drock*; at which end the *drock* is made tapering for the purpose of admitting the share.

Fig. 2. represents part of the other side of the beam in *fig. 1.*; and gives a view of the whole of the wing *w*, the coulters C, and its iron *stay f.*

Figs. 3 and 4. represent the shape of the wings in which the fore-coulters are placed.

I shall now proceed to shew the inventor's method of adjusting this plough for work. A nick or mark is made in the middle of that end of the *drock* next the tails, and a straight line is marked out on a level spot of ground, on which the nick or mark at the end of the *drock* and the point of the share are put and made to coincide; this being done, the fore-coulters must be equally distant from the line, i. e. a straight line, coinciding with the nick in the middle of the end of the *drock* and the point of the share, if continued beyond the fore-coulters, will pass between them, and be equally distant from each. Let the dotted line *l p m n* (*fig. 1.*) represent a straight line made on level ground; *p* the point of the share; *m*, the middle point of the end of the *drock* T; then, if *m* and *p* coincide with the line *l p m n*, *xy* and *dt* will represent its distance from each of the fore-coulters; and these distances must be equal.

The best way of working this plough, the inventor says, is to fasten a chain round the axle-tree of a pair of cart-wheels (the chest or body being taken off,) and to hook the chain so fastened to the *ear* (A *fig. 1.*) at the end of the beam. By lengthening or shortening the chain, the plough is made to go deeper or shallower, according as the ground requires.

When the plough is working, the fore-coulters C and C cut the outside of the gutter; K, the coulters fixed to the share S, cuts the ground exactly in the middle, and the farther *shelve-board* throws out half the soil on one side, and the near *shelve-board* the other

other half on the near side; and thus leaving a complete gutter from 8 to 10 inches wide, and 6 to 8 deep.

The inventor thus calculates the advantage which the publick might in some places derive from using his plough.

If 400 perch of gutters be set to labourers to be done by the hand, the expence, at two-pence per perch (the usual price in this part of the country), will amount to 3l. 6s. 8d.; and a labourer must work hard to gain 1s. 6d. a day. This quantity (*viz.* 400 perch) might be done by a team of five horses, two drivers, and a holder, with his plough, in one day the expence of the horses and men he values at 16s.; which being deducted from 3l. 6s. 8d. there remains a saving of 2l. 10s. 8d. for one day's work.

If this plough be used in making small floating courses to improve meadow and pasture land, it will make, the inventor says, upwards of 700 perch in one day by the assistance of five horses, two drivers, and a holder.

Hence the great advantage that will arise to the farmer by using this plough must appear evident; and more particularly, if we consider how essentially necessary it is to convey the water off some lands after a flood with all possible expedition; there having been instances where much grass has been spoiled by the water lying a great while upon the surface of the meadow or pasture, even after the waters of the adjacent brooks and drains have subsided. In cases of this sort, Mr. Turner's plough cannot fail to be of great service.

This plough might be applied to another great purpose of Agriculture; *viz. that of planting potatoes.* Mr. Turner's method is the following:

He makes with it trenches about two feet distant (or perhaps something more) from each other, and sets the potatoes in them; he then spreads some manure upon them in the trench, and covers them by drawing the plough through the space between the trenches; and thus each trench is filled by a ridge of soil. When the potatoes grow, and are in want of an additional coat of soil, the weeds among them are cut either by a hoe or weeding-hook, and the plough (having the two fore-coulters taken off) is drawn between the ridges, and throws up an additional quantity of soil upon

them, and thus speedily performs the operation of moulding.

It may not be amiss to observe, that Mr. Turner is of opinion, that he can improve the plough by making the *wings* and *shelve-boards* moveable, so as to make the gutters wider or narrower, as occasion may require; however he has not as yet made the experiment.

Having described the plough with as much accuracy as I am capable, and faithfully recited the information which I have received of its advantages from the best authority, I shall trouble you with a few reflections on the subject of agriculture.

If we reflect upon the great and important advantages which mankind derive from agriculture, every institution calculated to advance its improvement, or to raise it to a greater degree of perfection, must necessarily be looked upon with the eye of public approbation and esteem. Among the institutions of the present day which demand our respect and praise are the agricultural societies; whose object is to give encouragement to the improvement of the breed of cattle, and to the successful exertions of the experimental farmer, by rewarding the most deserving with suitable prizes.

I think I may with justice remark, that though commerce enriches a state, yet it is agriculture that gives life and birth to commerce; for the necessities of life must be procured before a nation can embark in commercial concerns; the land must be cultivated to produce crops of corn, hemp, flax, &c. before such things can be made articles of trade or commerce. And in proportion as agriculture improves, so will commerce advance; for, if the breed of our cattle should become so far improved as to excell that of other nations, by such nations they will be esteemed more valuable; and if it shall please Providence to relieve our present wants, and in the course of time, as agriculture improves and becomes more extensive, to bless our crops with superabundance, that surplus might be spared to feed other countries less happy and fruitful. We cannot place too great a value upon agriculture, or look upon its patronage with too much respect.

Of the truth of this observation we may easily be convinced, if we will be at the trouble of contrasting the happy

happy effects of cultivated nature with the miserable barrenness of uncultivated and neglected land. Let us contemplate the scene which a heath, common, or waste, presents to our view. We see it overgrown with wild shrubs, destructive weeds, and moss; in some places so swampy as to be impassable, here and there affording a coarse kind of grass, barely sufficient to preserve the life of a few lean cattle, and producing no corn nor fruit to glad the heart of man.

Let us turn aside from this dreary scene, and behold how contrary a change is wrought in the qualities of those lands which have been turned by the plough. Places which were once impassable, by the assistance of proper drains, now no longer sink beneath the tread of cattle, but easily support the pressure of a heavy load. One field displays in its season a promising prospect of a luxuriant crop of corn; a second yields the husbandman an abundance of fodder for his cattle in the winter; and a third affords them present pasture in such plenty as to fatten them for the markets, and to enable the cow to fill her udder twice a day for the dairy. Here and there we behold a fine fruitful orchard of apples and delicious plumbs, which shew the benign effects of cultivation; for *our crabs are by cultivation turned into apples and our sloes into plumbs*. Not to mention how exhilarating Health plants her healing balm in those countries, where the smiling lands bespeak improved agriculture. These considerations may serve to impress our minds with a just sense of the infinite mercy of God, who has enabled man to pass through the gloomy mist of ignorance, and annexed a great reward to his labour and industry; who has blessed him with invention, and taught him how to improve his condition; who has not only enlightened him in his temporal concerns, but has removed his doubts and fears about a future. We are by nature no better than the heath or common which I have just mentioned, nor can of ourselves bring forth fruit that is pleasant to the eye or sweet to the taste, unless the Christian religion has shed its divine influence on the heart; then and not till then are we capable of bringing forth fruit acceptable to our God.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM SNARE.

P. S. In the last paper of my first letter in February: p. 126, col. 1, l. 16, read, "pointing to *the remains*;" l. 33, r. "more than an ordinary;" l. 53, r. "their acquaintance was succeeded." Col. 2, l. 31, after the word *log* mark a colon: and in the following line, after *confuted* mark a comma.

P. 127, col. 2, l. 35, r. "to be informed," not "formed."

In my second, in April, p. 322, col. 1, l. 46, r. "if it *lies* in" not "if it *lays* in."

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

THE following corrections, relative to Bp. Atterbury, may be acceptable to the numerous readers of Mr. Coxe's entertaining "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole."

P. 167, l. 6, read, Francis Atterbury was born at Milton Keynes, in Buckinghamshire, March 6, 1662-3.

L. 25, for Sir *Joseph*, read Sir *Jonathan*.

P. 167. It was at the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Harcourt, and not at that of the Earl of Oxford, that Queen Anne made Atterbury a bishop.

Ibid. "On the death of Queen Anne was accused by Harcourt," &c. So far from it that, *at this very time*, Lord Harcourt wrote to consult the Bishop in regard to a letter he proposed sending to the new king. This letter, dated August 10, 1714, is in the collection published by Mr. Nichols; and noticed in your vol. LXX. p. 657.

Ibid. Atterbury was in no degree of intimacy with Lord Bolingbroke. They met as public men, not as private friends. The Bishop had, indeed, a particular regard for the Duke of Ormond.

P. 168. "Eager to obtain the highest honours of the church." Not so; the real fact is, that the bishopric of *Winchester* was the particular object of his wishes.

P. 170. Whatever were Bishop Atterbury's inclinations to the Stuart family, whatever were his connexions with that family during his exile, it very far from appears that he was engaged in any plot while in England. He was too wise and cautious to be concerned in so idle a conspiracy as that with which he was charged.

P. 171. The Bishop's confinement was so extremely rigorous that even his daughter was only permitted to speak to him from an open area, whilst the Bishop looked out of a window in his apartment.

apartment, which was in an upper story.

Ibid. l. 19, read "11th of May."

Ibid. *It is much more probable* that the dean owed the fine to the forbearance of his chapter (in which he had some warm friends, particularly the Subdean Mr. Evans) than that Government should interpose in behalf of a man against whom they had directed all their vengeance.

P. 172. Pope wrote occasionally to the Bishop in his exile; but what evidence has Mr. Coxe that *Sirist* had any correspondence with him during that period?

Ibid. l. 21. for *above*, read *about*.

P. 174, l. 7, read, on the 15th of February, 1731-2, having nearly completed his 69th year

The following unpublished letters may also be a proper appendage to the collection lately republished. You receive them in the Bishop's handwriting; and may perhaps chuse to engrave his signature. (*See Plate II.*)

1. "To Mr. BULSTRODE.

"Sir, *Surrey, Thursday, [Aug. 1728.]*

"I am obliged to you for your letter yesterday, as well as for the former. It is well that they have done Pere Courayer and themselves right at last. Since the thing is done, I am no ways nice as to the hands that did it.

"The gentleman from whom I had the poem lies a little out of my reach at present. You know besides, Sir, on whom it is a satire, and how improper it is for me, on several accounts, to be an instrument in spreading it. I do not think the copies of it so rare but that you may easily light upon one in other hands. When I see you next, I shall explain myself further on that head to you. In the mean time, let us join in our good wishes for the success of the Congress*, everyone in his way. I suppose Zinzendorf will be back by the opening it, else his journey is a little unreasonable, and does not promise well. I apprehend the meeting will not be like that at Cambray, but short; if it be sweet too, as our English phrase is, all is well. The Cardinal†, I believe, for his own sake, will shorten it. He is an old man, and has no time to lose, and does not, I suppose, relish the keeping a table of 60 covers. I am, Sir, your most obedient, and very faithful servant, F. A. ROYEN."

2. (*Direction left.*) "*Thursday morning.*

"The gentleman that came to see me yesterday is a man of breeding and sense. If I knew where he lived, I would send one of my family on purpose to thank him

for the honour he did me. However, I will depend upon your doing it in my name, and letting him know how sensible I am of his civility, and how uneasy at the impossibility I am under of returning it. I forgot to thank him for the book of Mr. Bayle which you brought me. Pray supply that defect also; and believe me always yours, F. R."

3. (*A Fragment.*) "You may write directly to me, under a name, either 'à Mons. Rascon, banquier (or, à Mons. Rascon, conc. du roy), à Montpellier;' and your letters will come safely to me. The first is my banquier, the latter my landlord.

"Pray where are Col. O'Brien's new lodgings? and how go the levies on? I suppose he pays his compliments as regularly as he did in my neighbourhood before I left it.

"Humble service to Mr. Forbes; I shall be glad to hear from him. I am sorry I cannot see you here. Write the oftener, and to me directly."

4. "A Monsieur Monsieur SEMPLER, au Café de Beauregard, Rue de Bontly, Paris.

"Sir, *Montpelier, Nov. 23, 1728.*

"I received both yours, of Nov. 7 and 15, and thank you for both, being here in great ignorance how things pass in your parts, and every where else. What you say about a letter pretended to be written by me against employing the D. of W[harton] is an utter falsehood; and you may assure him so from me. I never mentioned him in any letter but with esteem and kindness, nor ever will; and if he takes any thing ill of me (as I am told he does) I should be glad to know it, being very sure I have nothing to answer for on that head. He shall have my good wishes as long as I live, even when it may be out of my power to do him any real service. He knows this very well; and therefore I shall wonder much should he give credit to any insinuations to the contrary, which can never be made good. I have nothing to return you from hence for your news but what is hardly worth telling you, that the place hitherto agrees extremely well with me, and that I am much better than when I arrived here, and have great reason to hope, that my continuance here this winter will do what can be done towards retrieving my broken constitution, as far as at this time of day it is capable of being mended. The news of Lord Scarborough's, &c. going out reached us here some time ago, but nothing has followed upon it, nor will I believe, if at all, till toward the approaching session, when much intended alterations are usually made. I cannot, for my part, believe that those mentioned will take place.

"Lord Mar's matter sticks strangely, nor can I well comprehend why it does. It is not certainly for want of a determination

* At Safford.

† Fleury.

tion in his favour; the only dispute is about the time and manner of its execution.

"The parliament, I take it for granted, will not sit to do business till after Christmas, no good news being as yet ready for them, nor will it probably be ripe even then.

"The free reports that have been spread of me I cannot help; it is the fate of every one who is not upon the spot to disprove them. The tenor of my actions shall speak for me; and an uniformity of conduct shame those railers into silence.

"Continue to oblige me with your letters; and, if my returns be not punctual, believe it is because I have nothing to say; for I am your sincere friend and faithful humble servant.

"Lord North visited me, and afterwards dined with me here, in his way to Catalonia."

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 7.

BARRY MAXWELL Earl of Farnham (vol. LXX. p. 1220), was the second son of John Lord Farnham, who marrying Judith daughter and heiress of James Barry, of Newtown-Barry, esq. (who by his will settled the Barry estates on the second son of the Farnham family, and, in the case of his acceding to the dignity, to devolve to the next son), left issue, 1. Robert his successor; 2. Barry; 3. Henry, bishop of Meath. Robert, succeeding to the barony, was created Earl of Farnham; by his first wife, Henrietta Cantillon, countess of Stafford, he had an only son, John Lord Maxwell, who died before his father in 1777, at the Hot Wells, Bristol, and a daughter, Lady Henrietta, who became the wife of the Right Hon. Denis Daly, of Dunsandale, in Ireland; by his second lady, Sarah, sister of Dudley, Lord Sydney, he had no issue, and, deceasing without issue-male in 1779, the dignities of *Earl of Farnham* and *Viscount Maxwell* became extinct, but the title of Baron Farnham devolved to his next brother, Barry. Earl Barry, before his accession to the dignity, succeeded to the Barry estates as the second son, and assumed the name and arms of Barry; was chosen to parliament for the county of Cavan in 1757, for the borough of Armagh 1761, and was again elected knight of the shire for Cavan (which he continued to represent till the death of his brother Earl Robert), and, by the name of the Hon. Barry Maxwell-Barry, distinguished himself as an able and eloquent speaker, and was remarkable for

his great constitutional knowledge. In 1779, succeeding to the title and estates annexed to it, his Lordship, according to his maternal grandfather's will, surrendered the Barry estate to his next brother Henry Maxwell, Bishop of Meath. In the House of Lords in Ireland he was a constant attendant to his duty, and was a temperate supporter of administration. By his first countess, Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Robert King, of Drewstown, in the county of Meath, esq. he left issue John Lord Maxwell, Lady Anne, and Lady Judith; by his second lady, Grace, daughter of Arthur Burdett, esq. he has left issue one daughter, Lady Grace. From the house of Maxwell, besides the earls of Farnham, in Ireland, descended the earls of Netherdale, in Scotland.

The Earl of Roscommon.—I observed in a news-paper of last year containing the debates of the House of Lords in Ireland, that the ancient and celebrated title of "*Earl of Roscommon*," so long considered extinct, has been revived. If any of your numerous correspondents could inform me from what earl of this house the present possessor descends, it would oblige me; for by Lodge's publication it appears that the only person who could claim the dignity died issueless in 1776. The earldom appears to have lain dormant for more than half a century from the death of James, eighth earl of this house. Wentworth Dillon, the celebrated Earl of Roscommon, left no issue by either of his wives; but he left a name which will not quickly die. From the noble house of Dillon in Ireland, besides the Earls of Roscommon, sprung the Viscounts Dillon, the Lords Clonbrock, the Dillons of Riverton, and of Proudston, &c. &c. James Dillon, colonel of Dillon's regiment in France, and who lost his life at the battle of Fontenoy (in consideration of whose services and those of his next brother Edward, the King of France was induced to declare that he would not give the command of that regiment to any person but of the name of Dillon, and agreeable to the recommendation of that family), and Arthur the present venerable archbishop of Narbonne, *ci-devant* primate of the Gauls, and president of the states of Languedoc, were of this family; being younger brothers of Henry eleventh Lord Dillon, and uncles of the present

sent lord; who, through his mother Lady Charlotte Lee, is the representative of the Earls of Lichfield. The house of Dillon originated from the ancient monarchs of Ireland, and obtained the appellation of Dilune, or Delion (afterwards written Dillon), which signifies *brave* or *valiant*; and by the marriage of Lochan Delion (who fled from Ireland to avoid his uncle's displeasure) with the daughter of the duke of Aquitaine (who so rewarded him for his services in the war between him and the King of France) became princes of Aquitaine until deposed in 1172 by Henry II. of England, and who brought Sir Henry Delion and Thomas infants into England. Sir Henry was granted large tracts of land by King John, in Ireland, was lord of Dillon's country there, and progenitor of this noble family.

Did Lord Dunfany marry Miss Smith in 1797, or in 1800? for his Lordship's marriage with that lady is recorded twice in your pages with the above dates.

What issue did Edward O'Brien, brother of the Marquis of Thomond, leave? He died at Rostellan castle, the old seat of the earls of Inchiquin, near Cork; the marquise of Thomond, granted to his brother Lord Inchiquin, was in remainder to him.

Is the title of Lord Viscount Tracy extinct? I. G.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 4.

DR. SMITH, in his *Tour on the Continent*, vol. III. p. 108. describing Turin church of *La Superga*, and the subterraneous chapel containing the tombs of the royal family, says, "At the extremity of the transept, on the left, stands the mausoleum of Victor Amadeus, the founder. In the inscription he is styled *gloriosissimus*; which I pointed out to the canons, our guides, as an expression of doubtful purity when used in a complimentary sense, recollecting the remark of Dr. Johnson, in his life of Milton, vol. I. p. 160, *Lives of the Poets*, note. Our intelligent conductors, however, assured me this inscription was closely imitated from one on Trajan, to be found in Grævius and Gronovius, which, nevertheless, I have sought for in vain. If it be so, our professed critic has rather shewn his enmity to Milton than his accuracy in the note

above referred to; for, although the age of Trajan may not be of supreme authority in such a case, the rest of this inscription is elegant and faultless; and notwithstanding Latin adjectives in *osus*, expressive of qualities of the mind, are generally used in an unfavourable sense, as *religiosus*, a formalist, *gloriosus*, a boaster, yet, I believe, no example can be found of their being employed in the *superlative* degree. Johnson seems not to have been aware of this distinction. I do not presume to insist upon it, but rather wish for an elucidation of the matter from those more in the habit of verbal criticism, a subject on which I have now, perhaps, detained the reader too long." W. D.

"*Indulgentissimo principi*" appears on two inscriptions in honour of Hadrian, preserved by Panvinus, and printed in Gruter's *Thesaurus*, p. CCXLVIII. 8; CCLIII. 8; CCLIV. 3. *Nobilissimo, fortissimo, felicissimo*, on others to Trajan, CCXLVI. 3.

* * FOR an explanation of the TABLE of the first part of the CHINESE MS. described in our last, our reader is referred to p. 882; and his attention is requested to the following observations:—1. The *figures before the braces* shew the Chinese division into twenty-eight *cham*, or chapters; and next to the braces are the *names* of the four Evangelists, from whom each lesson is taken; the *Roman numerals*, next to them, shew the *chapter* of the Gospel; the figures which follow point out the *verse* with which such *lesson begins* and *ends*, inclusive.—2. The *chapters* thus marked (X) were wrong quoted in the Chinese MS. and have been rectified in this Table; the letter *p.* prefixed to some of the figures, quoting the *verses*, means, that only a *part of that verse* is translated in Chinese; and when, instead of these figures, we find the letters *l. v.* then the translation ends with the *last verse* of the chapter quoted.—3. These Evangelical lessons do not correspond with those appointed to be read daily in the *Romish Missals* and *Breviaries*; but are peculiar to this compilation, and are selected and arranged so as to give a full and well-connected account of the life of Christ; for which purpose single verses, and even a few words out of a verse, have been occasionally inserted, as the Table will shew.

Lu. i.	1.	4	Jo. iv.	3.	40	Mar. xiv.	27.	28
Jo. i.	1.	13	Lu. xviii.	p. 1.	p. 8	Lu. xxii. p.	34.	37
Lu. i.	5.	56	ib. xi.	5.	8	Jo. xv.	1.	1. v.
Mat. i.	p. 18.	1. v	ib. xviii.	9.	14	ib. xvi.	1.	1. v.
Lu. i.	57.	1. v	ib. xvi.	1.	1. v	ib. xviii.	1.	1. v.
ib. ib.	1.	21	ib. xii.	13.	21	Jo. xxviii.	1.	2
Mat. i.	1.	17	ib. xi.	27.	28	Mar. xiv. p.	32.	39
Mat. ii.	1.	12	Jo. iv.	41.	43	Lu. xxii.	43.	44
Lu. ii.	22.	39	Lu. xvii.	11.	19	Mar. xiv.	40.	43
Mat. ii.	13.	1. v	Mar. x.	46.	52	Mat. xxvi.	48.	p. 50
Lu. ii.	40.	1. v	Lu. xix.	1.	10	Lu. xxii. part of	48	
Lu. iii.	1.	6	ib. xv.	1.	1. v	Jo. xviii. p.	4.	11
Mat. iii.	4.	10	ib. xiii.	1.	9	Mat. xxvi.	53.	54
Lu. iii.	10.	14	Mat. xi.	20.	1. v	Lu. xxii.	51.	53
Jo. i.	p. 19. p.	26	Lu. xiii.	10.	17	Jo. xviii. only verse	11	
Mat. iii.	11.	1. v	ib. xvii.	20.	1. v	Mat. xxvi. p. of v.	56	
Jo. i.	15.	18	Mat. xxv.	1.	13	Mar. xiv.	51.	52
ib. ib.	30.	34	ib. ib.	31.	1. v	Jo. xviii.	13.	24
ib. ib. only verse	28		Jo. v.	1.	1. v	Mar. xiv.	55. p.	61
Lu. iv.	1. p.	14	Lu. xiv.	1.	24	Lu. xxii. p.	67.	70
Jo. i.	35.	1. v	Mat. viii.	11.	12	Mat. xxvi.	65.	70
Lu. v.	1.	11	Lu. xiii.	31.	1. v	Jo. xviii. only v.	26	
Mar. i.	19.	20	Mat. xxiii.	1.	10.	Mat. xxvi.	72.	1. v
Mat. iv.	23.	1. v	Lu. xi. only verse	45		Mat. xxvii.	1.	10
Jo. ii.	1.	12	Mat. xxiii.	13.	35	Jo. xviii. p.	28.	38
Mar. i.	21.	28	Lu. xi.	53.	54	Lu. xxiii.	5.	12
Jo. iii.	22.	36	Mat. xxii.	16.	22	Mat. xxvii. only v.	19	
Lu. iii.	19.	20	Jo. vi.	1.	p. 2	Lu. xxiii.	13.	15
Mat. iv.	12.	16	Jo. vi.	3.	20	Mat. xxvii.	15.	17
Lu. vii.	1.	35	Mat. xiv.	28.	32	ib. ib. only verse	20	
Mar. ii.	1.	13	ib. xvi.	5.	12	ib. ib.	21. p.	23
Mat. ix.	9.	34	Jo. vi.	22.	1. v.	Lu. xxiii.	part of	22
Jo. iii.	1.	21	Jo. vii.	1.	1. v.	Mat. xxvii.	part of	26
Lu. iv.	15. p.	31	ib. viii.	1.	1. v.	Jo. xix.	1.	15
Jo. iv.	45.	1. v	Jo. ix.	1.	1. v.	Mat. xxvii.	24.	25
Mar. ii.	23.	1. v	ib. x.	1.	1. v.	Jo. xix. only v.	16	
Mat. xii.	9.	1. v	ib. xi.	1.	10	Lu. xxiii.	26.	35
Mat. v.	1.	1. v	Mar. x.	p. 32.	34	Mar. xv.	29.	30
ib. vi.	1.	1. v	Jo. xi.	11.	16	Lu. xxiii.	39.	43
ib. vii.	1.	27	Lu. ix.	p. 51. p.	56	Jo. xix.	19. p.	27
Mat. vii.	28.	1. v	Jo. xi.	17.	1. v.	Mat. xxvii.	45.	46
ib. ix.	36.	1. v	Jo. xii.	1.	8	Jo. xix.	28. p.	30
Lu. vi.	12.	13	Mar. xiv.	8.	9	Lu. xxiii. only v.	46	
Mat. x.	1.	1. v	Jo. xii.	9.	11	Mat. xxvii.	51. p.	54
ib. xi. part of v.	1		Mat. xxi.	p. 1.	11	Lu. xxiii. p.	47.	49
ib. viii. p.	1.	4	Lu. xix.	39.	44	Mar. xv. p.	40.	42
ib. ib.	14.	17	Mar. xi. only p. of v.	11		Jo. xix.	37.	34
Lu. x. only v.	1		Mat. xxi.	14.	16	ib. ib.	36.	37
ib. ix. only p. of v.	1		Jo. xii.	19.	1. v.	Mar. xv.	43.	45
ib. x. only p. of v.	4		Mar. xi.	12. p.	15	Jo. xix.	39.	1. v
ib. ib.	8.	11	Jo. ii.	14.	22	Mar. xv. p.	46.	1. v
Mar. vi.	11.	14	Mat. xxi.	23.	32	Mat. xxvii.	62.	1. v
Mat. xiv.	3.	11	Mar. xi.	20.	21	Lu. xxiii. part of	1. v	
Mar. vi. only verse	30		Mat. xxi.	21.	22	ib. xxiv. only v.	1	
Lu. x. part of	17	1. v	ib. xxii.	23.	34	Mar. xvi.	2.	3
Mat. xiii.	1.	53	Mar. xii.	28. p.	34	Mat. xxviii.	2.	4
ib. xv.	1.	1. v	Mat. xxii. p.	41.	1. v	Lu. xxiv.	2. p.	4
Mar. vii.	31.	1. v	Mat. xxii.	1.	14	ib. ib.	5.	9
ib. ib.	22.	26	ib. xxi.	33.	1. v.	Mat. xxviii.	11.	15
Mat. xvi.	13.	1. v	Mar. xii.	41.	1. v.	Jo. xx.	3.	18
Lu. vii.	36.	1. v	Lu. xxi.	5.	1. v.	Lu. xxiv.	13.	25
Mat. xvi.	1.	1. v	Lu. xxii.	1.	20	Jo. xx. part of v.	19	
ib. xx.	20.	28	Jo. xiii. only verse	1		Lu. xxiv.	36. p.	39
ib. xviii.	1.	1. v	ib. ib.	3.	11	Jo. xx. p.	10.	23
Mat. xix.	1.	1. v	Lu. xxii.	31.	32	Lu. xxiv. p.	41.	45
Lu. ix.	49 to 50		Jo. xiii.	12.	18	Jo. xx.	24.	29
ib. ib.	57.	1. v	Lu. xxii.	22.	24	ib. xxi.	1.	22
Mat. xx.	1. p.	16	Jo. xiii.	21.	1. v.	Mat. xxviii.	16. p.	20
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MR. URBAN,

OCT. 56.

THE memory of Bishop Smyth has been rudely aspersed by the Editors of the "Beauties of England and Wales," in a passage, which was quoted p. 320, and defended by the Editors in p. 622, of your present volume. The short character of the prelate, whom these writers are pleased to style "the infamous bishop of Lincoln," is this. His whole life was an uniform display of wisdom, integrity, and beneficence; with the single but certainly lamentable exception, that in his time, and within his diocese (to give the account in Fox's own words), many, then called heretics, "were abjured, and certaine burned." In proof of many bloody deeds of this sort, both before and after the time of Bishop Smyth, records and registers are cited; but it should be remembered, that, as far as he is concerned, the matter rests entirely on tradition; so that, if we admit, as we do without controversy, the facts themselves, the minute circumstances combined with the report are scarcely entitled to implicit belief. But if all that has been told was actually done, there being no evidence that it was done by the bishop's command, it is reasonable to infer, as well from the known *dignity* of his proceedings in other matters of ecclesiastical cognizance, as from his undeniable *humanity* and good *sense*, that he could not be guilty of the *contemptible* cruelty said to have been exercised, in one or two instances, under his jurisdiction. The laws which were then in force against heretics, ordered them to be burnt; and the sense of the spiritual and of the civil courts was then executed, as that of the civil courts is at present, by the sheriff; and if at any time he caused a woman to set fire to the pile, which was destined to consume her own father, the judge who pronounced sentence of death was as little implicated in the guilt of that extra-judicial and unfeeling barbarity, as a judge of the present day would be, if the sheriff now were to compel the son of a condemned robber to perform the necessary office of the hangman.

The puns and quibbles, which are found in some parts of Milton's divine poem of *Paradise Lost*, have been compared by Mr. Addison to spots in the sun; and he candidly observes, that we ought not so much to censure

GENT. MAG. November, 1801.

the immortal bard for these instances of false wit, as to commend him for not indulging this vitiated humour more, at a time when all the world were punsters. The same apology might with equal propriety be offered in behalf of Bishop Smyth in his judicial capacity; for there was scarcely a prelate of his own contemporaries, or of those who lived immediately before or after him, who, in similar circumstances, would not have condemned more. It has been said of him, from the Book of Martyrs, that "divers he sent quietly home without punishment and penance; bidding them go home, and live as good Christian men should do." And, on the same authority, it might have been added, that "many, which were enjoined penance *before*, he did release." This was Bishop Smyth. But of Stokesley, Bishop of London, we are informed by one who lived in his time, and was of the same college with him, that "on his death-bed he gave thanks to God, that he alone had sent to the shades (not half a dozen or half a score, as perhaps Bishop Smyth did, but) above three hundred heretics *!"

But to return to our Editors. They probably followed the writers of the *Tour through Great Britain*, 1769, in saying Tilleworth was burnt at Dunstable, not at Aimerham, as Fox relates it; and I guess they copied from the same work, which I suspect is another mistake, that he suffered "for denying the Pope's supremacy." I much doubt whether this alone constituted a capital offence, or was in itself regarded as heresy; for, in 1537, the two archbishops and all the bishops and archdeacons in the kingdom, not only in the dedication of "The Institution of a Christian Man," acknowledged Henry VIII. as supreme head of the Church of England, but likewise in the book itself expressly wrote against the usurped supremacy of the Pope. The more usual and (as it was deemed) more heinous crime was the denial of transubstantiation, charging the Church of Rome with idolatry in the worship of the mass, and in the invocation of saints and angels. And something of this sort probably was alledged against the unfortunate Tilleworth; but my

* Lawr. Humphrey, in Vit. Juell. p. 268.
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extract from Fox does not particularly specify his offence; and I have not the book at hand to determine this point*.

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Little-ease, mentioned in the same passage, was a common look-up-house; but, these tragic stories of episcopal persecution having been retailed in tours and books of travels, the Little-ease at Woburn happens to be better known

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On the whole, Mr. Urban, it is much to be regretted, but not at all to be wondered at, that, in "the reign of the seventh Henry," even a pious and good bishop condemned heretics to the flames. The real wonder is, that the religion, which inspired these inhuman deeds, whose tenets, as her advocates boast, are the same now as they ever were, should be regarded, as it seems to be by many in the present day, as nothing worse than a system of pious fraud and *harmless superstition*. Upon the occasion of the massacre at Paris on St. Bartholomew's day, when more than 10,000 Protestants were butchered in cold blood, the French king ordered bonfires, processions, and public thanksgivings; and caused medals to be struck in honour of the glorious achievements†. The pope also, Gregory XIII. proclaimed a public jubilee on the occasion, and caused medals to be struck in *perpetuam rei memoriam*; and though more than two centuries have passed since these days of horror, it does not appear that the successors of Gregory in St. Peter's chair are yet ashamed of the infamous deed; for, I have been assured by a person of strict honour and veracity, now living, that he himself, some years ago, purchased some of these medals at the Pope's mint in Rome. When a Presbyter of the Church of England is ordained, he promises "to be ready with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines." A clergyman of the church of Rome on the like occasion (if, not having the Roman Ritual at hand, I may trust the quotation of a writer of credit), engages by a solemn oath, "*I will persecute Heretics.*" When a Roman catholic writer of note had honestly "owned" in your Magazine, LXIX. p. 664, that "his church had persecuted," and that "intolerance was the professed doctrine of her decrees," he was compelled by the more orthodox brethren of his

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communion

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P. 595, b. It is extremely improbable that St. Matthew's Gospel, written, as all accounts agree, for the *first* Christian church in the world, the church of Jerusalem, should not have been published before the year of our Lord 68. If I inspect will consult Townson on the Gospel, Disc. IV. sect. IV. he will see the objections which he mentions obviated; and in the preceding section he will find satisfactory proof, from internal evidence, that St. Matthew wrote very early, and that his Gospel was probably published by the beginning of the year 37.

R. CHURTON,

Mr. URBAN, Temple, Nov. 3.

IT was with great pleasure that I perused R. C's letter p. 787, in which I think the question of the existence or non-existence of ghosts was treated with that candour which every subject that cannot be reduced to the rules of human reasoning indisputably deserves. Though I must agree with Zeno (p. 904) as to R. C's misapplication of the parable of Lazarus, I own I should be inclined to deny the credibility of a professed Infidel. It cannot be supposed that I mean to include under that description an Heathen or whom the light of the Gospel never shed its benign influence; nor would I comprehend every casuist who, avowing generally his faith in the Scriptures, may entertain some eccentric opinions on a few controverted doctrines. But this I will boldly assert, that a modern Philosopher, who not only doubts, but absolutely rejects all revealed religion, can be entitled to little or no credit; and principally for this reason, that he, who has shown such want of diffidence in his own opinion as to

fancy himself convinced of the falsity of points that have stood the test of ages, or to imagine he has come to a certainty of conclusion upon that subject which an acutely learned writer with justice calls "inexhausted and inexhaustible *," will not be over-scrupulous upon what grounds he makes any assertion of less importance. After what I have said, it may reasonably be presumed I should very reluctantly hazard any conjectures of my own on the appearance of ghosts, lest I should be suspected of that want of diffidence I reprobate; yet I was induced, for the amusement at least, if I must not add, the information of your readers, to transcribe the following correspondence from a MS. in my possession. The story therein related, from the characters of the persons on whose authority it rests, as well as the unaffected manner in which it is told, may not be undeserving of attention.

"Copy of a Letter from THOMAS OFFLEY directed to the Rev. MR. OFFLEY, Rector of Middleton Stony, near Bitter, in Oxfordshire. (By Winslow bag.)

"Dear Brother; *Milton, Dec. 13, 1706.*

"I here send you a very surprizing narrative relating to Mr. Shaw, your late neighbour. The person I had the following letter from is one Mr. Waller, a fellow of St. John's †, there resident now; and Mr. Grove, mentioned below, is register to the University, and fellow of the same college. I had heard something of an apparition and wrote to Mr. Waller for a relation of the fact, to which he returned me this answer:

2. "MR. WALLER to MR. THOMAS OFFLEY.

"Dear Sir, *St. John, Dec. 12, 1706.*

"I should scarce have mentioned anything of the matter you now write about of my own accord; but, since you have given yourself the trouble of enquiry, I am, I think, obliged in friendship to relate all that I can tell of the matter; and that I do the more willingly because I can so soon produce my authority. The man to whom the apparition appeared was one Mr. Shaw, who had one of the college livings in Oxfordshire nigh your brother. This gentleman, Mr. Grove, fellow of the college, called on last July in his journey to the West of England, where he staid a day or two and promised again to call on him in his return; which accordingly he did, and staid three days with Mr. Shaw. In that time, one night after supper, Mr. Shaw told him that there happened a passage which he could not conceal from him, as being an intimate friend, and as one to

* P. of L. ed. 6, p. 152. † Cambridge, whom

extract from Fox does not particularly specify his offence; and I have not the book at hand to determine this point*.

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whom the transaction might have something more relation than to another man. He proceeded, therefore, and told him that about a week before that time (which was July 28), as he was smoking and reading in his study about 11 or 12 o'clock at night, there came to him the apparition of Mr. Naylor, in the same garb as he used to be, with his arms clasped before him. (This was formerly a fellow of St. John's, and a friend of Mr. Shaw's, dead about two or three years ago.) Mr. Shaw, not being wonderfully surprized, asked him how he did? and desired him to sit down; which Mr. Naylor did. They both sat there a considerable time, and entertained each other with various discourse. After that, Mr. Shaw asked him after what manner they did in a separate state? He answered, "far different from what they did here, but that he was very well." He enquired farther, whether there were any of their old acquaintance in that place where he was? He answered, "No, not one." He farther proceeded, and told him that "one of their old friends (naming Mr. Orchard) should die very quickly; and that he himself (Mr. Shaw) should not be long after." He mentioned several other people's names; but whose they are, or upon what occasion, Mr. Grove cannot or does not declare. Mr. Shaw then asked him whether he would visit him again before that time. He said, "No, he could not, for he had but three days allotted him, and farther he could not go." Mr. Shaw then said "*Fiat Domini voluntas,*" and the apparition left him. This is word for word what Mr. Shaw told Mr. Grove, and Mr. Grove told me. Now, what surprized Mr. Grove was, that as he had in his journey home occasion to ride through Caxton, he called on one Mr. Clark, fellow of the College and curate there; where enquiring of college news, Mr. Clark told him that Arthur Orchard died that week, on August 6; which very much shocked Mr. Grove, and brought to mind the story, which Mr. Shaw told him afresh. And, about three weeks ago, Mr. Shaw himself died of an apoplectic fit in the desk, the very same distemper as poor Arthur Orchard. Now, since this strange completion of the matter, Grove has told this relation, and stands to the truth of it; and that which confirms the thing itself and his veracity is, that he told the same to Dr. Balderston, the present vice-chancellor, about a week before Mr. Shaw's death; and when the news came to college he was no way surprized as other people were. And as for Mr. Shaw's part, it is the opinion of men that cannot digest the matter that it was only a dream: but Mr. Shaw seemed to be very well satisfied of his waking then as at another time. And suppose it were so, the fulfilling of the things

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On this occasion I beg leave to make another remark or two.

The importance of the art of navigation to this island, in times of peace as well as of war, is generally acknowledged; yet it may be justly doubted whether it has been encouraged here in a degree suitable to its importance, or equal to what it has received, in the last fifty years, from other nations; certainly not so as to excite equal emulation amongst men of science*. In support of this assertion, I might enumerate the prizes which, from time to time, have been given by foreign academies for improvements in navigation and astronomy, and recount the learned tracts which have been produced in consequence of that encouragement; but I shall at present wave this subject.

In all civilized nations, arts and sciences have been considered as making a part of the education of the great, and as being under their patronage. Amongst the men of rank in this country, in former ages, are to be found the names *Napier*, *Bacon*, *Boyle*, *Newton*, *Macclesfield*, and *Stanhope*; men who excelled in science, and patronized it in others. May I then be allowed to suggest to the nobility and gentry who, of late, have made a conspicuous figure in *Westminster-Hall*, and to all others of rank and fortune, who, although their names have not yet graced the columns of the *London news-papers*, are wasting their time and money in the seduction of the wives and daughters of their friends,

* I am aware of the rewards which have been offered by acts of parliament for the discovery of the longitude at sea, and not unacquainted with the manner in which 20,000*l.* has been bestowed.

or in other idle and vicious amusements, that, if they would exchange those vicious amusements for the innocent and rational ones pursued by the men whose names I have mentioned, and, instead of squandering away thousands on courtesans, lay out a few hundreds in printing such *scientific tracts* as the worthy baron has mentioned, and in the support of *Genius struggling with poverty*, it would undoubtedly be much more for their present honour and future satisfaction, as well as for the good of mankind.

PHILALETHES CANTABRIGIENSIS.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(Continued from p. 807.)

IN my last letter you had the adventures of two days at Rotterdam. I found so many attractions in that delightful city, particularly in the Bomb Quay, that I was induced to remain there three days longer, which were chiefly dedicated to English society. I found here one of my countrymen who gave lectures in the English language, a very intelligent man, and a lively entertaining companion; to whom I was indebted for a sight of some curiosities in Rotterdam that must otherwise have escaped my notice. He took me to the anatomical cabinet, which I would recommend to the attention of all who have any taste for such exhibitions. I was struck with the circumstance of our being shewn this cabinet by a female, notwithstanding she informed us that she was a married woman. Such a circumstance, I am persuaded, would not have occurred in England. Our female guide was as prim and starched as a Quaker; she pointed out to us all the phenomena of the anatomical cabinet with great plainness of speech, and commented upon some of them with an air of composure and *sang froid* that I should think none but a Dutch woman was capable of.

I found an English merchant at Rotterdam deep in the study of animal magnetism, which he seemed to prosecute with no less ardour than if he expected, by means of it, to discover the Philosopher's Stone, or the Grand Elixir. I witnessed some of this gentleman's experiments in animal magnetism; of which I give you the following specimen,—at *une distance* I was introduced into a room where appeared a woman reclining on a chair,

to all appearance fast asleep. The magnetist sat down close by her side, and asked many questions, to all of which she gave ready and pertinent answers. He said that he could easily awaken her; which he did, or fancied he did, by gently rubbing her eyebrows. Whatever doubt might arise in the mind as to the real matter of fact; one thing there was no denying, namely, that she, who but a few moments before seemed quite asleep, was now broad awake. I begged to know whether, by virtue of his magnetic art, he could make her fall asleep again, to which he answered in the affirmative; and then, after a tremulous vibratory motion with his hand and fingers full in her face (during which a bystander declared he saw something like an electric spark), she sunk once more into the arms of Morpheus. This woman pretended to give medical advice in her sleep; and the gentleman who amused me with his experiments, assured me that he had often derived great benefit from her prescriptions. For my own part, I looked upon the whole business as legerdemain, downright hocus pocus; and I could not but smile at the artifices of the woman and the credulity of the gentleman.

In my last letter I took notice of the statue of Erasmus, which stands in the market place. I refer the reader for a curious account of the history of this statue to the article Rotterdam in Bayle's Dictionary. I have often wished to see a life of Erasmus executed by a writer of erudition, taste, and impartiality; such a work would include a view of the revival of polite literature in the West of Europe at the close of the fifteenth century, and the beginning of the sixteenth, and might be connected with the history of Lutheranism *ab ovo* until the period of the Augsburg confession. It is true, we have a life of that great man by the learned and amiable Dr. Jortin, but it is far from being well executed; the style is slovenly, and the text (which, by the bye is a desultory mass of compilations) is incumbered with long Latin quotations, many of them uninteresting. It is a work, however, which every scholar who is versed in the history of those times must read with pleasure; it may be considered as a common-place book, wherein Jortin inserted, in chronological order, all that he had picked up in the course of

his reading concerning Erasmus; and, as Virgil extracted gold from Ennius, so may some future biographer, from the collections of Dr. Jortin, exhibit a luminous and perspicuous view of the life, writings, and character of Erasmus. It may be truly said of Erasmus, in the forcible language of the *Rambler*, "that he will stand for ever in the first rank of literary heroes;" to which I may add, that had his courage and constancy, in the cause of religious truth, kept pace with his convictions, he would probably have stood for ever at the head of the glorious company of the Protestant Reformers.

Rotterdam, in the 17th century, gave birth to two learned brothers of the Roman Catholic persuasion, whose names were Adrian and Peter Walembourg. The following account of them is extracted from the 5th volume of a work, intituled "*Les Delices des Pays Bas*," and evidently comes from the pen of a zealous Papist. "Adrian and Peter de Walembourg were born at Rotterdam, of Catholic parents, and of a considerable family in that city. They studied particularly the points in controversy between the church of Rome and the Protestants, and the fruits of their study appeared in two folio volumes; wherein they have combated error with superior strength of argument. It was the opinion of Dr. Arnaud, that this book ought to be in the hands of all students of theology. They had originally fixed a plan of settling in their native city, and building there, at their own expence, a church for the Catholics; but in this design they were thwarted by the Protestants; who were very jealous of such formidable adversaries, and they withdrew into Germany; Adrian, the elder, became a canon of the church of Cologne, where he died in September 1669; Peter became a canon of Mayence, and died in December 1675. They always retained a warm attachment to the Catholics of Holland; and founded six exhibitions at Cologne for Dutch students. Their writings have been the means of bringing many within the bosom of the true Church; and those who read them attentively will only wonder that many more have not been converted by them." Thus far the Catholic panegyrist. The testimony of such a man as Arnaud, although partly concerned, must be allowed by every candid Protestant to have considerable

debatable weight; for which reason, I own, I should wish to be put in possession of the controversial tracts of these learned brothers; if, perchance, they have had the good fortune to "escape the martyrdom of jakes and fire;" and if you or any of your readers can put me into the way of procuring a copy, I shall take it as a favour.

The famous Mr. Bayle, author of the well-known Dictionary, spent the last twenty-five years of his life at Rotterdam. He had been professor of philosophy in the Protestant university of Sedan; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he withdrew from France, and accepted an invitation to be professor of philosophy and history at Rotterdam, where he arrived in 1681, and continued until his death in 1706. The mind of this extraordinary man was enriched with all the stores of antient and modern learning; and his Dictionary remains a splendid monument of his immense reading, his pointed satire, and his exquisite wit; but his religion and philosophy were so disfigured by Scepticism, and his wit degenerated so frequently into gross licentiousness, as to render him a most dangerous instructor of youth; and every friend of religion and virtue must applaud the efforts of his great antagonist Jurieu to expose the fatal tendency of his principles; although it must be confessed that the latter, at times, injured his cause by his too great warmth of temper.

David Van Hoogstraten, an eminent professor of Belles Lettres, was a native of Rotterdam. He published some Latin poems and editions of the classics. He died at Amsterdam in 1724. His death was occasioned by falling into a canal in a dark night; which accident he survived but a few days.

The last day I spent in Rotterdam happened to be Sunday, when I had the satisfaction of joining twice in the service of the Church of England with a respectable congregation. The church in which they assembled was an elegant structure, and was adorned with a very neat organ. A particular part of the church was appropriated to English maid servants; of whom I saw a numerous party in their places, whose physiognomy and manner, at first sight, plainly announced that they were not of Bavarian extraction, but the genuine growth of Britain.

After the evening service I took my leave of Rotterdam, and crossed the Maese in, order to sleep at an inn, whence the stage was to set out next morning for Antwerp; to which city I hope to introduce you in my next letter. CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 2.

YOUR correspondent Q. Q. Q. may learn that the building, which he so justly complains of, (though it seems the founders are so intrenched in the fences of the law that they cannot be dislodged, nor the purchase of land or houses for convents and nunneries prevented as the law now stands; see vol. LXIX. p. 573) is nothing more or less than a reviviscence of the college and seminary of *Jesuits* at *Douay*; which another of your correspondents informed you was announced for demolition and sale, together with the cathedral of Cambrai, by order of the Directory. If I am not misinformed, there are two rows or stories, of 47 apartments each, calculated to lodge as many members of this society, or their pupils, under the direction of Mr. or Dr. Stapleton, who is a younger brother or relation of Sir M. Stapleton, of Myton, Yorkshire, who lately laid an unsuccessful claim to the title of Bruce. An Englishman of this name was a great polemist and defender of the Catholic religion in the reign of Elizabeth, and connected with the university of Louvain. R. R. R.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

OUR friend John Carter the Architect, in his description of the engravings of the plans, elevations, &c. made from his drawings of the cathedral-church of Durham, and just published by the Society of Antiquaries, appears to have diminished much of the subject-matter read before them at his exhibition of the drawings on that occasion. It is a question whether such an omission in this publication of one of our splendid antient structures is perfectly consistent or not. We all know that the present heart-burnings and animosities among our learned body owe their origin partly from such readings, and from the introduction of new ideas and practices among them. As Mr. Carter has thought fit (p. 613) to address us and the world on the business of St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, it be-
hoves

hoves him to clear up the doubtful points in regard to the late alterations and projected improvements (as "An Architect" has it) to be made in the cathedral under our notice. I know him prompt, and ready to come forward in vindication of our National Architecture; and in so doing he may vindicate his own fame, which has, I can well assure him, been calumniated by a certain cabal.

*A Member of the
Society of Antiquaries.*

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 7.

I SHOULD not ask you to correct any thing so insignificant as my lucubrations, if, in my last letter (p. 901), you had not made me guilty of a blunder, which will bring my character into question. You there make me talk of planting *oats*, instead of *oaks*. It is of no small consequence to be thought a blockhead in agriculture at a time when every man sets up for a gentleman-farmer, or a farmer-gentleman. "Distress makes us acquainted with strange bedfellows" is, I believe, the sentiment of Shakspeare; and it is certain that the circumstances of the times oblige us to studies which we should otherwise never have thought of. The late high price of wheat, for example, diffused a knowing air of agriculture over all our conversation. A stranger would have imagined that the only sciences studied in England were those of the farmer, the baker, the brewer, and the butcher. But it is hoped famine will no longer sharpen our intention as well as our appetite.

It was with pleasure I observed in a late Magazine, to which I cannot particularly refer, that you formally declined prolonging the controversy on the non-residence of the clergy. Some of your correspondents, however, cannot help throwing out a hint now and then on the subject. Averse as I am to any thing that looks like controversy, I am still more averse to strengthening the hands of the enemy, and therefore I wish your correspondent, A Southern Faunist, p. 897, had suppressed the few lines he offers as a defence of non-residence. He speaks of clergymen who are "gentlemen by birth," and who "assist towards supporting the respectability of the cloth by the gentility and liberality of their manners and ideas;" and then he states

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that, "if these men be constrained to residence and the drudgery of parochial duty, none of the same description would take orders in future."

I hope your correspondent will excuse my saying, that I am really vexed that such expressions should have crept into your Magazine, which, without flattery, has been long the *decus et tutamen* of the church. What does he mean by that gentility and liberality of manners and ideas which support the respectability of the cloth; and which, by his account, is independent of residence and parochial duties? How can any man support the respectability of his profession without discharging the duties it requires?

But it is perhaps more important to ask what is meant by the *drudgery* of parochial duties? We know what parochial duties are; but surely no man who venerates the religion of his country can degrade them by such an epithet as only would become the hard duties of porters, &c. Are reading the service, preaching, and administering the sacrament, to be accounted *drudgeries*? What can — and —, who have thrown up the sacred office, say more to express their contempt for the important office of a clergyman? An office, in my opinion, so important, that I can never hear of a giddy young man forced into it by his parents, without a sensation somewhat beyond contempt.

Allow me, Mr. Urban, one word or two more, and I promise you I never will take up the subject again. When the question of non-residence was first started some months ago, many took up their pens to defend non-residence. A friend of mine, among others, wrote some letters on the subject. I objected him to give up a defenceless cause. I told him what I now repeat, that although there may be a few individual cases found, in which residence may be a temporary loss or inconvenience, yet that it was utterly impossible to defend non-residence in general. Neither the state nor the church recognize a class of men who are to enjoy the profits of a situation which they do not fill, or fill only nominally. Amongst the many hundred illustrious names that dignify the history of the Church of England, how many were non-residents, or the defenders of non-residence? Laxity in princi-

deftable weight; for which reason, I own, I fhould wifh to be put in poffeffion of the controversial trafts of thefe learned brothers; if, perchance, they have had the good fortune to "fcape the martyrdom of jakes and fire;" and if you or any of your readers can put me into the way of procuring a copy, I fhall take it as a favour.

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The laft day I fpent at Rotterdam was the fatisfaction of joint fervice of the Church of a refpectable congregation in which they affembled in a magnificent ftructure, and with a very neat organ. A pious and pious maid fervants, of numerous party in their phyfognomy and manner plainly announced that of African extraction, the growth of Bona.

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CONSTANT READER.

Nov. 17.

My correpondent, A. B. C. D. p. 780, reckons "honey" among "the virtues flowered on us by nature." I am no Bee-keeper, but I am acquainted with the economy of bees; but in the country where I live, I understand the value of honey this year, which they who keep bees are by faying, that the honey is gathered in the few weeks, at which time, there was heavy dew.

Independent will, I truft, the "forgiveness" he receives from another, is not to be had with him in felfishnefs, but he has advanced in the p. 809, b. The profane he seems to allude, that "here's contempt," can be, where, as in men and in women, there is fome latent defect, which intimates a may discover. But the are perfect; and the more the creation and his will

French Revolution.—Law of Lauriston Family. 1003

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the next line, to which, and not line 12, Corp. should have been prefixed. I wish some of your topographical friends would give you some information respecting the family of the *Blundells*. There was a Viscount Blundell, whose only son, Mountague, died Jan. 20, 1738 (III. p. 40), the Viscount died Aug. 19, 1756 (XXVI. 418); his widow, Dec. 9, the same year (595).

Yours, &c.

G.

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Nov. 18.*

AS Col. Lauriston, the bearer of the ratification of the preliminaries of peace betwixt Great Britain and the French Republic, has excited no small interest, it appears necessary to mention, that a full account of the family of Law of Lauriston, of which the colonel is now the head and representative, is inserted in "The ancient and modern State of the Parish of Cra-mond," noticed in p. 911. In that parish the estate and castle of Lauriston, belonging to the colonel is situated; and an engraving of that old family-seat is to be found in the work in question. The account of the Lauriston family was collected not only from a number of scarce publications and MSS. but likewise from copious materials furnished by the colonel's father, M. Law de Lauriston, Marechal de Camp, and Governor of Pondicherry, whose distinguished actions during a long residence in India are fully narrated. This gentleman died at Paris in 1797.

"M. Law de Lauriston, Marechal de Camp and governor of Pondicherry, died at Paris 1797, having had the following issue by Miss Jean Carvalho, a native of Chandernagor, daughter of a Portuguese gentleman settled at Calcutta, to whom he was married in 1755.

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principles, and an indifference to the duties of this "high calling," are all which the enemies of the church want. God grant they may never be gratified!

Yours, &c. SECUNDER.

P. S. Clericus's Letter (p. 889,) on the non-residence of the Laity, written by one very *near and dear to me*, I like better; though I have seldom detected him in so grave a mood.

Mr. URBAN, November 16.

WILL you excuse a new correspondent troubling you with a few remarks on the Southern Faunist's last letter in page 897. I perceive he is no advocate for the poor being taught to read. No doubt every friend to our excellent Constitution must sincerely wish that every means should be taken to prevent the dissemination of such principles as are inculcated in Thomas Paine's Rights of Man; yet I am of opinion Government had better do this by suppressing such publications, than to prevent the poor being taught to read the Gospel of their Salvation, lest they should become the advocates of parliamentary reform, or rather parliamentary destruction, through their evil tendency.

However justly valued the liberty of the press may be, let us not barter for it the invaluable privilege of improving the rational faculties of our poor fellow creatures, and putting them in a way of securing both the knowledge and assurance of eternal life,* which is so graciously displayed in the Scriptures of God. But the Faunist will not admit that we are to regard reading as a means by which we may attain to that blessing; but rather that it will be the cause of putting it farther from us: for he says, "familiarity with the Bible, like all other things, sinks its consequence in our view." Strange doctrine! Then must all pious Christians esteem it very lightly; for many of them are so familiar with it, that they can almost repeat it *verbatim*. But I would have the Faunist make himself more familiar with that good book, and he will soon find that he has taken up a very wrong idea of the consequence of such familiarity. When he feels the truths it contains begin to make impression on his mind, and the comfortable assurance of the turning away, through the atoning blood of our Saviour, that wrath of God, which it will teach him his sins most righteously deserve, he

will, I am very sure, no longer wish to withhold such comforts from his poor brethren, by keeping them ignorant of letters.

Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 17.

YOUR interesting correspondent, A Southern Faunist, p. 780, reckons plenty of "fine honey" among "the bounties of Providence showered on us this year in abundance." I am no Bee-master, nor acquainted with the economy of the "realm of bees;" but in the midland district, where I live, I understand the produce of honey this year was very scanty; which they who keep bees account for by saying, that the whole stock of honey is gathered in the space of a very few weeks, at which time, in these parts, there was heavy rain and no honey-dew.

This same correspondent will, I trust, extend to me the "forgiveness" he himself wishes to receive from another, if I cannot coincide with him in several things, which he has advanced in his late letter, p. 869, b. The proverb, to which he seems to allude, that "familiarity begets contempt," can only be true, where, as in men and in the works of men, there is some latent error or defect, which intimate acquaintance may discover. But the ways of God are perfect; and the more his works in the creation and his will in the "Bible" are understood, and of course the more they are studied, the more they will be admired. The question is not whether the doctrines of Holy Writ "can be so well understood" by common persons, "when perused by themselves, as when promulgated by a clergyman in a church;" but whether *both* those ways of learning are not better than either *one*. It should never be forgotten that the period made choice of for the first promulgation of the gospel was peculiarly a *learned and civilized* age; and of those who possessed most *discretion* as well as sincerity our Lord himself declared, "that they were not far from the kingdom of God." A certain degree of previous knowledge is requisite to enable us to understand Christian instructions; which necessary knowledge, in this Christian land, we imperceptibly and almost unavoidably acquire, whether we can read or not; yet best, surely, if we can read. But I knew a person, whose judgement was only exceeded by his charity, who endeavoured

1801.] French Revolution.—Law of Lauriston Family. 1003

deavoured to teach an adult Pagan, of good capacity in common matters, in order to baptize him. Few things seem more easy to our apprehension, than the notions of Heaven and Hell, the one as a place of endless happiness, the other of endless misery; yet when these had been stated as plainly as possible to this unfortunate Gentile, and he was asked, to which after death he would wish to go, he answered in the simplicity of his heart, "to both!!"

A smattering of philosophy, and not merely being taught "to read and write," is the "knowledge that puffeth up," or engenders conceit, and does harm. Every faculty, and every gift of God, is liable to be abused; but it is an old remark, that "the abuse of a thing is no good argument against the use of it." For Sunday schools I was no advocate, till I found them on inquiry universally approved of by sober persons, who were neither bigots nor enthusiasts. Whether upon longer trial they have been found inexpedient, I have no opportunity of knowing.

The "oppression of the old government" in France was, no doubt, a great evil; but had not that oppression, when it was still more rigorous, been endured for ages? The true pedigree of the revolution, so far as I can learn, was this: popery—infidelity—jacobinism—revolution.

The enforcing of residence would occasion some momentary inconvenience in the change of situation, rather than permanent harm by turning "the majority of curates" out of employment; as the same, or very nearly the same, number of clergymen would still be necessary, only each one would be in general where his first duty lay. Nor would this circumstance, I trust, prevent those "who are gentlemen by birth" from devoting their service to the church. I have heard it said of the brother of a peer, now on the bench of bishops, that he was "one of the best parish priests in England;" and I hope many others, alike unknown to me, who are "honourable" as well as reverend, are equally exemplary.

Yours, &c. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 18.
THE *Blundell* epitaph at Carlington (*Carlton*) is incorrectly given in your vol. LXX. 1280; l. 12 is the concluding line of the *Soul's* part of the dialogue. The *Body* begins with

the next line, to which, and not line 12, *Corp.* should have been prefixed. I wish some of your topographical friends would give you some information respecting the family of the *Blundells*. There was a Viscount Blundell, whose only son, Mountague, died Jan. 20, 1733 (III. p. 46); the Viscount died Aug. 19, 1756 (XXVI. 418); his widow, Dec. 9, the same year (595).

Yours, &c.

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frigate, commanded by his intimate friend the Vicomte de l'Angle. In July, 1786, he was made an Enseigne, and M. de l'Angle thus writes to the Minister of Marine; 'M. de Lauriston, whom M. de la Perouse has promoted to the rank of enseigne, is a person of distinguished merit, has acquired a great knowledge of seamanship, and possesses such indefatigable zeal for astronomical observations, that I rely implicitly on him for every thing relative to that branch of our duty. Equally inquisitive and ardent for discovery with his companions, he is no less indifferent than them to his return to France.' M. de la Perouse, in his letters to the same minister, in 1787, says, 'M. de Lauriston is in all respects an accomplished young man, as well in regard to information as in his personal character, zeal, and attachment to the service.'—'M. de l'Angle relies for every particular in astronomy on M. de Lauriston, a young man full of talents, zeal, and merit.' After the murder of the commander of the *Astrolabe*, Perouse thus writes to M. Fleurien: 'The death of M. de l'Angle will not make any change on-board the *Astrolabe*, as to the astronomical observations. For near a year M. de Lauriston, who is an officer of the first merit, has had the sole care of them. For accuracy he may perhaps dispute the palm with our professed astronomers, and I know that his journal of observations is kept with the greatest regularity.' This letter was dated at Botany Bay, 7th Feb. 1788; soon after which, it is well known that this unfortunate squadron left the coast of New South Wales, and none of the persons on-board were ever heard of more.

"5 James Alexander Law de Lauriston, born at Pondichery 1st Feb. 1768; formerly a captain of artillery, now colonel and aid-de-camp to the First Consul of France, the bearer of the ratification of the preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and the French Republic; married to a daughter of M. le Duc, Maréchal de camp, inspector general of Artillery, and has three

"6 Charles Louis, born at Pondichery 11th July, 1769, destined for the church, went to Malta 1790.

"7 Joseph Charles, born at Pondichery 20th Aug. 1770, captain of artillery, died in Scotland.

"8 Francis John William, born at Pondichery 2d Aug. 1771, settled in England.

"9 Louis George, born at Pondichery 6th Aug. 1773, formerly an officer of the French navy, now settled in Jamaica."

The celebrated John Law, of Lauriston, comptroller-general of the finances of France, was grand uncle of

Col. Lauriston; and a minute detail of the life and projects of that extraordinary character is inserted in the above work.

SCOTUS.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 11.

I WISH to fix the date of Mr. Pope's elegant "Inscription on a Grotto of Shells at Crux Easton, the Work of nine young Ladies;" who, as appears by some verses of N. Herbert, esq. were "nine sisters," daughters of Edward Lille, esq. and sisters to Thomas Lille, D.D. who from Smyrna in 1733, from Cairo in 1734, and Marseilles in 1735, addressed his sisters, in Doddsley's Collection, vol. VI. pp. 182—192; was afterwards rector of Boscombe, in the Isle of Wight; and died rector of Bourghclerc, Hants, March 27, 1767. What was the future destiny of these amiable sisters? and when did their parents die? If there are epitaphs for any of the family at Crux Easton or Bourghclerc, your Hampshire friends would much oblige me by the communication.

William Lilly the astrologer, in his own life, speaks of a maternal grandfather, *Henry Poole*, a very tall person, and reputed of great strength in his younger years; who was one of the knights at the siege of Rhodes in 1566, and afterwards, having escaped to England, had the name of SIR given him, and married a lady *Parron*, or *Perham*, of Oxfordshire.—Perhaps some friend in that county will say what became of him and his lady; and when they died.

In the "New View of London" is an epitaph at the Charterhouse for "Francis Beaumont, esq. M. A. late master of this the king's hospital, who died June 18, 1624." Qu. Was he ever *master* of the hospital, and how long? Or was he *master* of the *school*?

At the end of Sir John Beaumont's Poem on "Bosworth Field," published in 1629, are several neat elegies and congratulations to his noble friends; and I should be glad if any of your poetical correspondents, who possess a complete copy of that little volume, would favour you with a transcript of pages 181, 182.

M. GREEN.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 16.

THE cell of St. Leonard, at Stamford, engraved in your last, p. 908, was founded by St. Wilfrid, A.D. 658; and by William the Conqueror, and William Carleph bishop of Durham, given

given to the prior and convent of Durham about A. D. 1082, though not mentioned in any of their respective grants, *Monast. Angl.* I. 43; nor has Mr. Hutchinson thrown any light on it in his life of the bishop: but it occurs in Prior Waddington's MS. *De Juribus et Possessionibus Ecclesie Dunelm* in Cotton library, Vitell. A. IX. About this time Mr. Peck dates the erection of this building, now a barn without the town, and reduced to the nave, which appears to have had ailes, &c. &c. Of the rich Saxon West front there is a wretched print, drawn and engraved by John Langford, a celebrated writing-master and successful glass-stainer, in Peck's *Annals of Stamford*, b. IV. c. IV. copied in Stevens's *Monasticon*, I. 226; and the door and its side arches in Ducarel's *Norman Tour*, pl. XIII. p. 101, fol. I wish your friend, the ARCHITECT, would favour you with a correct drawing from his portefeuille. D. H.

MR. URBAN, *Market-street, Nov. 2.*

A FEW remarks on Cowper's "Task" were inserted in your vol. LVIII. p. 542, under the title of "The Question answered." To avoid the imputation of flattery, no signature was annexed.

A mutilated extract having appeared in the second Number of "The Orthodox Churchman's Magazine," signed J. J. B. I beg leave to inform you the Question was answered by,
Yours, &c. GEO. SMITH.

MR. URBAN, *Armagh, Oct. 28.*

THE remains of our late Primate, Richard Robinson Lord Rokeby (see vol. LXIV. p. 965), having been deposited in the cathedral of this city more than four years, without any other memorial than what has arisen from the contemplation of the many magnificent buildings and institutions erected and endowed by him for public benefit and private convenience within this city, diocese, and kingdom; it may be a satisfaction to your readers to be informed, that several respectable gentlemen (amongst whom are the Dean of Raphoe, the Chancellor of Armagh, the Prebendary of Mullabrack, Mr. Foster, the late speaker, and the Provost of Trinity college), who were honoured with his friendship while living, and revere his memory now dead, have commenced a liberal subscription, for

the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory in the cathedral of Armagh; being convinced, that, if the nation at large had an opportunity of testifying the grateful recollection they have of such a benefactor, a sum would be raised sufficient to erect a monument worthy of a nation desirous of affording an example to his successors, and all posterity, of the grateful sense they feel for the memory of a man, who, for near 30 years, filled the first station in this realm with so much credit to himself, and benefit to these kingdoms. GRATUS.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XLI.

INNOVATION, demolition, and Improvement, foes to architectural, as well as moral, religious, and political order, have at length turned the tide of prejudice against the Roman and Grecian methods of building, in use among us for more than two centuries. These alien arts, which, in a dread hour of change, with inundating fury ravaged the whole region of old English science, and from their first hour of usurpation till their present declining state have ever held most tyrannous rule, must now submit to their lot of contempt, disuse, and disfigurement. A new architectural style is abroad, in appearance monstrous, and in deeds fantastic, powerful in patronage, and ridiculous in effect. It is most true our revered antique mode fell under the might of a noble principle of constructure, however traitorous and cruel; but this "new way" comes forth impetuous, puerile, odious, disgusting, and unintelligible. To this grotesque meteor, Rome and Greece, in your long reign of architectural triumph, you must resign the seat of sovereignty. Then "hide your diminished heads." The Fantastic Order of Architecture now mounts the throne of Novelty; thousands bow the head in servile adulation; hood-winked they adore, and, with loud acclamations cry, let the Fantastic Order live for ever! Hurling up their long-eared caps, Folly's bells thereon surmounted, they proclaim these glad tidings of such professional joy. The votaries bear on their yielding phantasies this novel taste. Hear how they publish out its several attributes; aversion to Antiquity; desire of disarrangement, de-
face-ment,

facement, and destruction; love of good jobs, good protectors, and good employers; hope of universal alteration to be done on our antient religious buildings; and fear of nothing but "An Architect" (whom ye wot of) to follow their sacrilegious footsteps. Silence! the "needy hirelings" advance, to announce to all the world the articles of this architectural constitution, whereby the future government of this great *light* in the scientific hemisphere may be made known, and unconditionally adhered to.

A "pointed arch" is the only "rag" of superstitious times which we will continue in our established government; as for those bases, capitals, architraves, entablatures, crotchets, finials, tracery, foliage, &c. &c. which pervade the "*dark abodes*" of Antiquity; they shall all be declared "*rude and barbarous*," and ordered to be banished from all our rising works; and in their room a "*chaste*," "*pure*," unrestrained freedom of genius be encouraged to the fullest extent. And, moreover, we will, and command that our faithful painters and sculptors shun, with a true spirit of reform, any imitation of antient devotional attitudes, either cross-legged, close-legged, or otherwise, supporting angels, and kneeling relatives; all male and female statues, who are decyphered out with keys, axes, knives, saws, wheels, swords, towers, lambs, &c. &c.; and, in dread of the most severe penalties, to be inflicted at the discretion of any "three" or more of our learned society of Modernizarians, let the said artists avoid making the likeness of an old man sitting on a rainbow, with a dove, and a cross, &c. &c.; and yet farther, that our "new way" may not at once come "dash" on those squeamish minds who are as yet not over eager to embrace our new art, a certain latitude may be taken in our laws and orders. Be it, therefore, our pleasure that those buildings we construct for their present accommodation be called "abbeys;" that lath-and-plaster edifices be called "castles;" make park gates bear the mock semblance of entrances into chapter-houses: halls take the groins of basement stories; drawing-rooms shew the interiors of monumental chapels; eating-rooms the contours of the St. Mar.'s chapels; and retiring closets, powdering-rooms, drinking-rooms, &c. &c. carry a jelling guise of oratories,

confessionals, and infirmaries. And, lastly, we hold it expedient that all furniture be disguised in a burlesque sort, after holy-water niches, reading-desks, stall-seats, altar-tables, tabernacles, altar lamps and candlesticks, shrines, and—any thing to the contrary notwithstanding!

Let this waking dream have its maddening way, say some; let an heterogeneous mass of Folly's breed pass on its idle hour, say others; let Time, the renovator of every good, open the eyes of England's misguided sons; let her antient Architecture call them once more to kneel to such consummate excellence; thus say my dearest friends. But I, impatient of delay, must shoot this scientific folly as it flies; a folly which, if not soon made apparent to all, and held forth in its false colours, will spread a baleful influence over this our land, to end in metamorphosed shapes History's existing records in our cathedrals, mansions, and castles, in number great, and in perfection unmatched. Hush! the Fantastic Order whispers, they must be disposed of; while they remain, our state is not secure. Down fall the mighty, confusion! Architectural truth is darkened, and Antiquarian suspense awaits its final termination! Thus I am warned by patronage and innate principle. So much for my mind's employ.—On, on.—

Well, I gained the ascent of that hill; where, looking in the vale below, I saw the modern seat of Clytha and the adjoining grounds. Then, looking in an horizontal direction, the sublime mountains round Abergavenny appeared before me: to the left the dark Bloreng, whose naked height ever braves the Eastern blasts; then come in view those chains of mountains inviting the curious traveller to traverse Cambria's distant climes, where Antiquities are inexhaustible; to the right rises in the most perfect degree of form that mountain called the Sugar-loaf; and still more bearing to the right, the mountain termed St. Michael's mount, or the great Skyrrid. Its craggy and red-tinged front has a remarkable chasm, which, as we are informed here, was made when our Saviour was crucified. Hence may be accounted the third name this mountain owns, viz. the Holy Mountain. Somewhat below the Sugar-loaf mountain the Little Skyrrid is very conspicuous;

uous; and, in the extremest point of sight between the Sugar-loaf and St. Michael's mount, the vanishing lines of the Black mountains, inclosing the famous remains of Lanthony abbey, conclude this delightful picture. Two gateways of the Fantastic Order give admittance into the paths leading to Clytha-house. The first gateway I encountered was of such trifling dimensions and aspect, that it was altogether below notice. Not so with regard to the other gateway; that stood before me, as who should say, I demand the tribute of praise; my "elegance" of design must be your pass-word, or else forbear to tread the approach to yon mansion of hospitality and social converse. My pencil; so—The cubic and superficial feet of masonry tells to account, a reasonable large piece of business; good. The design of this gateway gave the outlines of an Edwardian ogee pedimented monument, independent of any attached walls, with an immense pointed arch in the centre, and two smaller arches, one on each side. To decorate which, are Saxon columns without bases, and capitals without astrigils or abacuses; pinnacles rising from cornices instead of buttresses; mouldings in the architraves, and entablatures in the Roman and Grecian "ways;" a modern honey-suckle parterre; the ground between the great arch and its ogee pediment perforated, and modern iron railing fancied doors. Its thickness of wall, or return, is not more than two feet, and the back front a repetition of the particulars just specified. After what system of improvement this "Gothic" gateway derives its formation I cannot in any way devise, as all gateways to antient edifices are either plain or enriched arches in their encircling walls, or erections with square or round towers, containing rooms for various uses, with a groined avenue between them, and posterns for the passing of men and carriages. I intreat information on this head; or shall I refer me to the documents of the new Order already made known? It must be so. Being about to continue on my way, I chanced to look to an eminence nigh the road, and directly in view of Clytha-house, where was another modern display of skill, in the trial of rearing up a structure to entrap the wonder of gaping travellers. This effort an intelligent person told me was

called a castle, set up in memory of a person deceased. So, so: a memorial in a new way; and as for this castle, from its general cast, and several parts, those I noted down were in a new way also, and directly classed them under the Fantastic Order's dominion. Some park-lodges at Coldbrooke shewed on their fronts somewhat of this whimsical combination, though too mean in appearance to need illustration.

ABERGAVENNY;

Once high in praise for its stone-girt honours, in mighty walls and death-defying gates, now only a few scattered portions of the walls and one poor gate are left. Yet, in spite (bearing in mind Sir William Dugdale's stamp of a town's wealth and prosperity, by its proud display of all its antient defending bulwarks*) of the stagnated state of trade here, and the low ebb to which the historic consequence of the place is reduced, this last-devoted gateway is destined to be taken down; and the sentence was passed in my hearing with that sort of hilarity which, I grieve to observe, is so general with those who are in possession of antient structures, and who, while they vent the anti-national doom, tell out their long roll of ancestral fame, making thus their modern folly and their antient pride, by such ungrateful deeds and useless jargon, mar the bearings on those shields which they presume to call their own. This gateway, then, in question, I own, by its just proportion, engaging simplicity, its perfect condition, excepting those parts damaged by man (not Time), made the greatest impression on my regard: it was long before I could cease to comment on its general outline. I left it, and instantly my attention was alike engaged by the lower story of an antient house (now a blacksmith's shop). Here my investigating sensations begat the theme of merriment in the standers-by; and, as I expressed my admiration, they let loose their sneering gibes. I was a studious Antiquary; they lounging men of Abergavenny.

The castle†, although in the last stage of a dilapidated decline, still has strength to call on Antiquity's sons to witness its last pangs, and to do its me-

* See Dugdale's History of Warwickshire, in relation to Coventry; and p. 222. of these Essays.

† Built before the Conquest.

mory justice. Abergavenny castle, I then for a short space will abide near your agonizing remains, and administer what good I may. Believe, I grieve for your too cruel destiny. I will straight examine your disastrous state, and report accordingly. I first rounded the outer walls, where, at the North-west angle, I passed through a pick-axed aperture made therein into a court, in the centre of which was a vast mound. Here till of late stood the keep, whose materials have been dragged away to mend the roads. At the said angle are vestiges of various chambers; and some of the ponderous walls on the third story overhang their curtailed supports in such a surprizing manner, that my inadequate professional abilities could not competently engage to judge of the incomprehens-ive commixture of those component parts which cemented together the whole of such terrific masses. The ground-line of this court is preserved; but the walls on the West side are nearly gone. Here was an uninterrupted view of the valley under the castle, and the Blorenge rising beyond it. A river winds along the meadows, directing its course through an antient bridge of many pointed arches. From the situation I then stood in, each surrounding great object might be well seen and well discriminated; and sure never was a site better chosen (allowing for the "*savage*" nature of our "*blind*" ancestors) for mortal man to enjoy and contemplate on the wonderful works of the creation. The Blorenge, the chain of mountains, the Sugar-loaf mountain, Great Skyrriid, Little Skyrriid, other remnants of the castle, the priory-church, &c. &c. Such a combination of marvellous appearances like these, beheld from one point, cannot easily be paralleled in this, or perhaps any other kingdom. I next proceeded to the great gate of entrance into the castle, simple yet commanding. Much destruction has been done over the archway, and the groins to the long avenue through it utterly demolished. Entering the great court, I at first could perceive little more than undistinguished walls; yet, familiarized as I am to enumerate the arrangement of castles, I soon discovered the features of the great hall, kitchens, and other attendant chambers, all shewing the deplorable marks of those unfeeling

minds who hold such fine antient subjects under their "iron arms."

Thus have I made out the piteous tale of Abergavenny's castle; and, however reduced to so low an estate of decay, a sullen dignity prevails, a warning aspect is apparent.—Towards whom doth yon nodding tower direct its portentous brow? Not on me; I am not your owner. Mistake me not; I am this castle's friend, though but in thought; I would preserve you, had I the effectual means; my veneration, my love of antient art, bind me yours. Hark! the thunder rolls, the lightning darts through each chink and loophole, the darkened clouds environ and unparticularize each stern memento. How dreadful! My mind revolves back into that remote age of thy foundation, thy early pomp, when at one direful festival massacre in horrid strife made up so grim a banquet. No more; recollection recoils back to mine own day. The thunder recedes into distant air, the lightning closes all its terrors in those clouds, now returning to deck a serener sky, and every object again is clear and instructive. Abergavenny castle, farewell! He who could stand you most in aid may soon learn thy ills; and then—Preservation!

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

P. S. How pleasing is conviction, when Error has been the means to bring to our memories particular circumstances that have excited satisfaction, and whose return has with it a consequence of no small import!—Let R. C. (p. 912) be told, I thank him for his kind hint; I do recall to mind the cloisters of New College; yet I must differ from him in thinking them of more estimation than the cloisters at Magdalen college. But I will not dispute the matter with him; it is some years ago (1785) since I visited New college cloisters; its possessors thought it of little worth or regard, as it was then used for a mere out-place for lumber. Magdalen cloisters, we all know, are not so degraded; and it is no wonder New college cloisters were lost to me, they being, unlike Magdalen's, shut out from general notice: and as I never, in my frequent excursions to Oxford since 1785, had the opportunity a second time to perambulate its "endless aisle," R. C. I hope, will accept this apology.

201. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year 1799. Part I.*

THIS very thin volume, or portion of a volume, opens with the Croonian lecture, by Mr. Home, consisting of experiments and observations on the structure of the nerves, connected with the professed object of this lecture, the explanation of muscular motion. Mr. H. has, by repeated experiments, determined that the illumination of cats' eyes in the dark is wholly produced by the concave bright-coloured surface of the tapetum reflecting the rays collected by the cornea and crystalline through the retina, which is, during life, transparent. The optic nerve is found to consist of opaque and transparent parts.

II. The Bakerian lecture follows, consisting of "Observations on an unusual horizontal Refraction of the Air; with Remarks on the Variations to which the lower Parts of the Atmosphere are sometimes liable. By the Rev. S. Vince, A.M. F.R.S. and Plumian Professor of Astronomy and experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge." Mr. V. attempts to explain several curious instances of unusual refraction, or rather of reciprocal reflection and refraction.

III. "Abstract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at Lyndon, in Rutland, 1797; with some Remarks on the Recovery of injured Trees. By Thomas Barker, Esq." The season was unusually cold; the mean heat of the thermometer in July being within 67°, and in August only 63°; the mean heat of April 46°. The barometer was from 30.07 to 29.67; the rain 27.854 inches. The recovery of injured trees is by supporting one of the lateral shoots, that it may become a principal upright one.

IV. "Some Additions to a Paper, read 1790, on the Subject of a Child with a double Head. By Mr. Home." Contains a more particular account of this Indian phenomenon, and a discovery that the union of the two dura matres formed a complete partition between the two brains, and a free communication between the blood-vessels of each.

V. "Observations on the Manners, Habits, and Natural History of the Elephant. By John Corse, Esq.;" who resided upwards of ten years in Tip-

rah, a province of Bengal, at the Eastern extremity of the British dominions in Asia, where herds of elephants are taken every year under his direction. His account of taking and training wild elephants was published in the third volume of "Asiatic Researches."

A young elephant at its birth is about 35 inches high. inch. ft. in.

In one year he grew	11	and was	3	10
2d	8		4	6
3d	6		5	0
4th	5		5	5
5th	5		5	10
6th	3½		6	1½
7th	2½		6	4

The elephant completes his growth in 19 years; but some are supposed not to have attained their full height at 22; the highest Mr. C. measured did not exceed 10 feet; and females often grow after they are pregnant. A sign of age is the decreasing of the curve of the back. The vulgar errors, that elephants are too sagacious to be twice taken, and that they never breed after being tamed, are confuted by repeated experiments to the contrary. It is doubted if elephants have seasons of heat. The penis of a full-grown male is from 2 feet 4 inches to 2 feet 6 inches long, and measures from 14 to 16 inches in circumference. The young begin to nibble and suck the breast soon after birth, pressing it with the trunk, to make the milk flow; the mother, if very tall, frequently bends her body to the young, or the latter is raised on an artificial hillock 6 or 8 inches high. A wild dam will reject her young, though a suckler, if she has been separated from it only two days. The period of gestation is 20 months 8 days. The female is covered several times before she conceives. It is a difficult matter to bring an elephant that has been taken in the prime of life into good condition to act as a stallion, being long kept low to tame him; and those taken after, having attained their full age, are not much inclined to have connexion with a female.

VI. "On the Decomposition of the Acid of Borax, or sedative Salt. By Dr. Crell. Translated from the German." An unsuccessful, incomplete series of experiments.

VII. "A Method of finding the Latitude of a Place by Means of Two Altitudes of the Sun and the Time elapsed between the Observation. By the

the Rev. William Lax, A.M. Lowndes Professor of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge."

VIII. "A fourth Catalogue of the comparative Brightness of the Stars. By Dr. Herschel."

IX. "On a submarine Forest on the Coast of England. By Dr. Joseph Correa de Serra." The islets off Sutton, extending at least 12 miles in length, and about 1 in breadth, uncovered at the lowest ebb, are chiefly formed of vegetable remains, roots, trunks, and branches of oak, birch, and fir; the trunks and branches considerably flattened, the bark and roots fresh, but the timber soft, except at the knots. Leaves of the *ilex aquifolium* and the willow, and roots of the *arundo phragmites*, may be distinguished. The channels between these islets are from 4 to 12 feet deep. The tirata around afford similar appearances of decayed vegetables. Gravel and water near this coast are found 140 feet below the present surface. These fossil-vegetables are pronounced to be the effect of some great rivers or currents, some stormy inundation of the North sea.

202. *A Spital Sermon, preached at Christ Church, upon Easter Tuesday, April 15, 1800. To which are added, Notes. By S. Parr, D. D.*

FROM Gal. vi. 10, the Doctor takes occasion to notice the opposite systems of the moralists, who have considered all our views as selfish, and of the modern philanthropists. The former, as no longer fashionable, are passed without much animadversion. To the latter he particularly alludes when he says, that the first proposition in the text, "Do good unto all men," has been violated by those who insist most strenuously on the latter; while the justness of the second has been obliquely controverted, or obscurely and reluctantly admitted. In the prosecution of the subjects thus suggested, he undertakes, first, to examine "how far, by the constitution of human nature, and the circumstances of human life, the principles of particular and universal benevolence are compatible;" and, secondly, to make some observations upon the institution for which he preached. The notes abound with copious citations from the best moral writers, ancient and modern, and amply illustrate, not only the matter of the

discourse, but other collateral points. Among these is an answer to Mr. Gibbon's frivolous and superficial reflections on the University of Oxford, in the most impressive and masterly style; with arguments equally sound, able, and irresistible, shewing the propriety and benefit of exchanging public lectures of professors for those of tutors, both public and private, in the respective colleges; so that, "though appearances are much changed, the substance remains unimpaired."

203. *Discourses on various Subjects. By Thomas Rennell, D.D. Master of the Temple.*

THESE XIV discourses have been previously published, and reviewed by us in the order of their publication: I. vol. LXIV. p. 831. This is the second edition of this discourse against Gaming. There is here annexed a kind of apology for the severity of the strictures, that they are not leveled at "mere recreations, properly regulated." IV. LXVII. 585, 952; V. LXIX. 142; VI. LXIII. 255; VII. LXIII. 1122. The long note in favour of the French emigrants at Winchester is omitted in sermon VII. That before the Humane Society, 1795 (LXV. 495), is omitted. The second in the present collection was preached at the Temple, 1799, from Ps. lxxi. 9, and sets forth the support which old age derives from the Christian religion, and the futility of all other supports.

Sermon III. Benevolence exclusively an evangelical virtue. Preached before the University of Cambridge, for the benefit of Addenbroke's hospital, 1796, from John xiii. 34. "As far forth as human imbecility and blindness can discern the final causes of the various operations of Almighty God, they should appear ultimately resolvable into one simple, extended principle, 'the communication of good.' To this every divine dispensation, whether of justice or mercy, of reward or even punishment, when considered as affecting the whole system of created beings, evidently points." (p. 77.) — It might seem strange that our Lord should have laid his claim to have been the first and exclusive teacher of benevolence and reciprocal love; which he could not have done, had Christian benevolence, in its specific motives and principles, been discoverable either in Natural Religion or in other human code or system whatever. (p. 80.) "Natu-
ral

ral Religion is nothing more than *natural* pride, sensuality, and disease, and a vain attempt to establish such an intercourse between the *creator* and *creature* as is consistent with every earthly and malignant propensity. Man is therefore represented, under the Gospel, not as *reformed*, but *re-created*, not merely different from, but contrasted to, what he is from Nature, by which Infidelity itself is [through Mr. Hume] obliged to confess that "*man is the greatest enemy of man.*" (p. 83.) "Man is declared by the profoundest thinker on Pagan antiquity [Aristotle] to be *the fiercest of all animals.*" (p. 87.) The Stoic and Epicurean philosophers, who founded themselves on two principles of corrupted nature, *pride* and *sensuality*, despised compassion as a *weakness*, and discarded it as an *interruption*. (p. 88.) Later systems of philosophy, not at all comparable to those delivered down to us from the most eminent of the Pagan moralists, can only borrow their doctrines of benevolence from the Gospel. Equality, could it be proved, is not the source of peace or benevolence. After the oceans of blood shed in pursuit of this facitious principle of mock social philanthropy, it is now abandoned by its wretched martyrs themselves*. No refinement whatever of civil government, laws, or policy, can reach the seat of benevolence—the *heart of man*. *Laws* depend more on *morals*, than *morals* on *laws*. (p. 91.) "It is most striking and peculiar that, throughout all the New Testament, every injunction to benevolence and reciprocal love is founded on reasons drawn from the very *essence of Christianity*. The exhortations of our blessed Lord himself to these duties are derived uniformly from considerations arising out of his *own mission and character*. On these principles are the same duties *exclusively* enforced by apostolical authority. Benevolence, instead of vain, empty, metaphysical abstractions, presents to us the person of a suffering Saviour. Therefore, as Charity is the peculiar and appropriate end of the commandment, so the *only* basis of Charity is Faith in Christ. In whatever view we contemplate his person and character, whether *divine* or *hu-*

man, sacerdotal or *mediatorial*; whether we adore him as our God, repose in him as our intercessor, fly to him as the great object of our hope and confidence, from HIM, as from a *central point*, every ray of charity that warms our hearts, and expands our affections, must emanate. Let our conceptions be directed, for a moment, to that state of glory in which our Lord was enthroned with his Father before the existence of the highest-created being—let us view him in his humiliation, contempt, and poverty, here below, bearing the concentrated poignancy of every human trespass on the accursed tree—see him, in the ultimate issue of this awful process, victorious over Death, Sin, and Hell,—once more exalted above *'all principalities and powers, and might, and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this world, but in that which is to come.'* Turn we then our eyes to the earth—look we upon the beggar at our gates: worn with sickness, penury, and woe, in squalor and nakedness, in anguish and dereliction, loathsome, shunned, and destitute! *Recollect*, that for this poor, neglected, abject brother, the eternal Son of God was incarnate; that even for *him* the tremendous sacrifice upon the cross was consummated, when, amidst the pangs and groans of an expiring Saviour, the rocks were rent, the earth quaked, the graves were opened, and the veil of the temple was divided in twain. Think we of the ties of *common Redemption*, and a *common Redeemer*, and then resort we, if we can, to so *poor* a source as philosophy for motives of love and tenderness towards Him." (p. 93—95.) Our readers will perceive this is an imitation of the celebrated passage in the discourse of a former Master of the Temple. "We ask your assistance for the *poor village peasantry* (of which the objects of this institution principally consist), *the most deserving and least corrupted of any description of men in this age of wickedness and apostacy*; by whose honest natures every artful incitement to the principles of revolt, plunder, and violence, aided by a temporary scarcity, have been resisted and rejected in a manner that must for ever endear them to every friend of his king and country. We are persuaded, that, by this most judicious exercise of your charity, you will continue to demonstrate to them that it is not to the *atrocious codes of anarchy**,

* Plato, who had never seen the prescriptions of France, seems not to expect from republics such an extension of the benevolent principle. Note I. p. 107.

the Rev. William Lax, A.M. Lowndes Professor of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge."

VIII. "A fourth Catalogue of the comparative Brightness of the Stars. By Dr. Herschel."

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*anarchy**, which are so industriously recommended, that they can hope for relief from the pressures of calamity, but from the energy and efficacy of that Gospel, which it is the unvaried tendency of such lessons to vilify and eradicate. I am persuaded that they are, and ever will be, convinced that every attempt to tear up the foundations of propriety and social order is to destroy their own best resources in the time of their utmost need." (pp. 96, 97.) How truly does our Divine, in note E on this discourse, argue against the assertions of modern scepticks! "Assertions so grossly ignorant may be exposed, but scarcely need confutation. Nothing can give them a momentary importance or currency but the growing neglect of ancient learning, or the soppish indolence of the age. But let it be remembered, that, if men of *high rank* will enshrine the memory and spread the posthumous sneers of Gibbon, the vulgar, corrupted by their example, will swallow the atrocious blasphemies of Paine. Let *them*, therefore, look to the consequences." (p. 104.)— "The VIth and VIIth chapters of the last book of Aristotle's great work of Nicomachean Ethics are unrivaled in grandeur either of language or conception. If moral philosophy, I mean *specifically and properly* so called, without an incongruous mixture of *theology* and *politics* (from either of which it is entirely distinct), is to be studied as a science, in such sources it is to be sought. Thence will be formed a manly intellectual vigour, an ingenuous modesty and dignity of habit, an energy of thought and diction, and a reach of comprehensive knowledge, which distinguishes the true English scholar. On the contrary, it is to be feared that the feeble speculation which almost all *modern systems* of philosophy (such I fairly and frankly own as Dr. Paley's *Principles of Moral Philosophy*) encourage, and the superficial information they afford, superseding the necessity of all active and real employment of the faculties, have operated more fatally upon the mental habits of the rising generation than *total ignorance* could possibly have done. What renders men superficial renders

them *pert*; and I hardly ever knew an instance, either in men or communities, where benevolence is not annihilated by *pertness*. Let it be remembered, as an important document, that the most superficial and soppish nation of Europe has, in every change and modification of its habits, whether of *superstition* or atheism, of tyranny or licentiousness, been uniformly and *notoriously* the most cruel and relentless." (p. 106.)

Discourse VIII. is on the doctrine of atonement, Gal. i. 4. This doctrine is set forth and illustrated in clear and nervous language. "It is not enough to say that the Son of God suffered *for* us; he suffered *in our stead*: a distinction not of a metaphysical, but of a most important and *practical* nature; a distinction the more necessary to be insisted upon, as the great doctrine of vicarious suffering has been attempted by this means to be evaded and explained away by the ablest and threwdiest of the Arian writers of our days. The late Mr. H. Taylor, rector of Crawley, in Hants, in his Apology of B. B. Mordecai, is here alluded to. I know of no system which stands less supported by Scripture than that mode of Arianism adopted by him. The texture of his theology is sufficiently amusing and plausible: but his views of Christianity are, in the language of Cicero, *totâ commentitia**." (p. 218, and n. A.)

Discourse IX. was preached at St. Paul's, at the triennial visitation of the Bishop of London, May, 1795, from 2 Tim. iv. 5. "In *Paul of Tarsus* were combined tempers and dispositions which we seldom find compatible with each other, all conspiring by their very *contrast* to give efficacy to his efforts in the cause he was called to support. An exuberancy of affection, joined to a masculine understanding; a splendid eloquence, aided by the most vigorous argumentative powers; an heroic zeal, directed rather than bounded by the nicest discretion; a conscious and commanding dignity, softened by the meekest and most profound humility; a severity and even sharpness of reproof, in which the tenderest regard to the object of it was clearly discernible; a pure, fixed, and apostolical serenity, joined to a fervid and even impetuous temperament, despising every

* "So the French have at last been obliged to call every preceding system of equality and the rights of men, except only the last precious modification of them under which they now groan (1795)." Note K. p. 107.

* In note C for *babes* read *labes*.

danger, and bearing down every obstacle;—all these rare gifts and graces, as they rendered this chosen vessel the great instrument of the conversion of the Gentiles in that *his* day, so do they exhibit to all those are dedicated to the same ministry the most sublime and captivating pattern for their imitation, and the most pregnant documents for their instruction." (p. 226.)

"We live in an age in which the ferment of political distractions, originating in principles and attended by events completely unanalogous to any which has hitherto been traced in history, has produced a restless and fretful eagerness in the minds of men. That strange predilection for paradox, which seems to have disturbed the civil tranquillity of almost every country in Europe, has extended itself to their reasonings and speculations upon every subject which is at all connected with religion. So far is it from being true, according to assertions, which are now every day rashly made, and as rashly received, that religion and politicks are subjects perfectly dissimilar and unconnected; so far is this from truth and fact that I am firmly persuaded that no instance of religious innovation can be found which did not communicate its influence to social order; nor any change in the political principles of men which has not, in some degree, affected their measures of thinking and acting in the concerns of religion." (p. 228.)

"To those who are versed in the history of the various controversies agitated between the Church of England and its Protestant adversaries, from the time it first resisted the claims, and reformed the errors, of Papal Rome, it is sufficiently curious and not entirely unsatisfactory to mark, that they are now reduced to a most simple issue.—The only boundary which separates the Church from those Protestant adversaries that retain any virulence in their opposition to her is the persevering, distinct, resolute avowal of the proper deity of the eternal Son of God, conceived in such terms, and fenced with such bulwarks, as neither Violence can overthrow, Sophistry undermine, or Equivocation explain away. The only question, therefore, which is now agitated between us and our opponents, to the absorption of all others, is simply this: Shall we discard those doctrines which our Articles assert relative to

the person of the Redeemer and the union of the three persons in the divine nature, as expressly laid down in the baptismal form enjoined by our Lord himself; by the unequivocal testimony of the whole current of Antiquity, and hitherto preserved, in common, by every established Church in Christendom? or shall we give up this depositum, and admit the tenets of modern Socinians in their stead?" (p. 231.)

"Liberality of sentiment, the unobstructed course of free enquiry, the rights of private judgement, have been pretexts by which attempts have been made to seduce the fidelity of the ministers of the Establishment, and the affections of the Laity, from the sincerity of that faith of which every genuine Church of Christ is the appointed guardian and repository. Strange as it may appear, in the violent furtherance of this design, scepticism has become dogmatical, and licentiousness arbitrary*.—In what is called liberality of sentiment we too often discover either a mean compromise of all religious principle, or a stale pretext to lull the vigilance of those whose duty it is to contend for the faith once delivered to the Saints. In a pretended regard to the rights of private judgement we trace a contempt of very solemn and sacred obligations—under the guise of free enquiry, dispositions to idle and mischievous paradox, which is much more frequently the effect of spleen and peevishness, than of a refinement of genius or exuberance of imagination." (p. 232.)

The Doctor next adverts to the "invidious and indeed groundless opposition which has been attempted to be held forth between the Church of England and the Church of Christ." (p. 233.) "In this opposition," he adds in a note, "both Popery and Socinianism agree; and, contrasted as they may appear, this is not the only point of similarity which is to be traced between them;" and he very justly concludes against the insincerity of those ministers of the Established Church who continue to receive its emoluments while they disavow its doctrines.

"From the bold project of a new translation, or the more specious one of

* "Those who are acquainted with the tone and temper in which *The Confessional* is written, and who are conversant with the various publications which support the same opinions to this very day, will recognize the justice of this observation." Note.

a *revisal* of the present version of the Holy Scriptures, there *can* be so *little* gained, and *may* be so *much* hazarded, that the probable good bears no manner of proportion to the threatened danger.—With regard to the New Testament, I am sure we may confidently affirm, that, in a well-known instance, the industry, learning, and abilities, which have been sedulously exerted in collecting the mistakes and inaccuracies which are said to exist in the received version*, have scarcely been able to produce a *single error* by which any *material fact* or *doctrine* is affected. Add to this, that the grandeur, dignity, and simplicity of it, is confessed even by those who wish eagerly to promote a revision; and by the most eminent critics and masters of style it is allowed to exhibit a more perfect specimen of the *integrity* of the English language than any other writing which that language can boast. But the *grounds* on which these projects are to be resisted are much more serious and important. For, when we see men of the most latitudinarian principles *uniformly* pressing forward this dangerous proposal; when we see the most unbounded panegyrics bestowed on those who have converted the Mosaic history into allegory, and the New Testament into Socinianism; when we see these attempts fostered and applauded by the *advocates* for this projected revision; we must conjecture that something more is meant than a correction of mistakes or an improvement of diction. Those *doctrines*, the demolition of which we know to be, in late instances, the grand object of such innovators, when they propose alterations in articles of faith, or correction of liturgical forms, are surely in still greater danger when attempted by the same men under the distant approaches of a *revision* of our English Bible." (p. 230—241.)

In speaking of the manners of the clergy, those of the times are thus appositely characterized: "The uncommon levity of the age, a marked contempt of forms, an indolent affectation of politeness, and an *ungovernable* appetite for amusements, constitute some of the predominant features of the times. Hence a lightness and flippancy of manners has been spread too nearly resembling the

habits of that *wretched nation* which has almost buried the whole moral world in its fall and ruins. These habits, however uncongenial to the sobriety and seriousness of the native English character, have been diffused by a perpetual round of pleasures, in which, for a time, we degraded ourselves by an *ambitious* imitation of that frivolous, conceited, and abandoned people. Their misery was preceded and accompanied in every stage of it by a perpetual succession of public diversions. The most soppy levity, and the most appalling cruelty, went hand in hand. From the last I trust we are, and ever shall be, far, very far removed. But, if a spectator were to come into this metropolis, unacquainted with the actual circumstances in which we are, at this moment placed, would he suppose that we were in a just alarm for a continuance of the very existence of civil order? Could he conjecture that we had so lately been called together, by a most pious and religious Prince, to a public national act of the deepest and most contrite humiliation, to deprecate the impending judgments of Almighty God? Would he not see day turned into night, and night into day; the opulent and gay rolling about in reckless unconcern; societies of desperate gamblers plying their nocturnal trade; new theatres arising from the ruins of old ones, and, with a *strepitous* and *infamous* magnificence, towering above the *temples* of God himself, as if Pleasure and Profaneness were to be our future and eternal idols? Surely, however *such* a stranger might judge of these spectacles, he would be little inclined to think that a participation of them suited either the *general character* or *present situation* of those whose profession it is, in the midst of every variety of human woe, folly, frenzy, and misery, to awaken the minds of men to a conviction of this most awful truth, that *sin came into the world, and death by sin*. In the present day it is, perhaps, a want of abstinence from amusements which (as far as my observation can carry me) has contributed more to diminish the power and effect of our labours, and to lower the dignity of our character, than it is possible to conceive or calculate. Nor doth it rest here. Levity of manners *must* affect our *doctrines*. These it will be necessary for us, in mere self-defence, to lower down to the

standard

* By Professor Simon. The Doctor also quotes an excellent letter of Dean Swift to Lord Oxford on our present translation of the Bible.

standard of our *practice*. But, to be drowned in fashionable amusements, to go down the full tide of pleasure and dissipation, is not to discharge our duty to our flocks, our king, and our country, in this moment of their great-*est* need. It is surely to *cheat* mankind of those exertions, by which alone peace, virtue, subordination, and happiness, can be restored and perpetuated among us. At a time when the soldier is undergoing his temporal warfare, courageously struggling against the fatigues of his labours and the anguish of his wounds, it ill becomes us, soldiers of Christ, to slacken our activity, resolution, and fidelity, in this our spiritual career." (p. 242—245.)

Discourse X. Preached at Deptford before the Corporation of the Trinity-house, 1796, from Pia. xxiv. 2, setting forth, that Great Britain's naval strength and insular situation is a cause of gratitude and thanksgiving to Almighty God, is an animated picture of our successes and national character, capable of making us "entertain anticipation, that British courage, loyalty, humanity, and generosity, will be fixed on that same impregnable fortress which the arm of Almighty God has founded upon the seas, and established on the floods." (p. 266.)

Discourses XII. XIII. XIV. from 1 Cor. xv. 56, 57, were preached at the Temple church in Easter term 1800. After stating St. Paul's representation of Christian theology, the Doctor shews, that "to represent this to be other than it is, hath been the darling and incessant effort of every system of false philosophy, and of plausible and accommodating morality. From a co-operation of these with the sensual and ambitious parts of our frame, in certain stages of society, and in certain casts of polished manners, Christianity stands blasted and stinted in all its influencing motives, and all its generous and consolatory energies. It is changed from its *high* character of being a spiritual, personal, and predominant law, to a subordinate engine of civil polity, to a circumstance of external decency, or a subject of literary curiosity. Politicians, sciolists, sophists, and all those various tribes which swarm amidst the hurry, the sensuality, the dissipation, and the foppery, of a luxurious metropolis, are sedulously endeavouring to bound it to the compass, the uses, and even to the amusement, of this short and

precarious state." (p. 315.) The fear of death is irresistible by human nature or philosophy. "When, therefore, the Apostle represents death to be armed with a sting, does he speak in unison with the best-founded and most genuine observation of human nature? or are we to have recourse to the Epicurean, who supposes that the sting derives its efficacy from superstition, or to the Stoic, who ascribes it to the untutored weakness of our habits and dispositions? I speak not here of modern philosophy in any of its moral modifications; it is not sufficiently definite to admit even of a division into sects; it is in all its varied forms little more than a mere rejection of the Gospel, and frequently a denial of more or fewer of the truths of natural religion connected with it. It proposes neither a legitimate end to our actions, nor any distinct regulation of our motives. It neither informs us what we are, *why* we are, or whither we are destined to go. Its code is purely *negative*; and it is not without confidence that we may ask any man who acts under its influence, or its *insfection*, whether it has supplied him with a *single* moral truth to which he can trust, and by which he is determined to virtuous conduct." (p. 319.) "All the sages of antiquity could not discover that death was a *forfeit* or a *punishment*.—The Scripture declares it to be the *infliction of a penalty*; and that sound *experience*, by which Scripture is invariably corroborated, teaches the same momentous truth*." (pp. 322, 3.) In the Second Discourse on this text it is shown, that from the will of God "*all law, moral and social, public and private, natural and revealed, derives its beneficial strength, its remedial strength, its dispensing strength, and its damatory strength*." When, therefore, *sin* is considered, not as a deviation from an *abstract* principle, but as a distinct act of revolt against an *Omnipotent Legislator*, we then discern the true source of the *strength* imparted to it, the general atrocity of its nature, and the contagious malignancy of its effects. God is the source of all happiness, and all his righteous commands lead to the

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* In this discourse a high commendation is paid to the theology and morality of *Homer*, "the first great and consummate master and historian of human passions and affections, who lived at a period far prior to all that we call Philosophy." (p. 328)

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positions of many passages upon the erroneous scheme had obtained a general currency in the world, and were supported by the authority of great names. Amongst ourselves, it has long been the persuasion of our best Biblical scholars and ablest Divines, that the restoration of the Jews is a principal article of prophecy, being indeed a principal branch of the great scheme of general Redemption." (pp. xxvi. xxvii.)

The Bishop proceeds to shew that style, but not archaisms, is the cause of obscurity in Hosea's writings. He delights in a style which always becomes obscure when the language of the writer ceases to be a living language. He is *concatenative*, to use St. Jerome's word, more than any other of the Prophets. He writes in short, detached, disjointed sentences; not wrought up into periods, in which the connexion of one clause with another, and the dialectic relations, are made manifest to the reader by an artificial collocation; and by those connexive particles which make one discourse of parts, which otherwise appear as a string of independent propositions, which it is left to the reader's discernment to unite. His transitions from reproof to persuasion, from threatening to promise, from terror to hope, and the contrary, are rapid and unexpected. His similes are brief, accumulated, and often introduced without the particle of similitude. Yet these are not the vices but the perfections of the Holy Prophet's style; for to these circumstances it owes that eagerness and fiery animation which are the characteristic excellence of his writings, and are so peculiarly suited to his subject." (p. xxx.) His idioms are peculiar, and his change of person frequent. His supposed obscurity, from corrupt readings, is not to be removed, as Archbishop Newcome maintains, by conjectural emendations; nor does the Bishop allow the authority of versions to establish various readings, or the similarity of Hebrew letters to be any justification of conjectural emendation. His Lordship is not partial to the LXX version, which he considers as made from a text the private MSS. of which were much more corrupt after the destruction of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar, and perhaps from a somewhat earlier period than it had ever been since the revision of the sacred books by Ezra.

"This work is intended for the edification of the Christian reader in his

closet. The translation is such as, with the notes, may form a perpetual comment on the text of the Holy Prophet. For a translation, accompanied with notes, I take to be the best perpetual comment upon any text in a dead language. My great object, therefore, in translating has been, to find such words and phrases as might convey neither more nor less than the exact sense of the original (I speak here of the exact sense of the words, not of the application of the prophecy). For this purpose I have been obliged, in some few instances, to be paraphrastic.—With the same view of presenting the sense of my author in language perspicuous to the English reader, for Hebrew phrases I have sometimes judged it expedient to put equivalent phrases of our own tongue (where such could be found), rather than to render the Hebrew word for word. But these liberties I have never used, without apprising the learned reader of it in my Critical Notes, and assigning the reason. And sometimes, in the case of phrases, I have given the English reader a literal translation of the Hebrew phrase in the explanatory notes. In some instances, but in very few, I have changed words, and forms of expression, in frequent use in our public translation, for others, equivalent in sense, of a more modern phraseology; ever keeping my great point in view, to be perspicuous to the generality of readers.—The Notes, which accompany my translation, are of two kinds, Explanatory and Critical. The first are intended to open the sense of the text, and point out the application of the prophecy, to the English reader. The latter are disquisitions upon various points of ancient learning, many of them purely philological, to ascertain the true sense of the text, to justify my translation of it, or the application of it that I teach the unlearned reader to make, to the satisfaction of the learned reader. The Explanatory Notes accompany the text, being given at the bottom of the page; and the reference to these is by the smaller letters. The Critical Notes are placed at the end by themselves; and the reference to these is by the capitals of the Roman alphabet.—I would observe, however, that, in the Critical Notes, with the exception of such as are purely Philological, the unlearned reader will find much that may afford him both amusement

and instruction. And many even of the Philological may be of use to those who have a general acquaintance with ancient literature, though but a superficial knowledge of the Oriental languages." (p. xh—xlviii.)

This learned commentator repeats his deductions with logical precision; and, like the highest legal authority of the present day, impresses conviction by clearness, and compels us to adopt the force of his arguments and illustrations. It cannot be expected that we should analyse the translation or notes.

205. *Considerations on the present State of Religion, speculative and practical, in this Country.*

THE aim of this writer is, "to promote true piety, to take away the few blemishes which diminish the beauty of our national church, and to establish it upon the firmest basis, by removing those useless parts of its building which never gave it stability, but now are not once the marks of insecurity and deformity; to engage in the ministry, without scruple, men of undoubted probity, and of truly evangelical though not Calvinistical principles; and to enforce upon the minds of both clergy and laity that religion is not a form but the substance of godliness;" and he "is persuaded that all this may be done without breaking down the fences by which the Establishment is guarded on every side, or facilitating the admission of heresy and erroneous opinions." (pp. 5, 6.) "It was once his intention to take the state of morality in this kingdom into consideration; but he found he could not execute his design, to his own satisfaction, without introducing many topics which, when joined to the subject of the present essay, would have had an heterogeneous appearance, and would probably have

now almost universally taken in the Church which proposes them to him." (p. 16.) "The present Church of England is exposed to the attacks of two kinds of enemies, who, though unequal in virulence, the one towards the Establishment itself, the other towards those who in general enjoy its honours and employments, *Infidels and Methodists*." (p. 18.) Among the former, Unitarianism is ranked, in respect to the principles of the bulwarks of the doctrine of inflexible grace, and certain texts of Scripture, are very successfully refuted, in the sense assumed by them, by those who think differently from them; but when they assert that Unitarianism is the primitive theology of the Church of England, which they alone deliver unadulterated to their flocks, they are not so easily answered." (p. 20.) "These doctrines, which it was hoped would lie quiescent in the unintelligibility or ambiguity of the expression by which they were defined, again become the perpetual subjects of discussion; and what is worst of all, the most unfavourable interpretation best agrees with the literal and grammatical, and, unless we are much mistaken, with the general, sense of the Articles. From the operation of these concurring causes, Irreligion and Methodism, it is a melancholy fact, that, while taverns and houses of entertainment are filled with the idle and dissipated, and conventicles with religionists, the greater part of our churches, particularly in the metropolis, present a most unedifying and afflicting spectacle to the eyes of the sincere and unenthusiastic Christian. It is not pretended that other causes may not contribute to this lamentable effect. Some will hereafter be noticed; but it seems certain that the two under consideration are the principal." (pp. 20, 21.)

The author proposes to require of the clergy only an unequivocal assent to the Book of Common Prayer, with a few alterations specified, such as the *dramatic* clauses in the Athanasian Creed, and the form of absolution in the Visitation of the Sick. Most strict is laid on the former; and it is the opinion of this writer, that it can hardly be thought that the bishops and heads

heads of the hierarchy, whose general sentiments are alike evangelical and charitable, could possibly be averse to the removal of difficulties which may operate to the exclusion of many from the exercise of the ministry, or, at least, be to them the occasion of infinite uneasiness, whose scruples must be allowed to be respectable; and which, at the same time, are no barrier against those unworthy intruders who, having no fixed principles on any subject, enter into the Church to enjoy its emoluments, and look upon the business of subscription as a mere legal form, introductory to a splendid, or at least a comfortable income." (p. 27.) When we consider that the omission of the Athanasian Creed was made one among other frivolous pleas for dismissing a curate after 21 years service*, and perhaps other similar instances that have not come to our knowledge, will not the alteration be rather favourable to the cause of Methodism? As to the scruples of candidates for the clergy, we have been long of opinion that the Church is overstocked, and that, in the unequal distribution of preferment, there are too many to provide for; and that many of her sons, instead of being brought up to glory, are brought to disgrace, contempt, and penury†.

It is frequently said, by those who are indisposed towards our ecclesiastical establishment, "that the void in our churches, and the want of devotion in the few whom habit or a desire of preserving the appearance of decency assemble in them, are sufficiently accounted for by the defects of the officiating minister, whose want of energy in reading renders the most eloquent and impassioned of human compositions unimpressive, and whose discourses are either trite moral essays or dull treatises of theology." This writer answers, that the art of elocution in reading or delivering a written or extemporary composition is not the art most successfully cultivated in this island. Among the various branches of literature and science that occupy the attention of the present age, the study of the Scriptures and the principles of the Christian Religion is the least favoured. The minds of the softer sex are weakened, and their understandings and taste depraved,

* See the dispute between the Church of England and Methodism, in the case of Mr. Bore, to be reviewed hereafter.

† And as frequently by those who wish well to it. EDIT.

by incessant indulgence in that most pernicious species of reading which menaces the total destruction of all good principles and valuable literature, novels and romances; so that the faculty of reason is in a great degree extinguished, or the exercise of it becomes an intolerable fatigue. "They delight in words harmoniously combined, which neither inform the intellect nor correct the heart, and a gentle agitation of the feelings sufficient to excite the vanity of the hearer; hence the necessity of perpetually gratifying them with pictures of death, which, thus distantly viewed, in the full confidence of health and strength, produce rather a scenic than a religious effect, and, by the frequency and faintness of the images, have a tendency to allay or to annihilate those terrors which the tremendous idea of death, followed by final judgment, should ever awaken in the minds of beings who, if not surcharged with the weight of gross criminality, must be too often wounded with the consciousness of neglected duty." (p. 33.)—"The clergy who aim at popularity fall into an accommodating style of composition, which exposes them to the severity of censure exercised on them by the more rigid sects of Christians, who, in a manner not very consistent with modesty, with charity, or with truth, appropriate exclusively to themselves, and to those who think with them on certain abstruse points, the appellation of Gospel preachers and true Christians, and impute to all the clergy of the Establishment, a few known Calvinists excepted, an entire dereliction of the peculiar doctrines of the Christian Religion in their discourses. If this is generally made, it is notoriously false. The number of those to whom it justly applies is so small as to afford only an exception to the better practice of the great majority." Morality has indeed, and ought ever to have, a place in addresses from the pulpit; but let that morality be Christian. Doctrines must first be defined with precision, as the foundation of a right faith. Purity of faith will best appear in the works which flow from it. Exposition of doctrines will always be necessary for a great part, and cannot be wholly useless to the best-informed in every Christian assembly. Nor is an appeal to the passions to be disapproved; it can tell the essential difference between a treatise and a discourse. But

the understanding must first be informed; the proper application of the feelings being to facilitate the performance of such good actions as have already received the sanction of the judgment enlightened by the rays of divine wisdom. The opponents of our Clergy of the Establishment, the Methodists, seldom address themselves to the *reason* of their auditories, *that* being a faculty which they take every occasion to depreciate, and which, if exercised, would be fatal to too many of them; but they make very forcible attacks upon the *imagination*, and thus naturally attract the applause of the multitude, in whom the strength of this quality of the mind is usually proportionate to the want of knowledge and weakness of judgment. Whenever the desire of instruction shall supersede the rage for amusement, and truth shall prevail over misrepresentation, conventicles will insensibly be deserted, and the Clergy of the Establishment will acquire that just influence over the minds of their auditors to which their education, their studies, their moderation, and, collectively considered, their learning and talents, intitle them. This reformation, as far as it can be reasonably desired, can only be effected by their co-operation. Let them unanimously disdain to depart from the sublime character of spiritual teachers, with which their divine Master has invested them, to become servile followers of bad guides, and court the applause of that ignorance which it is their duty to dispel and enlighten. Industry and exertion require and deserve reward; but they will find it abundantly in just application and the general improvement of those for whose benefit they are called forth." (p. 85—88.) In a note, the writer adds, "It is a melancholy reflection that men, who were capable of elucidating many of the difficulties of Holy Scripture by their learning and critical acumen, of laying open obscure truths by the light of reason and argument, and of enforcing the performance of the duties which result from them by appropriate and vigorous eloquence, have sometimes renounced the exercise of those faculties, to gratify the ignorance, the affectation, and the false refinement, of the simple ones, who hate knowledge."

Our author's objections to the multiplicity and impropriety of *paths* are certainly just; and it must be lamented

that petty officers and young academicians are entangled in unnecessary obligations.

Perhaps the most lamentable part of the story remains behind—the want of places of religious instruction; for not only the very poor are *literally*, but even the lower classes of industrious householders are *virtually* excluded from it. Supplementary chapels are multiplied for the accommodation of the opulent. As these fabrics are indebted for their existence rather to the spirit of commercial speculation than religious zeal, so every expedient is adopted by the proprietors to fill their pews, and consequently their purses. As this end cannot be attained but through the medium of public favour; and as, in the present age, this reward is more frequently bestowed on him who indulges the self-complacency and amuses the imagination, than on him who would inform the mind and awaken the conscience of his auditory; an inversion of order too often takes place, highly fatal to the interests of religion. The ministers of God are in some degree under restraint in the exercise of their high office; they are *led* by those whom, in their capacity of spiritual teachers, they ought to *guide*, and are too liable to be seduced to descend from the dignity of their sacred character, and to resemble those whose profession is merely to please. The very structure of these buildings has a secular air, that does not seem to accord with the exercises of religion. This notion may sound very unphilosophical to the reader in this age of reason, if he should be unfortunately persuaded that his own times have an eminent claim to that title; but it is most certain that, in the ordinary course of his life, the most speculative man is nothing less than philosophical; and the association of ideas will always gain the ascendant over the abstract decisions of his judgment. Thus, if he be *seated* in a room with an elegant ceiling, not much unlike a large drawing-room, surrounded by his acquaintance of both sexes, in attitudes equally easy and unconstrained, addressing each other with smiling countenances, though in a low voice, he may forget that he is in a place of worship, though *the clerk on his knees* should be reading the humble responses of the Litany. So also, if Gospel truths be illustrated by a beautiful passage from Hamlet, his imagination must be very faint, or under very rigorous controul,

troul, if it do not transport him from the chapel to the theatre. It must be allowed, upon the whole, that these modern substitutes for churches do not in general impress the spectator and auditor with a very high idea of the devotion, nor, in truth, of the just taste or understanding of the age. But even in those who are under the best regulations, where the good sense, clear reasoning, and fervent piety, of the ministers, produce correspondent habits in their congregations, still permission to serve God must be purchased, and at such a price as exceeds the means of persons whose utmost exertions can scarcely procure the absolute necessities of life. To these excluded objects the hospitable doors of the sectaries are always open. There they at once imbibe the few religious notions they possess, and are confirmed in aversion to the Established Church, whose conduct towards them, indeed, too much resembles that of a step-mother* (p. 46—49.) There is too much truth in these melancholy observations; and when we add, that the admirable lectures which the Diocesan has delivered with so much credit to himself, and satisfaction to his audience, are sold to that audience by the vergers and pew-openers of the church in which he delivered them, without the smallest interference of the churchwardens of that polite, independent, and disinterested parish, to prevent such an unworthy traffick; so that, while the preacher is delivering the most important truths in the most

of sectarian eloquence may in worst times be directed to the demolition of that government which it now contributes to defend, and the Romish clergy may forget their obligations to this country in their zeal to propagate the doctrines of Popery. "Principles so deeply rooted as theirs, and zeal so fervent, cannot be inactive; nor are they. Let any man peruse with attention the ingenious, though perhaps somewhat romantic, work of the Abbé Barruel, and he will little deserve the praise of perspicacity if he do not discover in it a fixed design to remove the props on which the Reformation, and consequently the Church of England, are supported. He artfully insinuates, that the edifice is built on more solid ground, which, however, 'as the cause is not his,' he modestly declines pointing out, and which, if perfectly at liberty, he would undoubtedly soon attempt to prove to be as sandy and mouldering as that which he is so obliging as to clear away" (p. 51.) The writer recommends equal zeal in Protestant ministers; and applauds the late very honorable display of Christian benevolence, in obviating in some degree this alarming evil in the great city of Bath, where a church, called the *Free Church*, has lately been erected for the particular reception of the poor, as a chapel in West-street, St. Giles's, has lately been opened for the same purpose. Our readers must excuse us if we express in the strongest terms our disapprobation of this distinction between the poor and the rich in a cause which

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forms and benches; no precedence of the uppermost seats in the synagogues; no privilege of exclusion by keys and servants from family or hired pews; no distinction of ranks by elevated galleries or other contrivances: all is open to all, and the devout worshipper has

much weight with most men as moral and religious ones, the powerful engine

* Here is a note highly flattering to the merits of Mr. Andrews, whom, though totally unknown to him, the writer earnestly recommends as a model to his brethren's imitation.

free access to heaven and its instructions. But it is not, therefore, the additional disgrace of this land of liberty; that, while molasses and great estates, interest of wealth, and advance of lands and rents, put in out of the power of the body of the people to enjoy temporal comforts, they are left out of the pale of spiritual comforts, like half-converts in the court of Gentiles, the outer court of the Temple, as the proselytes of righteousness were distinguished from the proselytes of the gate.

We perfectly concur with this author in opinion, that, of the few objects submitted to the publick in this little pamphlet, the greater part cannot receive the improvement, of which it is hoped they are susceptible, but by the union of the highest public wisdom, public virtue, and public authority: but simple suggestion will not be deemed presumption.

206. *An Apology for the People called Methodists, containing a concise Account of their Origin and Progress, Doctrines, Discipline, and Designs; humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Friends of true Christianity.* By John Benson.

THERE is nothing new in the arguments here offered, to convince the world that "England is not a Christian country," since without Methodism there are no Christians in it. (p. 377.)

207. *A Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World, accompanied with a Persuasive Religious Moderation. To which is added, a Description of the* M. A. [Number 10.] The additional

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208. *A Sermon, preached at Knarborough, August 20, 1801, for the Benefit of the Knarborough School. By the Rev. Samuel Thompson, M. A. Pastor of Great Ouseford, near Knarborough.*

Prædicator, whom we have had the pleasure of commending.

LXXIII pp. 24, 25; LXV 32;
LXXVII 60; LXIX. 2056.

in this discourse, from Deut. vi. 6, 7, inculcates the importance of early instilling into the minds of youth the principles of religion. The institution he here recommends has been variously conducted; but he prefers, after Morning and Evening Service, familiar explanation of the Liturgy and Church Catechism every Sunday, that so the whole Service may be gone through a certain number of times in every year, with elucidation of whatever is obscure in the Psalms, Lessons, Epistles, and Gospel, of the day. In a note, p. 23, he laments how little attention is paid to the observance of the Lord's day by carriers and travellers, and recommends to the Clergy and the church officers, and a few respectable parishioners, to walk through their parishes on a Sunday evening. This sermon is handsomely inscribed to Dr. Majendie, bishop of Chester.

209. *Six Picturesque Views in North Wales, engraved in Aquatinta, by Alken, from Drawings made on the Spot; with poetical Reflections on learning that Country. By the Rev. Brian Broughton, M. A. Fellow of New College, Oxford.*

The views are:

The fall of the river Machno, Carnarvonshire.

Pont y Pâin, Carmarthenshire.

Conway castle, Carnarvonshire.

Pulpit of Hugh Llwyd, Merionethshire.

Pont y Glyn Dyffis near Corwen.

Bedgelert church, Carnarvonshire.

To this second edition of his poetical reflections in blank verse, Mr. B. has added two more plates to the 1st, 3d, 4th, and 5th, in the former.

210. *An Historical Account of Barchinæ Abbey, in the County of Derby, from its first Foundation to its final Dissolution. Whence the Three following marvellous Points, in Opposition to vulgar Prejudices and Opinions, are clearly established: 1st, That this Abbey did not take its Name from the blood of Archbishop Becket, though it was dedicated to him; 2d, that the Founder of it had no Hand in the Murder of that Prelate; and, consequently, that the House was not involved in Excommunication of that Crime; 3d, the Superstition of this House as that of Walsley, in the County of Nottingham; a Matter hitherto unknown. By the late Rev. Samuel Pegg, LL. D. F. A. S.*

THIS last mark of friendship, presented by the venerable Antiquary of Whittington to his and our Printer, is here offered to the publick with every improvement it was capable of from the

the revival and correction of his son, whose pursuits were congenial with his father's, and plates from drawings procured at the editor's expence. All these circumstances united will, we doubt not, recommend this local work to the lovers of our national antiquities.

211. *The Opinion of an old Englishman: in which National Honour and National Gratitude are principally considered: humbly offered to his Countrymen and Fellow-citizens, on the Resignation of the late Ministry.*

THE old Englishman, like an honest and grateful Englishman, calls loudly on his countrymen to express their sense of the essential services rendered to them by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer and his coadjutors; and we heartily join him in his most sanguine wishes.

212. *Short View of the Preliminaries of Peace, signed at London, Oct. 1, 1801.*

THE writer tells us, "It cannot be denied that we have made a peace at the most favourable opportunity—and the treaty is completely in our favour. France has undoubtedly made a good peace for herself; but she has not gained so much as may be imagined by the restoration of her former colonies. We have closed the contest with a prospect before us favourable in every point of view,—in possession of more substantial power, both at home and in the East and West Indies, than we had when we entered into it—with the glory of having been always triumphant on our favourite element—with the honour of having, by the sacrifice of part of our conquests, preserved the dominions of our allies; while France, on the contrary, has purchased peace at the expence of her's. Let us indulge the hope, that those who, on this great occasion, have shown an equal anxiety for our national honour and interests, will be able to maintain the country in that state of power and prosperity which it so happily enjoys at present."

213. *Peace; a Poem; inscribed to the Right Honourable Henry Addington. By Thomas Dermody.*

IN strains very far beyond mediocrity the Premier is here addressed.

"While anxious Hawkesbury, whose fervid zeal
And forceful tongue promote the public
Sagacious Hermes of th' applauding State!
With winged speed confirms the will of
Peace,

And bids each cloud before his light remove,

Charg'd with the mandates of our British
Again will Addington his ear incline
To the weak homage of my humble line?
Nor scorn the minstrel-boy, whose modest
aim

Ne'er scal'd before the arduous steep of
Content in lone obscurity to sing, [spring.
Nor bathe his bold lip in the Thespian
"Though late the Muse on Abercromby's
hearts

Hung her vain wreath of tributary verse,
And still would paint, with no ungraceful
art,

His Kempt's * high purpose, and benignant
One of the favor'd few, who best might claim
A portion of his friendship or his fame,
Now brighter scenes attract her fond survey,
Scenes that entice the wanderer on her way,
And festive Pleasures, dress'd in florid bloom,
Indignant chide her ling'ring o'er the tomb."

In apostrophizing Peace, he proceeds,
"Again, beneath thy joy-inspiring shade,
The cheerful artisan shall ply his trade,
Shape into symmetry the fluid mass
Of pliant steel, or fire-tormented brass;
Or stamp on kingly gold the Monarch's
head,

No more condemn'd to mould the mur-
Again, encourg'd by thy halcyon-sway,
Weak's merchant-sons shall crowd the
busy quay,

With costly cargoes load the shining ground,
And pour rich plenty on each coast around,
E'en the poor captive, whose disastrous
doom

Has hurl'd him to the dungeon's dreary
With kind compassion sooth'd, shall gladly
That Britain venerates a fallen foe, [know
Fond, with soft skill, to close each cruel scar,
And heal the gashes of remorseless War."

214. *A Treatise on Land-surveying. By T. Dix.*

THIS treatise, composed for the use of a school at Oundle, co. Northampton, under the patronage of the Company of Grocers, London, is illustrated with 180 diagrams and 10 plates, together with an engraved fac-simile of a Field-book. Though evidently designed for scholars, the rule laid down for finding the content of land, without using the chain, with only stepping the dimensions, by which any gentleman may ascertain the content of any proposed purchase, or husbandman that of his own work, cannot fail to render this work interesting to all who wish to acquaint themselves with the given quantity of any piece of land.

* "Lieutenant-colonel, and secretary to the late General Abercromby, now in the same station under General Hutchinson."

215. *Veterinary Pathology; or, A Treatise on the Cause and Progress of the Diseases of the Horse.* By William Ryding, *Veterinary Surgeon to the Eighteenth Light Dragoons.*

BLEEDING, firing, roweling, wounds, and the various diseases of the horse, are in this work scientifically treated on with such conciseness and perspicuity, that it will be a useful guide and companion to the gentleman, veterinarian, and farrier. The whole concludes with an Appendix, or Veterinary Dispensatory, containing prescriptions for the different complaints to which the horse is liable.

216. *The Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse's Foot described; with practical Observations on Shoeing.* By James White, *Veterinary Surgeon to the First or Royal Dragoons.*

THE various states of sound and unsound hoofs, the different views of the foot with its manifold parts, and the several modes of shoeing, are so exactly portrayed on 14 neat engravings, that were they not accompanied, as they are, with judicious observations, the subject would be fully elucidated. In addition to this, the author has described the symptoms of the diseases incident to this noble animal, and stated the most approved remedies for their prevention or cure. He closes with a short account of that useful institution the Veterinary College, together with some general remarks, amongst which those on the management of a horse during a journey, and on feeding and exercise, are deserving of attention.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

AT length have appeared two volumes (one containing the text of the three first books, the other the notes on the two first) of the *Deipnosophists* **ATHENÆUS**, so long expected from John Schweighauser, the learned editor of Arrian and Polybius, before noticed.

Athenæus was a native of *Namcratis*, in Egypt, and lived in the reign of Caracalla, about the beginning of the third century. His work, a fund of learning relating to antient manners and languages, collected from various writers, many of whom are entirely lost, in fifteen books, was early abridged. Aelian, in his "Various History," in the reign of Alexander Severus, and

Eustathius, in his notes on Homer, borrowed largely from him, and an abridgement was soon after made; by which means, of the two first books we have only "an epitome."

The work was first published by Aldus, at Venice, 1514, folio. Again, in the same size, at Basil, 1535; and, lastly, in the same size, by Isaac Casaubon, at Leyden, 1597, 1612, and 1657, with a Latin translation by Delecamp, a physician. Casaubon's notes were printed separately, 1600, 1610, 1612, 1620, and 1664. These were began to be published at Leipzig, together with the French translation by Villebrun, but the design was soon dropped.

The oldest MS. was that used by Aldus; the next that formerly in the Heidelberg library, thence lately removed to Paris. Another, given to him by Hurald Mefsee, privy counsellor of France, and supposed to be among Casaubon's MSS. in the King's library in the British Museum. Another, in the library of Cardinal Farnese, not now known of², and supposed to be confounded with one in the Vatican, in the same edition, for there is no proof that a MS. of it ever existed in the Vatican. No edition of it has been undertaken since the time of Casaubon, whose labours are shamefully traduced by the late French translator. Occasional illustrations have been suggested in the works of succeeding critics. But the discovery of two better MSS. encouraged the present editor to the undertaking. These are in the Royal library at Paris, both wanting the two first books, and all after the IXth book, and both collated by the French translator. The only copy of the Epitome used by Casaubon belonged to Hoeichelius; and Ruhnkenius had the use of one of those in the French king's library, written by Hermolans Barbarus, from which Ruhnkenius excerpted some passages of Antiphanes, &c. published by Koppiers, in "Observata Philologica, Lugd. Bat. 1771;" and of another, in the same library, of the middle of the 14th century, consisting of 202 folio leaves of parchment, containing the whole Epitome and some fragments of Book II. formerly belonging to the University of Sedan. But the great acquisition is a MS. on parchment, consisting of 979 leaves,

¹ See vol. LVIII. p. 117; LIX. 1117; LXI. 659. In LXIV. 185, it was by mistake said he was guillotined.

² Not does our editor know whether there is any library now in the Farnese palace?

written in double columns, in a fair hand, like that of the 10th century; the first leaves much injured by dirt and age, as if they had laid open. It begins with the III^d book, as do all the other MSS.; four leaves are wanting in Book XI.; and the other *lacunæ* are similar. It belonged to Cardinal Bessarion, who, at his death, 1472, bequeathed it, with his library, to the library of St. Mark, whence, after lying inaccessible and unseen during above three centuries, it was brought to Paris. It divides the work into *thirty* books, confounding with this division the common one into fifteen. This MS. was carefully collated for the editor by a learned friend, who studiously conceals his name; and printed under the management of the conductor of the Biptine Society, now settled at Strasbourg. Hermannus, an eminent scholar and naturalist, who had thoughts of editing Athenæus, and Brunck, both gave their notes to the present editor. Delaporte Dutheil, keeper of the Paris library, and Adamantis Coray, a Greek physician of Smyrna, also assisted. The notes keep pace with the text and translation, in a regular succession of volumes. The preface is dated Strasbourg, May, 1801.

From the printed editions and the two MSS. at Paris, before-mentioned, M. Lefevre de Villebrun made a French translation, in five vols. 4to, 1791. (See our vol. LXII. p. 1035.)

"This work of Athenæus may be considered as *Table-talk*, or *Conversations*; supposed to be held at the table of *Larcusius*³, a Roman of fortune, with his learned friends, on a variety of subjects, fish, plants, animals, historians, poets and philosophers, instruments of music, jests, cups, the wealth of princes, and the use of ships, and a variety of matter, which, as the author observes in his introduction, the day would fail him to recite. The plan of the work is like the arrangement of a costly supper; and the conversations are divided into books. This pleasant conversation is set off by the author, who, as he proceeds, gradually works himself, like the orators of Athens, to a warmth of style till he brings the whole to a conclusion."

The guests are, Masurius⁴, a law-

³ Represented as descended from the learned Varro, governor of Mysia Augustalis.

⁴ Either Masurius Sabinius, a distinguished lawyer of the Augustan age; or

yer; Magnus⁵, a poet; Plutarch⁶, Leonides of Elis, Emilianus Maurus, and Zoilus, four distinguished grammarians; Pontianus, Democritus, and Philadelphus, philosophers; Cyniceus, a cynic; Ulpian⁷, so great an asker of questions, that he would eat nothing till he had discussed its name; Daphnus, Galen⁸, and Rufinus, physicians, Alcides, a musician, and a host of others; and, lastly, Athenæus himself, who, in a dialogue carried on between him and his friend Timocrates, communicates an account of the whole.

In the "*Animadversiones*" all Caubaon's notes that are adopted have his name, and are marked with inverted commas; and large additional ones introduced by other critics, and by the editor.

M. Millin has published, in a bulky octavo, an improved edition of *Chompre's* "*Dictionnaire portatif de la Fable*," illustrated with many articles from his own lectures on antiquities, and from the account or descriptions of the different monuments, from the most considerable and esteemed engravers.

Paulinus à Sancto Bartholomæo has published a description, with 2 plates and many interesting observations, of an Egyptian mummy in the magnificent museum of Marquis Thomas de Obiciis, at Cataio, near Padua, the gift of our countryman, E. Wortley Montague, who died at Padua in 1776.

The same author is preparing a new and augmented edition of his "*Grammatica Sanscredana*," with Latin characters, for the use of Europeans.

M. Gurlitts, at Magdeburg, has published a history of antique busts, with an alphabetical catalogue of 375 of all kinds still existing.

If the subject of the *Plain of Troy* is exhausted in our own country, it is not abroad. C. G. Lenz, professor in the University of Gotha, had published an account of the scene of the Iliad, according to Homer, by the Comte de Choiseul, sent to him from Transylvania; and, since that time, a German translation of the work of Le

one of the same names, contemporary with Ulpian, under Alexander Severus, and called the *Cato* of his time.

⁵ Or *Myrtillus*.

⁶ A grammarian of Alexandria.

⁷ The celebrated lawyer, murdered by the soldiers, a frequent guest at Alexander Severus's table, for his pleasant conversation.

⁸ The well-known physician.

Chevalier, on the same subject, with 8 plates and a chart. To this is annexed a letter from M. Akerblad, who had resided several years as secretary of legation at Constantinople, and, in 1792 and 1797, visited the Troad, containing observations of Le Chevalier, an inscription near Tschiblak; an exact copy of that N° V. in Le Chevalier's work; a copy of what is still remaining of the Sigæan inscription; some others found in the Troad, by Mr. Willes, an English merchant, settled in the Dardanelles, and now in his house; two letters from Major Schwartz to Mr. Heyne and Mr. Lenz; another from the Swedish Major Helwig to Mr. Heyne, all relating to the Troad; and some observations on the height of Mount Athos, by the late Mr. Kœstner, professor at Gottingen.

Michael Denis, principal librarian, has published a catalogue, in two volumes, of theological MSS. in the Imperial library at Vienna; I. contains 975 which were there before, and II. 475 added since the reign of the Emperor Charles VI. with fac similes of them. One of the oldest is a MS. of Hilary on the Trinity, of the 4th, 5th, or 6th century.

"*Abdolkatibi Historiæ Aegypti compendium, Arabice & Latine; partim ipse vertit, partim à Pocockio, versum edendum curavit, notisque illustravit J. White, S. T. P. Ecclésiæ Glocestriensis Præbendarius, & Ling. Arab. in Academia Oxoniensi Professor. Ox. 1800.*" The learned and indefatigable professor published an edition of this work, with the same title, at Oxford, 1788, 4to, inscribed to Archbishop Moore, as the present is to Sir William Scott. The four first paragraphs of the original preface are retained, with the additional account of Dr. Pococke's translation, which he left unfinished. As the professor had printed the Arabic in a small volume about 15 years ago, Paul, the Arabic professor at Tübingen, 1789, with a preface, prevailed on Dr. White to reprint it as at present. The pages of the present correspond with those of the former, being 232; but many of the notes of the former are omitted in the other; so that *only* the beginning and end of this edition are new.

"*Notices & Extraits des MSS. de la Bibliothèque Nationale, & autres Bibliothèques, publiés par l'Institut National de France, faisant suite aux Notices & Extraits lus au Comité établi*

dans la ci-devant Académie des Inscriptions & Belles Lettres." The first volume of this collection was published 1789, and translated into English, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1790. The present volume contains 43 extracts from MSS. in the Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Tartar-Manchou, Greek, Latin, and French languages, together with some inedited and interesting pieces. M. Langles communicates notices of the history and code of Gengischan, and a Latin Chinese-Manchou dictionary; Ameilhon, of a large collection of Greek chemists, or rather alchemists; Leveque describes the MS. of Anacreon, from the Vatican library; Camus, a MS. of Aristotle's History of Animals, from Venice, and several MSS. and editions of Manuel Phile, a naturalist of the 14th century, and the various readings in these MSS. The late Le Grand d'Aussy furnished 25 notices on poems, romances, satires, and treatises of morality, of the middle age; and Laporte Duthail, a memoir on a Provençal poem, and 29 letters of Theodorus Hyrtacensis, an orator of the lower empire. We have a fragment of the code of Gengischan, in the original language; a fac simile of Manchou characters, now first executed by Didot; five plates of different illuminations, and four figures of animals, from a superb MS. of Phile.

The National Collection of Coins and Medals, begun by Gaston, Duke of Orleans, and afterwards transferred to the Royal Library, augmented by Vaillant, Carcavi, Rainfon, Oudinot, and Simon de Boze (who had the care of it 35 years), Abbé Rothelin, Beauveau, Mahudel, and Foucault, Abbé Barthelemy saw increased, during his 40 years care of it, by the medals of Cary, Cleves, Pelletin, Ennery, Petitot, the antiques from the treasury of St. Denis, the Sainte Chapelle, and St. Genevieve; and, since Barthelemy's death, the cabinet of medals from the Vatican, and the famous Iliac table. It is asserted that this cabinet is as rich as all the rest of Europe together. M. Cointreau, who has been employed on it for 27 years, has published a short history of it, in one volume, 8vo, with a plate of the votive silver shield found in the Rhone.

*** DITTON HALL and GRANTCHES-TER CHURCH in our next; with AN IRISH CLERGYMAN, and many other articles which want of room compels us reluctantly to postpone for the present.

E P I T A P H

ON JOHN-MIERS LETTSOM, M.D.

By the Rev. THOMAS MAPRICE.

ON virtuous LETTSOM, in his manly bloom,
Resistless, Death's eternal shades descend;
While kindred Love and Friendship round
his tomb
In speechless agony distracted bend.

Ah! what avails above the vulgar throng
To rise in genius, or in worth to soar;
Impetuous rolls the stream of Time along,
The bubble bursts, and Life's gay dream
is o'er.

In every stage of varying life approv'd,
And still of toiling want the steadfast friend,
He pass'd his transient day, admir'd, be-
lov'd: [end.

All prais'd him living; all bemoan his
From Heaven's high throne the Almighty
Sire lock'd down, [the skies;
Well pleas'd to view such worth below
He saw him ripe for an immortal crown,
And bid his soul quit earth for Paradise,

NAVAL POETRY. No V.

"Nor let the sons of letter'd pride despise
Germs, whence the vig'rous shoots of va-
lour rise;

So Attic freedom own'd Harmodius' strain,
So rous'd Tyrtaeus' song the Spartan train."
PYR'S NAUCA.

To the Memory of Admiral FREDERICK*.

REST, gallant Frederick! rest in peace
thy soul. [blers weep;
Tho' e'er thy hearse no hireling scribe-
Britannia's fame records from pole to pole
Her modest vnaury's valour on the deep.
Since early manhood † mark'd thy bloom-
ing year, [see:
Your glory shone by conquest o'er the
And shall such merit meet oblivion's bier?
And all thy laurels fade in private weep?

* The late worthy and gallant Admiral Frederick seems to have been hitherto unnoticed, although he repeatedly distinguished himself this war; particularly when commanding the *Illustrous* at the capture of the *Censeur* and *Ca Ira*, and in the *Blenheim*, on the ever-memorable 14th of February, with Earl St. Vincent. To use that nobleman's emphatical and impressive words, he found Admiral (then Captain) Frederick such a man as he ever wish'd should serve with him.

† Captain Frederick, when very young, commanding the *Domede*, of 44 guns, captured the South Carolina, the largest vessel then belonging to the United States of America: the *Quebec*, Captain Mason, and *Astrea*, Captain Squire, were in company, but not materially concerned in the action.

There they will live while Memory holds
her seat, [strive;
And pray'd affections mourn thee as a
Where worth and honour had a blest co-
treat, [aspire!
May guardian angels round your bier
NAUTICUS.

L I N E S,

Composed in the Stone-gallery, above the Door
of St. Paul's, on the Occasion of the Dis-
comfiture of the English Boats by the Bar-
series of Boulogne.

WHY mourns my heart, with sympa-
thetic pain, [constr?
Those lives just lost on Boulogne's hostile
Why grieves alone for British seamen slain,
The Frenchman's terror, and their coun-
try's boast?
Why, when my mind views thousands
fall'n beneath [five ire,
The murd'rous cannon's soul, centred-
Does no soft tear lament the work of death,
While foreign nations light the funeral
pyre!

O Reason! say, why glows the patriot
breast, [arise!
Proud with the triumphs of its country's
Why, by her failures, are those thoughts
impress'd, [absorb?
That fill the trembling nerves with wild
Fear, soon Eternity's dark veil shall shade
The selfish hopes of little busy men;
The Briton's ire, the Gaul's scorn smother
shall fade, [plac,
And fall to grace their Maker's final
CAROLUS.

On the Illumination on account of the Peace
between Great Britain and France.

By Mrs. UVEDALE*.

PRAISE to the God of Love †, of Joy,
and PEACE!
May all our warring passions wisely cease!
O! let us not ungratefully express
Our joyful mirth by any wild excess;
Lest tender Mercy should in anger turn,
And awful vengeance on presumption
burn; [light
But let this outward blaze and joyful
An emblem be of Wisdom's happy light,
In which may we all joy increase, and
grow;
So shall our PEACE abound and overflow;
And, kindled in our hearts from light
above,
Shall be our fire of charity and love:
So may we all a state of virtue gain,
And in eternal LIGHT and PEACE remain!
Otho 12. D. U.

* Relict of the Rev. Robert Uvedale,
D. D. Rector of Langton juxta Patney,
Lincolnshire.

† Galat. v. 22. "The fruit of the spi-
rit is love, joy, peace." 1 John iv. 8.
"He that loveth not, knoweth not God;
for God is love." TO

TO MR. SOUTHEY.

*On reading his beautiful, but seductive Ode,
written on Sunday Morning.*

GO, Southey, to the House of Pray'r,
And humbly and devoutly there
Adore the God of Goodness and of Love;
Let the loud organ's peal,
With corresponding zeal,
Thy tuneful bosom ev'ry Sunday move.
Sweet Bard of Bristol! who canst wake
the lyre

With so much energy and fire,
To captivate Attention's heart,
Ah! let not thy enchanting art
Be exercis'd to lead astray
The young, the giddy, and the gay,
Too prone by nature to neglect and spurn
Religion's holy call, and from her temple
turn.

Go, Southey, to the House of Pray'r,
And set a good example there
To those who wander in the world's wild
ways;

Devote a portion of thy precious time
To Piety as well as Rhyme,
And socially assist in thy Creator's praise.
Six days, each week, are surely long
Enough for all the other aims of song—
For visiting the lonely woodland bow'rs,
And gath'ring sweet poetic flow'rs
Along each sunny bank and silver stream:
Then to the House of Pray'r
Each seventh day repair,
And let Jehovah's praise that day be thy
sole theme.

Go, Southey, to the House of Pray'r;
'Tis likelier on a Sabbath-day
Thou'lt meet Religion there:
She leaves not always in the wilds to stray;
The friend of man, she loves among
mankind to stay.

Tho' sometimes she her vot'ries lead
To heathy hill or cowslip'd dale,
Or shady grove, or sunny mead,
Or by the streamlet in the vale;
Yet she's no savage wand'rer, Southey,
no! [fond;
No Anchorit, of gloom and silence
No hippish matron, clouded still in woe,
And subject to despond;
But social, cheerful, and serene,
Of simplest manners, sweetest mien,
Her mild instructions she imparts,
To mend our morals, and to cheer our
hearts

With brightest prospects, perennial bliss
In future worlds, if we act right in this.

HARIZ.

THE UNION OF
POETRY AND PHILOSOPHY.

By Mr. G. DYER.

ASK antient times, while Poesy was
young,
Ere barbarous man to social order sprung,

How first the Sage, who tam'd the savage
throng,
Call'd to his aid the soft delight of song;
How, temp'ring vigour with the tuneful
art,

Made a sure conquest of the human heart.

O lyre of Orpheus! be thy glory known,
Whose warbling charm'd the forest, foun-
ten'd stone,

Rivers arrested in their headlong course,
And hush'd to rest the growling whirl-
wind's force.

Ye guardians, patrons of the human race,
In Fame's Elysium yours the lofty place,
Who, fond to trace that curious world,
the mind, [kind;

Fix'd the wild vagrant tribes of human
And ye, who founding high the martial
song, [throng;

Rous'd mighty passions in the warrior-
While Arts shall flourish, Poesy inspire,
For you succeeding bards shall strike the
lyre:

Fame, with proud clarion, your behests
proclaim, [your name.

And, hov'ring round you, love to guard
In antient times, and sacred was the
name,

Philosopher and Poet were the same;
All that was great and glorious beam'd
from one, [sun;

As life, light, heat, from yon imperial
And still, if Wisdom's circuit we pursue,
From India's utmost limits to Peru,
Wherever Science spread her glories bright,
There Poesy first broke the rosy light,
Like the fair morning star, whose trem-
bling ray

Others, in bright presage, the light of day.
And ask each Sage of still succeeding time,
Who rang'd, as Nature led, each various
clime;

Where Mind prolific spread her copious
stores, [bays;
Where Science mus'd in still, sequester'd
How the gay song first warm'd the youth-
ful heart,

How playful fancy tried each tuneful art,
Till, the mind strength'ning by poetic
rage, [Sage;

Who charm'd as Poet once, now false &
When, soon, the bold adventurer dar'd
explore [before.

The soul's deep maze, and worlds untried
Yes! wond'rous Sages, Grecia's noblest
pride, [side.

Rais'd o'er her schools of science to pre-
Ere Pallas deign'd your reason to refine,
Pure were your offsprings at the Muses'
shrine;

First in your souls did sacred fury rise,
And vision'd glory dance before your eyes;
Ere wisdom beam'd upon the lab'ring
mind,

And form'd you bright exemplars of
mankind.

Ye

1830. Poetry, Antient and Modern, for November, 1801.

Ye casuists grave, whom Christians
Still revere,
How did ye mix with song each thought
Severe!
Till, as from Heav'n inspir'd, the Saint
again
Felt a sweet rapture in the Muses' strain.
The same enthusiast Bard, that late sur-
viv'd
The portals of the Delian God display'd,
Now everlasting portals rising high,
Carroll the King of Glory passing by;
Till soon, whate'er your theme, each
sparkling line
Seem'd but to glow with energy divine.
And ye wise critics, who have shap'd
the rules [schools,
That guide our taste and fix our wav'ring
Say, what is Genius? Truth's harmonic
light: [right.
And what is Judgement but the rule of
Hence, such as gave the law with best suc-
cess, [advice;
First breath'd in song, and oft with good
Till, aught each secret movement of the
breast,
They found, who most have charm'd, have
taught the best;
Sanction'd by sage experience what they
thought;
And as the Poet felt, the Critic taught.

FROM THE BEAST NEWS-LETTER. ON THE PEACE.

LONG haun'd Peace again descends,
Arm'd in all her heav'nly charms;
Her dove-like wings to earth she bends,
Bids Europe drop the deathful arms.
Aghast the Stars at her return,
To view War, Death, and Horror reign;
Hear widows, mothers, orphans mourn,
For husbands, sons, and fathers slain.
Scarcely had the Heav'nly Goddess spoke,
When France and Britain heard her
voice;
The hostile bands of war were broke—
Let all the world around rejoice!
Armies, commission'd to destroy,
Shall ravage Europe's plains no more;

No longer they their arms employ
To drench her fertile fields with gore.
The Rhine shall cease with blood to flow,
Th' affrighted Po shall limpid stray;
Where late encamp'd the warlike foe,
Blythe shepherds and their flocks will play.
Victorious Nelson! war give o'er,
With laurel wreaths and olive crown'd;
Now moor thy fleet round Athion's shore,
That long hath aw'd the great Profound.
Commerce displays her canvas wings,
To foreign climes bounds o'er the flood;
Their choicest stores from thence she brings;
Her constant aim's the public good.
Life-adding Agriculture spreads
Beneath th' industrious peasant's care;
The hostile bands no more he dreads,
To mar the labour of the year.
E'en Science self will wake anew,
In ev'ry grace divinely dress'd;
And ope new prospects to our view,
While love and friendship warms each
breast.

The tender mother fondly hears
The darling son from danger freed;
Whose breast for him oft heav'd with fears,
Lest War should him to battle lead.

The lovely nymph of blooming charms
May fearless yield her heart and all,
Since War no more will from her arms
Her favourite swain to battle call.

These, and a thousand gifts are thine,
Sweet Peace!—which War can never
know:

Now Europe bows before thy shrine,
From thee her choicest blessings flow.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

Ningberabeg, near Dromore.

LINES presented to a young Lady on a Cover
of Court-Pluifer.

GO, jetty foil I add beauty to the rose,
And lustre to the lily of Eliza's
face!

Go, sable emblem of Philemon's woes,
To heighten each enspring, dimpled
grace.

* Having gratified our readers occasionally with the elegant productions of Mr. Scott, of Dromore, in Ireland, either under his assumed signature of HARRIS, or his initials T. S. we have here the pleasure to introduce another genius, who has lately appeared in the same quarter, and of whom the following account was published in the *Beast News-Letter*, Sept. 28, 1801, prefixed to an Elegy of his on the death of the late Marquis of Downshire:—"The following is by a youth only 20 years of age, who hath had no other education but what he has procured for himself by his own private application in the short intervals from a laborious employment."

We have the pleasure to hear, that the Bishop of Dromore has rescued him from the laborious drudgery of the loom, and has placed him in his Diocesan Grammar-school; and though the first Verses he produced were not elegantly written, yet his reading had been so irregular and desultory, chiefly of such odd volumes, &c. as he had been able to borrow, that he was unacquainted with the trite story of the Roman Lucretia. By this defect has since been remedied, and he has read the Roman and Grecian History and all the usual English Classics.

Rash gift! against the witless donor found
With charms already fatal to combine:
Yet should you close the subtle needle's
wound,
Teach her, in healing that, to pity mine.
T. D. W.

PROLOGUE

To the Second Part of KING HENRY IV.
Acted at Reading for the Benefit of the
HUMANE SOCIETY Oct. 15, 16, and 17.
Written by H. J. PYE, Esq.
Spoken by Mr. LOBINO.

TO-NIGHT once more our scene from
Shakspeare's page
Shows the dire factions of a former age;
Shows when the Noble fierce, and Prelate
proud, [crowd;
To rash rebellion urg'd the madd'ning
Perfidious Gaul, in treach'rous league com-
bin'd,
Sedition's banners with her legion join'd:
In vain she join'd, in vain she brought re-
lief, [chief.
On Cambria's shores to Cambria's rebel
From the steep mountain's height in vain
Glendower [power:
Threw many a glance to meet the hostile
No recreant Briton join'd th' invading train,
Borne back disgraceful on the reflux main.
Oh! ever may Britannia's naval host
Drive fell invasion from her happy coast!
But, should her warlike bands be wasted o'er
By fav'ring tempests to her sea-girt shore,
An adamantine fortress would she find
In ev'ry British arm, and British mind:
The threat'ning storm would faction's fire
affuage,
And gen'ral danger kindle gen'ral rage;
Old age would glow, with youthful ardour
warm, [arm;
And manhood's vigour nerve the stripling's
Vengeance draw forth from trembling
Beauty's tear, [fear.
And dauntless courage spring from female
Such ever be of Albion's sons the pride,
When swells of ruthless war th' infuriate
tide. [storm
But lo! where radiant thro' the sinking
Shines of celestial Peace the lovely form;
And, the green laurel from his brow un-
bound, [crown'd;
See with the olive-leaf our Sov'reign
While grateful Europe owns her States restor'd
To peace and safety by his victor sword.
Nile views no longer his redundant stream
With desolation's iron harvest gleam;
No longer Lusitania's vine-clad coast
Shrinks from the Gallic and Iberian host;
Hesperia smiles thro' all her fragrant vales,
And saving Albion's guardian Genius hails;
While her proud city, whose imperial sway
A subject world once gloried to obey,
Like Veia's conqueror, views our friendly
pow'rs
Free from the Gallic yoke her lofty tow'rs.

As joyful England with exulting voice
Hails either Statesman of his Monarch's
choice; [far
Who drove with arm undaunted Glory's
Thro' the loud thunder of unequal war,
Or bade the fury of the battle cease,
And reach'd the blest abode of Fame and
Peace:

While Concord blesses with celestial
smiles
The favor'd empire of the British isles,
Berkshire,—tho' honour twine the fairest
bough
To grace her Addington's illustrious brow,
Proud that awhile her genial fields should
claim
Enroll'd amidst her sons his glorious name;
His absence long shall mourn:—tho' scenes
more bright, [his light,
And plains more fertile, now may charm
Ne'er shall he find, thro' all the race of
earth,
Hearts more devoted to his patriot worth.

EPILOGUE,

APPROPRIATE TO THE OCCASION.

Written by WILLIAM BOLLAND, Esq.
Spoken by Mr. EYRE.

IF TO SUPPRESS Misfortune's struggling
sigh,
To wipe the tear from pale Affliction's eye;
To helpless orphans to extend relief,
And raise the widow from the bed of grief;
If 'mid life's storm, with guardian hand,
to throw [woe;
The shelt'ring mantle round the child of
To guard with soft'ring care his early
youth, [of truth;—
And guide his footsteps thro' the paths
If deeds like these with secret force impart
A thrilling rapture to the conscious heart,
How must your gen'rous breasts with
transport beat,
When you thus deign to visit this retreat,
This spot, in weeping Britain's mournful
days, [praise *.
Scene of your gifts, and witness to your
To-night, in Charity's neglected name,
We dare once more your kind assistance
claim;
Again to plead her injur'd cause appear,
Again erect her sacred altar here.

LONG HAD MANKIND, by dangerous error
led,
Entomb'd alike the *breathless* and the dead:
Soon as the vital current ceas'd to flow,
The eye to sparkle, and the cheek to glow,
Despairing Art retir'd, nor strove to save
The pallid victim from th' untimely grave.
Unconscious she, that ere the spirit flies,
Life's energy awhile suspended lies.

* The preceding lines allude to the
different charities which have been the
object of this classical theatre.

And

1832 Poetry, Ancient and Modern, for November, 1801.

And oft, amid the gloom of Nature's
[light.
Lurks the faint spark of unextinguish'd
HAIL, GEN'ROUS FEW! WHO FORM'D
THE NIBLE PLAN
FROM FALL MISFORTUNE'S TOILES TO
RESCUE MAN,

"Back to its mansion call the fleeting
breath," [Death!
And wrench the sceptre from the hand of
Fate by your skill, th' astonish'd spectre
Starts, [darts.
And mourns his quiver spoil'd of half its
No more the floods his dread command
obey, [prey.
Robb'd by your art of their accustomed
Tho' from the bloated form each sense is
fled,

YOU RAISE THE VICTIM FROM THE
OOZY BED;

Teach the dim'd eye its lustre to resume,
And bid the flut'ring pulse its task resume.*

IN CAVES where, deep beneath the hol-
low'd soil, [soil;
Imprison'd thousands urge their ceaseless
When the pent vapour bursts from vaults
profund,

And spreads its suffocating damps around;
Tho' for a while stern Fate's remorseless
doom

Condemns the miner to an early tomb,
BRIGHT SCIENCE darts her renovating ray,
And wakes to life and joy the slumbering clay.

WARR STORMS arise, and thunders
shake the pole,

When high in air the circling billows roll;
Alone, yet fearless of the tempest's roar,
Meth May strays along the sea-beat shore;
She stops, with listening ear, intent to mark
The distant signal of the found'ring bark:
Sudden she shrieks!—a prompt and hardy
train

Launch the strong Life-boat on the angry
main;

Stretch to each sinking wretch a guardian
hand, [to land.

And bear the shipwreck'd wanderers safe
COMPLETE, illustrious band! your work
divine!

Expand its viciss, and spread the vast design!
Approving millions shall applaud your deeds:
"Its Virtue calls, and Britain's Monarch leads!"
And since benignant Heaven's bias discord
cease,

Uniting nations in the hands of Peace,
May mild Philanthropy extend her sway,
"Wide as the world, and general as the
day!"

As a Compliment with "An Old
Friend's" Request, page 443.

So sanctify'd the Ghost, he oft has been
Mistaken for a priest wherever seen.

As a Compliment with "An Old
Friend's" Request, page 443.

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Friend's" Request, page 443.

So sanctify'd the Ghost, he oft has been
Mistaken for a priest wherever seen.

Not could La Trappe more pious eyes pro-
duce,
Though ev'ry girl he meets he will seduce.
Concoited, jealous, vengeful, cunning, he;
With arrogance well known to you and me.
LILITHIN.

AN ELEGY

On H. B's Sister ANNABELLA (see p. 361.)
Written by him, a Schoolboy, born May 27, 1785.

HARK to the sound! the bell of death
heats slow! [fate!

That solemn bell which warns us of our
It now for Bella tolls—that lovely nymph;
Who oft, when in her infancy, would
come [brave,

Running to catch her mother's fond em-
Just when her little stammering tongue began
To utter those sweet words—Papa, Mamma.
Now could she reach the fruit-tree's pen-
dant branch, [bold,

And, gath'ring all her infant hand could
In haste she flies along the grassy turf,
To tell Mamma the little prattling tale:
But why all this? alas! she's now no more!
Unhappy change! she's gone—for ever
fled!

How frail is human life. 'Tis like a wind,
Which, once pass'd by, never again returns.
Just had she reach'd her one-and-twentieth
year, [withdrew,

When Death, who oft' drew nigh, and oft'
At length his conquest makes; and, ho-
v'ring round

On his dark pinions, hurls the limbs to sleep.
Weep, O ye myrtles! weep, ye lilies fair!
To whom so oft' she lent her kindest aid;
Let the pale snow-drop fill its cups with
tears, [weep;

And weeping willows round her tomb be-
For her let ev'ry shrub, let ev'ry flower,
Let ev'ry tree, let all the garden mourn.
Let Philomel, sweet harbinger of eve,
Upon the hawthorn porch'd, fill the thick
grove [fit,

With her complaining notes. then let her
Until Aurora, glitt'ring in her car,
Dispel the darkness of the dreary night,
"But why this lamentation," cries a
thought,

Just sprung into my breast, superior far
To any mortal thought: Bella but sleeps,
And soon will rise conspicuous (far above
The sight of human eye), where happiness
Eternal ever dwells; where untroubled
Celestial reigns, and peace which knows
no care:

Where heav'nly joys abundantly are pour'd
Upon the good. Then cease, oh cease to
mourn!

For Bella is not dead: tho' sunk beneath
This earthly surface, she will soon appear
All-glorious shining in a happier clime.

P. 933, l. 45, for "sweet-tree" read
"sweet fruit."

P. 933, l. 45, for "sweet-tree" read
"sweet fruit."

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"sweet fruit."

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES OF PEACE
Between his BRITANNIC MAJESTY and
the FRENCH REPUBLIC, signed at Lon-
don [in English and French], the 1st. of
October, 1801; the 9th Vendémiaire, Year
10 of the French Republic.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, being animated with an equal desire of putting an end to the calamities of a destructive war, and of re-establishing union and good understanding between the two countries, have named for this purpose; namely, his Britannic Majesty, the Right Honourable Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called Lord Hawkesbury, one of his Britannic Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and his principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, Citizen Louis William Otto, Commissary for the exchange of French prisoners in England; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full power in good form, have agreed on the following Preliminary Articles:

Art. I. As soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between his Britannic Majesty, and the French Republic, by sea and by land, in all parts of the world; and, in order that all hostilities may cease immediately between the two powers, and between them and their allies respectively, the necessary instructions shall be sent with the utmost dispatch to the Commanders of the sea and land forces of the respective States; and each of the Contracting Parties engages to grant passports, and every facility requisite, to accelerate the arrival and ensure the execution of these orders. It is farther agreed, that all conquests which may have been made by either of the Contracting Parties from the other, or from their respective allies, subsequently to the ratification of the present Preliminaries, shall be considered as of no effect, and shall be faithfully comprehended in the restitutions to be made after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty.

II. His Britannic Majesty shall restore to the French Republic and her allies, viz. to his Catholic Majesty, and to the Batavian Republic, all the possessions and colonies occupied or conquered by the English forces in the course of the present war, with the exception of the Isle of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in the Island of Ceylon, of which Island and possessions his Britannic Majesty reserves to himself the full and entire sovereignty.

III. The port of the Cape of Good Hope shall be opened to the commerce and navigation.

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gation of the two Contracting Parties, who shall enjoy therein the same advantages.

IV. The Island of Malta, with its dependencies, shall be evacuated by the troops of his Britannic Majesty, and restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. For the purpose of rendering this Island completely independent of either of the two Contracting Parties, it shall be placed under the guarantee and protection of a third power, to be agreed upon in the Definitive Treaty.

V. Egypt shall be restored to the Sublime Porte, whose territories and possessions shall be preserved entire, such they existed previously to the present war.

VI. The territories and possessions of her most faithful Majesty shall likewise be preserved entire.

VII. The French forces shall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman territory. The English forces shall in like manner evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally all the ports or islands which they occupy in the Mediterranean or in the Adriatic.

VIII. The Republic of the Seven Islands shall be acknowledged by the French Republic.

IX. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated by the present Preliminary Articles, shall take place, in Europe, within one month; in the Continent, and the seas of America and Africa, within three months; and in the Continent and the seas of Asia, within six months; after the ratification of the definitive Treaty.

X. The prisoners made respectively shall, immediately after the exchange of the Definitive Treaty, all be restored, and without ransom, on paying reciprocally, the debts which they may have individually contracted. Discussions having arisen respecting the payment for the maintenance of the prisoners of war, the Contracting Powers reserve this question to be settled by the Definitive Treaty, according to the law of nations, and in conformity to established usage.

XI. In order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which may arise on account of prizes which may be taken at sea after the signature of the Preliminary Articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the British Channel, and in the North Seas, after the space of 12 days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratification of the present Preliminary Articles, shall be restored on each side; that the term shall be one month from the British Channel and the North Sea, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands as far as

the

the Equator; and lastly, five months in all other parts of the world without any exception, or any more particular description of time or place.

XII. All sequestrations imposed by either of the parties on the funded property, revenues, or the debts of any description, belonging to either of the Contracting Powers, or to their subjects or citizens, shall be taken off immediately after the signature of the Definitive Treaty. The decision of all claims brought forward by individuals of the one country against individuals of the other for private rights, debts, property, or effects whatsoever, which, according to received usages and the law of nations, ought to revive at the period of Peace, shall be heard and decided before the competent tribunals; and in all cases prompt and ample justice shall be administered in the countries where the claims are made. It is agreed moreover, that this article, immediately after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty, shall apply to the allies of the Contracting Parties, and to the individuals of the respective nations upon the condition of a just reciprocity.

XIII. With respect to the fisheries on the Island of Newfoundland, and of the Islands adjacent, and in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, the two parties have agreed to restore them on the same footing on which they were before the present war, reserving to themselves the power of making, in their Definitive Treaty, such arrangements as may appear just and reciprocally useful, in order to place the fishing of the two nations on the most proper footing for the maintenance of Peace.

XIV. In all cases of restitution agreed upon by the present Treaty, the fortifications shall be delivered up in the state in which they may be at the time of the signature of the present Treaty; and all the works which shall have been constructed since the occupation shall remain untouched. It is farther agreed, that in all cases of cession, stipulated in the present Treaty, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation they may be, one year, to be computed from the ratification of the Definitive Treaty, for the purpose of disposing of their properties, acquired and before or during the present war. The which term of three years shall be the free exercise of their religion, and enjoyment of their civil and political rights. The same privileges shall be allowed to the inhabitants of the countries restored to all those who shall have made therein any establishments whatsoever during the time when those countries were in the possession of Great Britain. With respect to the other inhabitants of the countries restored or ceded, it is agreed that none of them

shall be persecuted, disturbed, or molested, in their persons or properties under any pretext, on account of their conduct, or political opinions, or of their attachment to either of the two powers, nor on any other account, except that of debts contracted to individuals, or on account of acts posterior to the Definitive Treaty.

XV. The present Preliminary Articles shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, in London, in the space of 15 days for all delays; and immediately after their ratification, Plenipotentiaries shall be named on each side, who shall repair to Amiens for the purpose of concluding upon a Definitive Treaty, in concert with the allies of the Contracting Powers. In witness whereof, we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty, and of the First Consul of the French Republic, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Preliminary Articles, and have caused our seals to be put thereto. Done at London Oct. 1, 1801, the ninth Vendémiaire, Year 10 of the French Republic.

HAWKINSLEY.
(L. S.)

OTTO.
(L. S.)

TREATY OF PEACE

Between the French Republic and the Kingdom of Portugal.

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and the Prince Regent of the Kingdom of Portugal, equally desirous of restoring the conditions of amity and commerce which subsisted between the two States before the war, have resolved to conclude a Peace by the mediation of his Catholic Majesty, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries; that is to say, on the part of the French Republic, Citizen Lucien Bonaparte; and on the part of Portugal, his Excellency M. Cypriano Ribeiro Freire, Commander of the Order of Christ, one of the Privy Council of his Royal Highness, and his Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain. The Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There shall always be peace, amity, and good understanding, between the French Republic and the Kingdom of Portugal. All hostilities shall cease by land and sea, on the ratification of the present Treaty, viz. in 15 days, on the coast near its coasts, and those of Africa; in 40 days from the ratification, hostilities shall cease by land and sea, in America and Africa, beyond the Equator, and in three months after for the countries and seas to the West of Cape Horn, and to the East of the Cape of Good Hope. All the prizes, made after any of these periods, shall be restored. The prisoners of war taken on either side shall be restored; and the

political connections between the two countries shall be put upon the same footing as they were before the war.

II. All the ports and roads of Portugal, in Europe, shall be shut against all English vessels of war and of commerce, and shall remain so till the conclusion of Peace between England and France; but the ports, &c. shall be open to the vessels of the French Republic and her allies. As to the ports, &c. of Portugal in the other parts of the world, the present article is to be obligatory in the terms fixed for the cessation of hostilities.

III. Portugal engages not to furnish, during the course of the present war, to the enemies of the French Republic and her allies, any assistance in arms, vessels, troops, ammunition, provisions, or money, under any denomination or pretence whatsoever. All prior acts, engagements, or conventions, which are contrary to the present article, are to be regarded as null and of no effect.

IV. The limits between the two Guianas (French and Portuguese) shall, in future, be determined by the river Cartapanatuba, which falls into the river Amazons, at about a third of a degree from the Equator. These limits are to follow the course of the river up to its source, from thence they shall turn towards the great chain of mountains which divide the rivers; they shall then follow the bendings of that chain of mountains to the point where they come the nearest to Rio-Branco, about two degrees and one-third North of the Equator. The Indians of the two Guianas, who have been carried from their habitations, shall be mutually restored. The citizens and subjects of the two powers, who are comprised in the new demarkation of limits, may retire into the territories of their respective States. They are also to be allowed to dispose of their property, real or personal, within two years after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

V. A Treaty of Commerce shall be negotiated between the two powers, to establish in a definitive manner the commercial relations between France and Portugal: in the mean time, it is agreed upon,

First, That the communications shall be re-established immediately after the exchange of the ratification; and that the agents and factors of Commerce shall, on each side, be restored to the possession of the rights, immunities, and prerogatives, which they enjoyed before the war,

Secondly, That the citizens and subjects of the two powers shall equally and reciprocally enjoy in the States of both all the rights which those of the most favoured nations enjoy.

Thirdly, That the commodities and merchandize produced from the soil or manufactures of each of the two powers,

shall be admitted reciprocally without restriction, and without being liable to any duty which would not equally affect the commodities and merchandize of a similar nature imported by other nations.

Fourthly, That the French cloths may be immediately imported into Portugal, on the footing of the most favoured merchandize.

Fifthly, That in other points all the stipulations inserted in the preceding articles, and not contrary to the present Treaty, shall be provisionally executed until the conclusion of a Treaty of Definitive Commerce.

VI. The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Madrid within the term of 20 days at farthest.

Executed in duplicate the 7th Vendémiaire, in the 10th year of the French Republic (20th September, 1801.)

(Signed) LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

CYPRIANO BIBERO FREIRE.

TREATY OF PEACE

Between the FRENCH REPUBLIC and the Emperor of all the Russias.

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, animated with the desire of re-establishing the relation of good understanding which subsisted between the two Governments before the present war, and to put an end to the evils with which Europe is afflicted, have appointed for that purpose, for their Plenipotentiaries, viz. the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, Citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, minister of foreign affairs, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Arcadi, Count de Marcoff, his Privy Councillor, and Knight of the Order of St. Alexander Nevski, and Grand Cross of that St. Wladimir of the first class; who, after the verification and exchange of their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be in future peace, friendship, and good understanding, between the French Republic and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

II. In consequence, there shall not be committed any hostility between the two States, reckoning from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty; and neither of the Contracting Parties shall furnish to the enemies of the other, internal as well as external, any succour or contingent, in men, or money, under any denomination whatever.

III. The two Contracting Parties, wishing as much as is in their power to contribute to the tranquillity of the respective governments, promise mutually not to suffer any of their subjects to keep up any correspondence, direct or indirect, with the internal enemies

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enemies of the present government of the two States, to propagate in them principles contrary to their respective Constitutions, or to foment troubles in them; and, as a consequence of this concert, every subject of one of the two Powers who, during his residence in the States of the other, shall make any attack upon its security, shall be immediately removed out of the said country, and carried beyond the frontiers, without being able, in any case, to claim the protection of his Government.

IV. It is agreed to adhere, with respect to the re-establishment of the respective Legations, and the ceremonies to be followed by the two Governments, to that which was in use before the present war.

V. The two Contracting Parties agree, till a new Treaty of Commerce be made, to re-establish the commercial relations between the two Countries on the footing in which they were before the war, as far as possible, and with the exception of the modifications which time and circumstances may have produced, and which have given rise to new regulations.

VI. The present Treaty is declared to be common to the Batavian Republic.

VII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged in the space of fifty days, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which we, the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed and sealed the said Treaty.

Done at Paris, the 16th Vendemaire, year 10 of the French Republic (8th Oct. 1801).

CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

The Count DE MARCOFF.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES OF PEACE *between the FRENCH REPUBLIC and the OTTOMAN PORTE.*

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, wishing to put an end to the war which divides the two States, and to restore the ancient connections which united them, have nominated for that purpose the Ministers Plenipotentiary, as follow:

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, has ap-

pointed Citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and the Sublime Porte, its former Ambassador, Basch-Muhassace, and the Ambassador Esseyd-Aly-Effendi; who, after exchanging their full powers, agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be peace and friendship between the French Republic and the Sublime and Ottoman Porte: in consequence of which hostilities shall cease between the two Powers from the date of the Ratifications of the present Preliminary Articles; immediately after which exchange, the whole province of Egypt shall be evacuated by the French army, and restored to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, whose territory and possessions in them shall be maintained in their integrity, in the same manner that they stood before the present war. It is understood that, after the evacuation, the concessions which may be made in Egypt to other Powers shall be common to the French.

II. The French Republic recognizes the Constitution of the Republic of the Seven Islands and the Ex-Venetian territory, situated on the Continent. It guarantees the maintenance of their Constitution. The Sublime Ottoman Porte, in that respect, is to guarantee the French Republic, as well as that of Russia.

III. Definitive arrangements shall be made between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, respecting the goods or property of their respective subjects confiscated or sequestered in the course of the war. The political or commercial agents, and the prisoners of war of all ranks, shall be set at liberty immediately after the signing of these Preliminary Articles.

IV. The Treaties which existed between France and the Sublime Ottoman Porte are renewed in their full extent; in consequence of which, the French Republic shall fully enjoy in the States of his Highness the same rights of trade and navigation which it possessed heretofore, and those which the most favoured nations may hereafter possess.

The Ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris in the space of 24 days.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 17. Letter from Adm. Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated Poudmourant, Bay of Abonkir, July 10.

Sir, the enclosed letter from Capt. Pulling, of his Majesty's sloop the Kangaroo, conveys to you, for the information of their Lordships, his detail of a spirited and successful attack made by that sloop and the Speedy on a Spanish convoy anchored on

the coast, and protected by a battery of 28 guns, and a considerable force of armed vessels, which appears to have been executed with much resolution and courage. I trust that their Lordships will honour with their approbation the spirit of enterprise which the officers and men engaged in this service have evinced; and while I have the power of expressing to their Lordships my satisfaction with the zealous and active exertions of Capt. Pulling, so soon after his arrival

arrival on this station, I have most sincere pleasure in transmitting to them his testimony to the continued meritorious conduct, of which Capt. Lord Cochrane, and the officers and crew of the *Speedy*, have lately furnished so exemplary a proof. **KERR.**

Kangaroo, one cable's length from the shore, and two from the town of Oropeso, June 10, three in the morning.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your lordship, that cruising off Barcelona on the 1st inst. pursuant to orders from Capt. Dixon, of his Majesty's ship *Genereux*, and falling-in with his Majesty's ship *Speedy*, Right Hon. Lord Cochrane, commander, we spoke a Minorquin privateer, who gave information that a Spanish convoy, consisting of twelve sail and five armed vessels, had passed to the windward three days before: Lord Cochrane agreeing with me as to the practicability of overtaking them, we went in pursuit, and yesterday morning got sight of them at anchor under the battery of Oropeso. When having so able and gallant an officer as his lordship to lead into the Bay, I hesitated not a moment to make the attack: we approached within half-gun-shot of the enemy by noon with both brigs, and came to an anchor, though opposed by the battery, which is a large square tower, and appears to have 12 guns, a xebec of 20 guns, and three gun-boats, all of which kept up a brisk fire until two o'clock, when it considerably decreased, but again recommenced, encouraged by a felucca of 12 guns, and two gun-boats, that came to their assistance; by half past three the xebec and one of the gun-boats sunk, and shortly after another gun-boat shared the same fate. The tower, with the remaining gun-boats, assisted by the three in the offing, continued to annoy us on both sides till about half past six, when the fire of the whole slackened; and on the *Kangaroo* cutting her cables and running nearer to the tower, the gun-boats in the offing fled, and by seven the tower was silenced. We were annoyed by a heavy fire of musquetry in different directions till midnight, during which time the boats of both brigs were employed in cutting out the vessels that were found afloat, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Foulerton, first lieutenant of the *Kangaroo*, assisted by Lieut. Warburton, of the *Speedy*, the Hon. M. A. Cochrane, and Messrs. Dean and Taylor, midshipmen; they succeeded in bringing out three brigs laden with wine, rice, and bread; when Lord Cochrane, with his usual zeal, took the same officers under his command, and went in shore again in the hope of bringing away more, but the remainder were either sunk or driven on shore. I have here to lament the loss of Mr. Thomas Taylor, midshipman, a valuable young man, who was killed by a musquet-ball, while on this service.

I cannot express myself sufficiently grateful to Lord Cochrane for his assistance during this long contest, as well as on the day before, when we found it necessary, for the honour of his Britannic Majesty's arms, to blow up the tower of Almanara, mounting two brass four-pounders, which would not surrender, though repeatedly summoned. I must also acknowledge the services of Lieut. Foulerton, and beg leave to recommend him strongly to your Lordship's notice; he, with the other lieutenant, Mr. Thomas Brown Thompson, whom I also feel indebted to, has been slightly wounded; Mr. Thomas Tongeau, acting master, Mr. John Richards, purser, (who volunteered his services on deck) on this occasion, as well as the officers and seamen of both brigs, behaved as British officers and seamen are accustomed to do; the assistance of Capt. Edward Drummond, of the 60th regiment, who was a passenger on board, I also acknowledge with pleasure. Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded on board the *Kangaroo*; Lord Cochrane was a little singed, and received a bruise at the demolition of the tower of Almanara, as did two of his men, but I am rejoiced to add, neither of them were materially hurt; and with the utmost surprise I have the pleasure to find, that the *Speedy* had not a man killed or wounded in the destruction of this convoy, though, from situation and distance, equally exposed to the enemy's fire. We are now getting under way for Minorca, with the prizes: the sloops are not much damaged, and fortunately for the enemy the ammunition of both is expended, otherwise I am confident, that in a short time the tower would have been razed to its foundation. **G. C. PULLING.**

Killed. Mr. Thomas Taylor, midshipman.

Wounded. W. Beaty, seaman, severely; James Nightingale, seaman, severely; Jas. Reynolds, seaman, severely; Thos. Thompson, seaman, severely; John Barrey, seaman, severely; Lieut. Foulerton, slightly; Lieut. Thompson, slightly; Wm Williams, seaman, slightly; Thomas Fitz Gibbons, seaman, slightly; Thomas Baldwin, marine, slightly.

Downing-street, Oct. 21. The following dispatch was this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart:

Head-Quarters, Camp before Alexandria, Sept. 5.

My Lord, I have now the satisfaction to inform your lordship, that the forts and town of Alexandria have surrendered to his Majesty's troops, who, on the 2d inst. took possession of the entrenched camp, the heights above Pompey's Pillar, the redoubt de Bain, and the fort Triangular. By the capitulation the garrison are to be embarked for France in the course of ten days, provided the shipping is in a state of preparation

tion to receive them. The operations against the enemy's works commenced on the 17th of August. Major-Gen. Coote embarked with a strong corps on the inundation in the night between the 16th and 17th of August. He effected his landing to the Westward of Alexandria with little or no opposition, and immediately invested the strong castle of Marabout, situated at the entrance of the Western Harbour of Alexandria. On the East side of the town two attacks were made to get possession of some heights in front of the intrenched position of the enemy. I entrusted the conduct of the attack against their right to Major-Gen. Cradock; and that against the left to Major-Gen. Moore. These two officers perfectly executed my intentions, and performed the service committed to their care with much precision and ability. The action was neither obstinate nor severe, and our loss is but small; but it afforded one more opportunity to display the promptness of British officers, and the heroism of British soldiers. A part of Gen. Doyle's brigade, the 30th regiment, (but under the immediate command of Col. Spencer,) had taken possession of a hill in front of the enemy's right. Gen. Menou, who was in person in that part of the French entrenched camp, directly opposite to our post, ordered about 600 men to make a sortie, to drive us from our position. The enemy advanced in columns with fixed bayonets, and without firing a shot, till they got very close to the 30th regiment, to whom Col. Spencer gave an immediate order to charge, though they did not consist of more than 200 men; he was obeyed with a spirit and a determination worthy of the highest panegyric. The enemy were driven back to their intrenchments in the greatest confusion; they had many killed and wounded, and several taken prisoners. On the night between the 18th and 19th, Maj. Gen. Coote opened batteries against the castle of Marabout; an attack was also made from the sea by several Turkish corvettes, and the launches and boats of the fleet, under the guidance of the Hon. Capt. Cochrane: great perseverance and exertions were required to get up heavy guns through a difficult and almost impracticable country; but the troops executed this painful and arduous service with such zeal and continued firmness, that the fort capitulated in the night of the 21st; the garrison consisted of about 180 men, and were commanded by a Chef de Brigade. On the morning of the 22d Maj. Gen. Coote marched from Marabout to attack a strong corps posted in his front, in order to cover the approach to Alexandria; the managements of that excellent officer appear to have been able and judicious, and were attended with the most complete success; he drove the enemy every where, though strongly posted, and in a country which

opposed uncommon obstacles to the progress of troops. The French suffered extremely in the action, and retreated in much confusion, leaving their wounded and seven pieces of cannon behind them. On the 24th, batteries were opened against the redoubt de Brin; and on the 25th, at night, Maj. Gen. Coote surprised the enemy's advanced posts, when 7 officers and 50 men were taken prisoners; this service was gallantly performed by Lieut.-col. Smith, with the 1st battalion of the 20th regiment, and a small detachment of dragoons under the orders of Lieut. Kelly, of the 26th. The enemy endeavoured to get possession of the ground from which they had been driven, but were repulsed with loss. On the morning of the 26th we opened four batteries on each side of the town against the intrenched camp of the French, which soon silenced their fire, and induced them to withdraw many of their guns. On the 27th, in the evening, Gen. Menou sent an Aid-de-Camp, to request an armistice for three days, in order to give time to prepare a capitulation, which, after some difficulties and delays, was signed on the 2d of September. I have the honour to enclose you a copy of the capitulation, and also a list of the number of persons for whom the enemy have required shipping; by this it appears that the total of the garrison of Alexandria consisted of upwards of eight thousand soldiers, and one thousand three hundred sailors—This arduous and important service has at length been brought to a conclusion. The exertions of individuals have been splendid and meritorious. I regret that the bounds of a dispatch will not allow me to specify the whole, or to mention the name of every person who has distinguished himself in the public service. I have received the greatest support and assistance from the General Officers of the army. The conduct of the troops, of every description, has been exemplary in the highest degree; there has been much to applaud, and nothing to reprehend; their order and regularity in the camp have been as conspicuous as their courage in the field. To the Quarter-Master-General, Lieut.-Col. Anstruther, I owe much for his unwearied industry and zeal in the public service, and for the aid, advice, and co-operation, which he has at all times afforded me. Brig.-Gen. Lawson, who commanded the artillery, and Capt. Bryce, the Chief Engineer, have both great merit in their different departments. The local situation of Egypt presents obstacles of the most serious kind to military operations on an extended scale. The skill and perseverance of those two officers have overcome difficulties which at first appeared almost insurmountable. Lieut. Col. Lindensthal, who has always acted with the Turks, deserves my utmost acknowledgements: his activity and diligence have been

been unremitting, and he has introduced amongst them an order and regularity which does him the highest honour. During the course of the long service on which we have been engaged, Lord Keith has, at all times, given me the most able assistance and counsel. The labour and fatigue of the navy have been continued and excessive: it has not been of one day or of one week, but for months together. In the Bay of Aboukir, on the New Inundation, and on the Nile, for 160 miles, they have been employed without intermission, and have submitted to many privations with a cheerfulness and patience highly creditable to them, and advantageous to the public service. Sir Sidney Smith had originally the command of the seamen who landed from the fleet; he continued on shore till the capture of Rosetta, and returned on board the *Figre* a short time before the appearance of Admiral Gantheleme's squadron on the coast. He was present in the three actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, when he displayed that ardour of mind for the service of his country, and that noble intrepidity for which he has been ever so conspicuous. Capt. Stevenson, of the *Europa*, succeeded him, and I have every reason to be satisfied with his zeal and conduct. The crews of the gun-boats displayed great gallantry, under his guidance, in the New Inundation; and much approbation is also due to the naval officers who acted under his orders. Capt. Pictland, of the *Regulus*, has had the direction, for many months past, of all Greek ships in our employment, and of those belonging to the Commissariat. He has been active, zealous, and indefatigable, and merits my warmest approbation; I must therefore beg leave particularly to recommend this old and meritorious officer to your Lordships' protection. Allow me to express an humble hope, that the army in Egypt have gratified the warmest wishes and expectations of their country. To them every thing is due, and to me nothing. It was my fate to succeed a man who created such a spirit, and established such a discipline amongst them, that little has been left for me to perform, except to follow his maxims, and to endeavour to imitate his conduct. This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordships by Col. Abercromby, an officer of considerable ability, and worthy of the great name which he bears. He will one day, I trust, emulate the virtue and talents of his never-sufficiently-to-be-lamented father. I am, &c.

J. H. HUTCHINSON, Lieut. Gen.

[Then follow the Articles of Capitulation, which are 22 in number. In substance, they provide, that the French forces, the auxiliary troops, and all the individuals attached to the army, shall be embarked as soon as vessels can be prepared, and conveyed to a French port in the Mediterra-

nean.—All vessels shall be delivered up as they are.—The members of the Institute of Egypt may carry with them all the instruments of Arts and Science which they have brought from France; but the Arabian MSS. the Statues, and other collections which have been made for the French Republic, shall be considered as public property, and subject to the disposal of the Generals of the combined army; Gen. Hope having declared, in consequence of some observations of the Commander in Chief of the French army, that he could make no alteration in this article; it has been agreed that a reference thereupon should be made to the Commander in Chief.]

Admiralty-office, Oct. 24. Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Rainier, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated in Bombay Harbour, May 15.

Be pleased to inform their Lordships, that Capt. W. Waller, in his Majesty's ship *Albatross*, on the 12th Nov. last, in lat. 18 deg. N. and long. 91 deg. E. captured *L'Adel*, mounting 12 guns, with 60 men; and on the 23d March following, in lat. 15 deg. 17 min. N. long. 87 deg. E. he captured *La Gloire*, mounting 10 guns and 11 men, both French privateers, from the Mauritius.

A letter from Rear Admiral Duckworth, Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands, to E. Nepean, Esq. introduces the following:

L'Honneur, off Martinique, Aug. 17.

Sir, Having left Cape Navarre yesterday afternoon to follow the orders received from you, the next morning, at day-light, between Martinique and St. Lucia, we saw his Majesty's brig *Guachapin*, commencing an action with a Spanish ship of war; to the unequal contest we made all haste; but before we could get up to give a broadside, the Spanish letter of marque *L. Teresa*, commanded by an officer belonging to the Spanish navy, mounting 18 brass guns of 32 and 12-poublers, and 120 men, struck to her gallant opponent. I am sorry to add, the *Guachapin* had three men killed and three wounded: the ship nearly the same. Capt. Batcher mentions the able assistance he received from his Lieutenant, Mr. Marshall, in the strongest terms.

LOFTUS OTWAY BLAND.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 10. Copies of enclosures from Sir Charles Maurice Pole, Bart. &c. to E. Nepean, Esq.

His Majesty's schooner Millbrook, off Cadiz, Sept. 21.

Sir, On the 15th inst. being off Cape Montego, in his Majesty's schooner *Millbrook*, under my command, to put myself under your orders, I perceived a small Spanish privateer, which, after a long chase,

chase, I succeeded in securing. Her name is the *Baptista*, mounting eight guns, and was laden with a valuable cargo of English prize butter, with which she was on her passage from Vigo to Seville.

NEWTON STARCK.

Thames, Sept. 21, Cape St. Mary, N. W. by N. 4 leagues.

Sir, I have to inform you, that this morning at day-light, his Majesty's ship *Thames* being between the Sand-hills of San Lucar and Condan Point, discovered an enemy's lugger in the N. W. which, after a chase of 12 hours (it then becoming calm when about three miles from the ship), was boarded in a very spirited manner by the boats of the *Thames*, under the command of Lieutenants Hawker, Stewart, and Lucas. She is called the *Sparrow*, a Spanish privateer, mounting two four-pounders, two brass swivels, and small arms, and 31 men, out 54 days: had taken a Gibraltar privateer, and was on her return.

A. R. HOLLIS.

Downing-street, Nov. 14. The following dispatches have been received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, brought by Col. Abercromby, from Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B.

Head-quarters, Camp before Alexandria, Aug. 19.

My Lord, The last division of the French troops who surrendered at Cairo, sailed from the Bay of Aboukir a few days ago. There have been embarked in all near thirteen thousand five hundred persons. The garrison of Cairo consisted of about eight thousand troops of all descriptions, fit for duty, not including one thousand sick, and a considerable number of invalids. The total amounts to near ten thousand soldiers; amongst whom there was a very small proportion of Greeks and Copts, not more than four or five hundred men: the remainder were all French. The other persons embarked were followers of the army, and attached to it in various civil capacities. Maj. Gen. Cradock having been confined at Cairo by illness, I entrusted the command of the troops to Maj. Gen. Moore, who, during a long march of a very novel and critical nature, displayed much judgment, and conducted himself in the most able and judicious manner. Notwithstanding the mixture of Turks, British, and French, the utmost regularity was preserved, and no one disagreeable circumstance ever took place. My presence at Cairo was rendered indispensably necessary, by some arrangements which I was obliged to make with his Highness the Grand Vizier. Maj. Gen. Baird, after having struggled through many difficulties in passing the Desert, and from want of boats to descend the Nile, has at length arrived at Cairo with the greatest part of the troops under his command, and

I imagine he will reach Rosetta in the course of a few days: he has been directed to detach a certain number of troops to Damietta, and to leave a garrison at Giza. We, two days ago, commenced our operations against Alexandria; as yet no event of any consequence has taken place; we have lost a few men, and taken a few prisoners. Maj. Gen. Coote has been detached with a considerable corps to the Westward, in order to invest the town completely on that side, and to cut off the communication of the enemy with the Arabs, who have been in the habit of supplying them with small quantities of cattle and other kinds of fresh provisions. Gen. Coote's first operation will be directed against Marabout, a castle on an island at the entrance of the old harbour of Alexandria. I cannot conclude this letter without stating to your Lordship the many obligations I have to Lord Keith and the navy, for the great exertions they have used in forwarding to us the necessary supplies, and from the fatigue they have undergone in the late embarkation of a considerable number of troops and stores, who were embarked on the new lake, and proceeded to the Westward under the orders of Maj. Gen. Coote. The utmost dispatch has also been used in sending the French troops, lately captured, to France; which, in our present position, was a service of the most essential consequence.

I am, &c.

J. HELY HUTCHINSON, Lieut. Gen.
Extract of a letter from Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. to the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, dated Head-Quarters, Camp before Alexandria, Aug. 19.

I was honoured with your Lordship's dispatches of May 19, at Cairo, where I remained to settle some essential business with his Highness the Grand Vizier, on the subject of the Mamelukes; I have put their affairs in a train of negotiation, and hope to bring them to a fortunate issue. The siege of Alexandria will probably be attended with many difficulties; the works towards the East side, where we are encamped, are prodigiously strong, and can hardly be approached on account of the narrowness of the space between the lake and the sea, and the nature of the ground; towards the West, the works are not so strong; but however the difficulties in approaching them are also numerous; the corps there is completely in the Desert, the communication with us (by whom they must be supplied with every thing) is tedious, and the boats employed have a most severe duty to perform; Gen. Coote has, however, been so fortunate as to find water; on the whole, I cannot flatter myself that Alexandria will be in our possession in a short time, unless some event takes place of which we are not at present aware. The reinforcements from England, Minorca, and

and Maha, are all arrived, except the 48th regiment, from the latter place; they are very fine troops, and in a perfect state of health, order, and discipline.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 14. Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, &c. to E. Nepean, Esq. dated Fondroyant, Bay of Aboukir, Sept. 2.

Sir. I have the honour and satisfaction of acquainting you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the important object of this expedition is fully accomplished. A capitulation (of which a copy is inclosed) has been this day signed, providing for the delivery to the Allies, to-morrow, of the enemy's entrenched camp on the Eastern side of Alexandria, and the fort Triangulaire, and other important posts on the Western side; and for that of the town itself, the public effects, and the shipping in the harbour, at the expiration of ten days, or sooner, if the enemy's troops can be sooner embarked; as soon as I can obtain returns of the ships and effects, they shall be transmitted to you. The merchant vessels are very numerous, and one old Venetian ship of the line, with the French frigates *Egyptienne*, *Justice*, and *Regenerée*, and some corvettes, are known to be in the port. Their Lordships will not fail to have observed, from my former details, the meritorious conduct of the officers and men who have been from time to time employed on the various duties which the debarkation of the army, and a co-operation with them, has required. Though opportunities for brilliant exertion have been few since the 8th of March, the desire for participating in it has been unremitting. But the nature of this expedition has demanded from most of the officers and seamen of the fleet, and particularly from those of the troop ships, bomb vessels, and transports, the endurance of labour, fatigue, and privation, far beyond what I have witnessed before, and which I verily believe to have exceeded all former example; and it has been encountered and surmounted with a degree of resolution and perseverance which merits my highest praise, and gives both officers and men a just claim to the protection of their Lordships, and the approbation of their country. The number of officers to whom I owe this tribute of approbation does not admit of my mentioning them by name, but most of the captains of the troop ships have been employed in the superintendence of these duties, and I have had repeated and urgent offers of voluntary assistance from all. The Agents for transports have conducted themselves with laudable diligence and activity in the service of the several departments to which they are attached, and displayed the greatest exertion and ability in overcoming the numerous difficulties with which they

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had to contend. The captains and commanders of the ships appointed for guarding the port, have executed that tedious and anxious duty with diligence and success; during my absence from the squadron, the blockade has been conducted much to my satisfaction by Rear-Admiral Sir R. Bickerton; and justice requires me to mention, that when I was with the squadron, Capt. Wilson of the *Trusty* was unwearied in his attention to the direction of all the duties in this Bay. The Captain Pacha has uniformly manifested the most anxious desire of contributing, by every means in his power, to the promotion of the service. Having been generally on shore with his troops, the ships have been submitted, by his orders, to my direction; and the officers have paid the most respectful attention to the instructions they have received from me. Capt. Sir Sydney Smith, who has served with such distinguished reputation in this country, having applied to be the bearer of the dispatches announcing the expulsion of the enemy, I have complied with his request; and I beg to refer their Lordships to that active and intelligent officer for any particular information relative to this or other parts of the country, on which he has had opportunities of making remarks.

I have the honour to be, &c. KEITH.

[Lord Keith, in another letter, dated Bay of Aboukir, Sept. 10, states, that the Captain Pacha and his Lordship have agreed to receive the enemy's ships as under, viz. Captain Pacha: *Cause*, 64; *Justice*, 46; No. 1. Venetian, 26.—Lord Keith: *L'Egyptienne*, 50; *Regenerée*, 32; No. 2, Venetian, 26. The Turkish corvettes to be given to the Captain Pacha; but to be previously valued.]

A third letter, dated Fondroyant, at Sea, Sept. 19, enclosed a letter from Sir J. B. Warren, forwarding the following letter from Capt. Halsted, and recommending to the consideration of the Commander in Chief, Lieut. Lloyd, of the *Pomone*.

Phoenix, off Elba, Aug. 3.

Sir, I beg leave to inform you, that at half past two P. M. a frigate and several small vessels were seen to the Southward of the Piombino Passage, steering for Port Longone. The squadron under my command went in chase of them immediately, and I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that at ten minutes past eight, after several shot being fired from bow and stern chasers, Capt. Gower, of the *Pomone*, in a very gallant and officer-like manner, ran alongside the frigate, and after ten minutes resistance, she surrendered. She is *La Carrere* French frigate from Port Hercule, with ammunition for Longone, mounting 26 18-pounders, with two spare ports on her main deck, and 12 brass eights, with two brass 36-pound cannonades on her quarter-deck.

deck and forecabin, and 356 men. She is a very fine frigate, six years old, and just completely fitted at Toulon. The small vessels with her had ordnance stores, &c. &c. for the same place, and I am fearful two or three have got in. Capt. Gower speaks in great praise of Mr. Lloyd, the first lieutenant of the *Pomone*, and also of all the rest of his officers and ship's company. The *Phoenix*, not being able to get nearer than random shot, did not fire; Capt. Ballard, in the *Pearl*, when it was doubtful at which point the wind would fix, very judiciously kept between the enemy and Port Longone, should he have attempted to enter it. I am sorry to add a list of two killed and four wounded on board the *Pomone*; one of the former Mr. Thomas Cook, boatswain; and one of the latter Lieut. C. Douglas, of the Marines, who has lost a leg. I have not yet received the correct account of the loss of the enemy. I am, &c. L. W. HALSTED.

P. S. Since writing the above, I am sorry to add that Lieut. Douglas has died of his wounds.

List of Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's ship La Pomme, in action with the French frigate Le Carrere, off Elba, Aug. 3.

Killed. Thos. Cook, Boatswain; Samuel Herring, Quarter-master. *Wounded.* Chs. Douglas, Lieut. of Marines, since dead; John Cox, able seaman, since dead; John Brown, able seaman; John Boyd, able seaman.

Lord Keith, in a short letter, dated Valette (Malta), Oct. 8; and Sir J. B. Warren, in another, dated at Sea, Sept. 8, refer to the following from Capt. Halsted, each of the Admirals mentioning with commendation the zeal and good conduct of Captains Halsted, Cockburn, and Gower, and their officers and crews.

Phoenix, off Vada, near Leghorn, September 2.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, that while at anchor off Piombino for the purpose of preventing supplies being sent by the enemy from that place to Port Longone, at half past six A. M. his Majesty's ship *Minerve*, which had joined and parted from me the day before, was seen in the N. W. standing towards the *Phoenix*, firing guns, and with the signal flying for an enemy. I immediately made the *Pomone* signal to chase that way, she having joined me two days before, and got the *Phoenix* under sail; upon which the *Minerve* bore up, and made all sail to the Northward, the *Pomone* and *Phoenix* following. About nine o'clock we saw two frigates to the Northward, steering towards Leghorn, apparently French; and between ten and eleven we observed that the nearest to us had run aground on the shoal off Vada, and upon the approach of the squadron, and a shot being fired towards her from the *Minerve*

in passing, she struck her colours without firing a gun, and was taken possession of by the *Pomone*. It was additional pleasure when I found her to be his Majesty's late ship *Succes*, commanded by M. Britel. The *Minerve* being the headmost ship went on in pursuit of the other, which was endeavouring to get to Leghorn, but fortunately the wind shifting to the Northward enabled the *Minerve* to get well up with the enemy before he could accomplish his views; and after missing flays, and attempting to wear, got on once under the Lanagnano battery to the Southward of Leghorn, where her masts soon went by the board, and the ship totally lost, having struck her colours without making any resistance. She proves to have been *La Bravoure* French frigate of 46 guns, commanded by M. Dordelin, carrying 28 12-pounders on her main-deck, with 283 men; the captain and several of his officers being made prisoners by the *Minerve's* boats. Capt. Cockburn informs me, that in consequence of the fort running high, night coming on, and the enemy on shore firing upon the ship and boats, he was prevented making a greater number of the crew prisoners; and would have burnt her, had it not been a certainty that many of the enemy must have perished in the flames. Capt. Cockburn speaks in the handsomest manner of Mr. Kelly, his first lieutenant, as well as of the rest of his officers and ship's company on this occasion. I feel much indebted to Captains Cockburn and Gower, for their zeal and activity, as the taking and destroying these two ships completes the demolition of the squadron of French frigates (in less than a month,) which had been employed in the blockade of Porto Ferrajo. I beg also to mention, that by the exertions of Lieut. Thompson, of the *Phoenix*, and the men employed under him belonging to the different ships, the *Succes* has been got off without receiving any material injury. The anxiety shown by all ranks on board the *Phoenix* to get up with the enemy, can be better imagined than I can describe. The above frigate left Leghorn Mole in the evening of the 31st ult. with orders from Gen. Watkin to attack the *Phoenix*, intelligence of which I had received about a week before.

L. W. HALSTED.

Another letter from Lord Keith, dated Valette, Oct. 8, incloses the following:

Mercury, Gulf of Tarento, Sept. 17.

My Lord, Having received information, that his Majesty's late sloop the *Bull Dog* had sailed from Ancona, on the 25th Aug. with several trabacolos for Egypt, or Tarento, laden with cannon, powder, shot, &c. I went immediately in pursuit of them with the *Mercury* and *Champion*; and on the morning of the 15th, just entering the Gulf of Tarento, we had the satisfaction

preparations for sending a military force of 20,000 men to the island of

ST. DOMINGO,

for the purpose of reducing the Mulatto General Toussaint L'Ouverture to a due degree of subordination to the mother country, and preventing the erection there of an independent Negro Republic comprising a population of 500,000 souls, which would endanger the existence of all the other West India colonies, whether French or English. The fleet that is to convey this expedition is to be under the command of Admiral Latouche Treville, who lately conducted the defence of Boulogne; the Counsellor of State Benezec is to exercise the functions of Civil Commissary; and Bonaparte's brother-in-law, General Le Clerc, is to command the troops. It is not expected that the expedition will fail before the Definitive Treaty of Peace shall have been ratified; and the probability is, that its operations will at least have the concurrence, if not the assistance, of the British Government, as an affair involving the common interests of both nations.

General Lannes, the favourite military comrade of Bonaparte, has been appointed Plenipotentiary Minister Extraordinary from Paris at the Court of

PORTUGAL;

in behalf of which country, it is said, our Government has so successfully remonstrated to the French Consul, as to obtain his consent that the limits of the Portuguese settlement in the Brazils shall continue as heretofore. Bonaparte has also ratified the Convention of Badajoz; and the oppressive Treaty which was subsequently concluded at Madrid is, of course, abrogated.

Popular disturbances have recently broken out in the province of Valencia, which have given much alarm to the Court of

SPAIN,

and excited apprehensions of a spirit of discontent spreading into other parts of the kingdom. It seems that, a short time since, an intension being announced of establishing a Provincial Militia, a great ferment was raised against the measure; and the Government, in consequence, gave it up. This, however, instead of being received as a grace, was, perhaps, construed as an acknowledgement of weakness; and the mob, having torn down the emblems of feudality wherever they found them, issued a proclamation, calling on the people to cast off the yoke of despotism, and threatening with death whoever should continue the payment of manorial dues. In consequence of this, troops have been ordered from the coast; the people have been invited to take up arms against the malcontents; large rewards have been offered to every person

killing or making prisoner the leader of a tumult; masters have been made responsible for the conduct of their servants, and fathers for that of their children.

NAPLES

has been wholly evacuated by the French troops; and the Knights of

MALTA

are about to elect a new Grand Master at the instance of the Court of St. Petersburg; between which and the Holy Father at Rome, it seems, a negotiation is on foot respecting the Power under whose guaranty the independence of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem shall be established.

The Grand Seigneur has bestowed honorary marks of favour and distinction on the principal British officers to whose bravery and perseverance he owes the rescue of Egypt from the French. The news of the Peace has been splendidly celebrated at

CONSTANTINOPLE

by illuminations, pecuniary gifts to the poor, and the liberation of State prisoners; and the most vigorous exertions are now to be made to subdue the rebel Pacha of Widdin, Passwan Oglou, who continues to hold the Ottoman Power at defiance.

The coronation of the Emperor Alexander of

RUSSIA

took place at Moscow on the 27th Sept. in the midst of a most splendid Court. With his own hands he afterwards placed a crown on the head of his amiable Empress; and the festivities prepared for the occasion continued three days. Dinners, we are told, were prepared for 30,000 persons.*

The Commission from the Germanic Ruy, to whom the final arrangement of the secularizations and indemnities has been entrusted, are appointed to meet at

RATISBON.

Meanwhile no very strong symptoms of cordiality appear between the Houses of Austria and Brandenburg concerning the late elections at

COLOGNE AND MUNSTER.

A rescript has been issued from the Court of

VIENNA,

dated the 14th October, in which the conduct held by the Chapters of Cologne and Munster (in proceeding freely and canonically, without any influence or participation of the Imperial Court, to nominate to the vacant Electorate and Bishopric) is approved of, as consonant to their duties and to the Constitution. It states farther, that his Imperial Majesty (as Head of the Empire and Protector of the German Church) never can consent to violate the well-founded rights of those Chapters; and that the declarations of the Prussian Court,

* Some particulars of the ceremony shall appear in our next number.

as well upon the subject of suspending the elections, as against the election of the Archduke Antony, have been equally extraordinary and unlooked-for. The several Ministers of his Imperial Majesty (the rescript goes on to state) have to direct all their attention to the dangerous consequences of such an example of pretension and usurpation on the part of a particular State of the Empire; and they have accordingly to give the utmost publicity to the Constitutional protests of the two Chapters against the declaration of the said Court. The Prussian Minister has signified his displeasure at this rescript; and there at present the matter rests; unless we give credit to a report from Hamburg, that the Archduke Antony has declined the above Ecclesiastical dignities.

At length it seems confirmed, that the Electoral territories of

HANOVER

have been entirely evacuated by the Prussian troops, who have returned to their respective garrisons; and before Lord Carysfort, the English Minister, quitted

BERLIN,

he received from that Court its congratulations, to be transmitted to His Britannic Majesty, on the conclusion of Peace between our Government and the French Republick.

On the 17th ult. the new Constitution of

HOLLAND

was carried into effect by the establishment of a State Directory, consisting of 12 members, selected from the most distinguished men of all parties. The Directory has already issued orders to admit all English vessels as friends into the several ports of the Republick; and arrangements are making for the future Government of the Cape of Good Hope; of which Admiral de Winter, the brave, but unsuccessful adversary of our gallant Duncan, is expected to be made Governor.

Illustrated

SWITZERLAND,

for several centuries the happiest, and perhaps the most virtuous, country on

the face of the Globe, has undergone revolution upon revolution. Just as a new Constitution had been completed, and the members of the Senate appointed, the Diet was on a sudden dissolved; all its proceedings were annulled; and the old Legislative Body, assuming the reins, appointed a Provisional Executive Government, and restored the Constitution agreed to in May last. A remonstrance has been signed by the principal inhabitants of the Cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden, and addressed to the First Consul of France, supplicating him, by the memory of Tell and Winkfried, to restore to them the Government of their forefathers.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Liverpool, Oct. 1. We are happy to have it in our power, on the authority of the physicians of the Dispensary, to inform the publick, that the report relative to the existence of the Yellow Fever in this place is altogether without foundation. The Dysentery has been exceedingly prevalent, and has been the principal cause of the late unusual mortality; but this disease is now on the decline.

Sheaford, Oct. 7. Some days ago the South-west angle of the tower of *Byron Bedwardine Church*, near this place, gave way, and fell upon the leads of that ancient edifice, which was rebuilt in 1730. Most of the pews of the South side, together with the roof and one window, are demolished; and the remaining part of the tower, containing three bells, is hourly expected to fall, being in too dangerous a state for workmen to render it secure, or take it down. St. Nicholas's chapel, formerly adjoining the South side of the tower, has been long in ruins, and was taken down about two months ago to erect a large pier with the materials, to support the South-east angle of the tower. This pier, with an additional hoop of iron, was thought sufficient to hold the tower together for another century. Some workmen were employed, when the tower fell, in erecting a scaffold to put on the iron hoops,

* "It may be doubted (says an anonymous writer) whether Bonaparte, if he even wished it, could remove the causes of complaint: it is not so easy to remedy injustice as it is to commit it. The crime of which the French Directory were guilty, in attacking this innocent and happy people, can never be cancelled or repaired. It is now become a point of national policy in France to treat Switzerland as a conquered country: and, the example of conquering and pillaging it having been given, the Swiss never can be again secure. Their country is destined to be the theatre of war, and a military post, in almost every future contest between France and Austria. The wretched inhabitants have nothing left but to quit a country which has no charms for simple and social life. They will soon discover this; and it will be found, that the happiest region in Europe is destined by its position, by the change in the system of Europe and the mode of warfare, to be the most insecure and wretched which it contains. Miserable creatures! they are asking for a Constitution when they have not an inch of ground under the foot of their feet which they can call their own. What can Bonaparte give them after what they have lost? Though not corrupted, but forced by the abominable tyrants of France, the effects are the same. Their honour and happiness are irretrievable."

when

when one of them, perceiving his danger, leaped from the chancel roof, and escaped without injury.

Reading, Oct. 19. On Saturday, and the two preceding nights, the young gentlemen of Dr. Valpey's school performed their annual play. The play was *The Second Part of King Henry IV.* altered from Shakespeare. The alterations proceeded from the judicious hand of Dr. Valpey, and were of a nature to compress the whole, to bring forward the force and humour of the principal characters, and to suppress all such parts as are not consistent with the strictest delicacy. Some new speeches also were incorporated, evidently alluding to the late circumstances of the country, and tending to animate the exertions of loyalty and patriotism. The performance came recommended under the amiable form of Charity, as presented for the benefit of that excellent Institution, the Humane Society. The Prologue (see p. 1031.), from the pen of the Poet Laureat, consisted of appropriate allusions to the circumstances of the times, particularly the Peace, and concluded with an elegant compliment to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The reception it met with bore honourable testimony that it was not overcharged. The Epilogue (see p. 1031.) was a masterly composition, in praise of the purpose to which the profits of the theatre are to be applied. It exhibited, in an impressive manner, the nature of the institution, and pleaded the cause of humanity with a flow of verse, a warmth of imagination, and swell of sentiment, that did equal honour both to the author and his subject.

Hinckley, Nov. 1. About 5 this morning there came on here a sudden and tremendous storm, which blew down the windmill belonging to Mr. Francis Ward, of this place; and a great part of one of the sails was hurled more than 80 yards: the mill was a complete wreck, and had a most ruinous appearance.

The late collections in the *Isle of Thanet*, for the benefit of the Sea-bathing Infirmary, amounted to 195l. 17s. 6d. A subscription has been lately opened there for the purchase of land surrounding the Infirmary, to be added to the ground now in the possession of the charity; and considerable sums have likewise been subscribed for this particular purpose.

The Pavilion which the Volunteers of Kent have erected in *Mole-park*, as a tribute of respect to Lord Romney, is a circular building, surrounded by columns, and covered with a dome; it is built after the models of the temple of the Sybils at Tivoli, near Rome, and the temple of Minerva, at Athens.

The two celebrated grape-trees of *Hampton Court* and *Valentines* in *Essex* have been amazingly productive this year; the former

having yielded one ton 650 lb. weight, the latter one ton 227 lb. For one year's crop of the latter the late Mr. Weltje, about fifteen years ago, gave 400 guineas. That at Hampton Court entirely fills a graper, 24 yards long and six wide. The tree is 30 years old, and had upon it in 1798 eighteen hundred bunches of grapes, supposed to weigh a pound, one with another, and to be worth altogether at least 450 l.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, Sept. 25.

This afternoon about 5 o'clock, a gentleman driving a spirited horse in a gig down Edgeware road, near the turnpike the animal took fright, ran the vehicle against a post by the road-side, and dashed it in pieces. The gentleman was thrown out, and falling head foremost on the kirb, fractured his skull. The horse ran down Oxford-street with the shafts behind, and near Bond-street took to the pavement next Cavendish-square, and continued to gallop there, overturning several persons who unfortunately were on that side of the way, till he came to Princess-street, where shocking to relate, he ran over two children belonging, it is said, to an Ambassador, and killed the nursery-maid who attended them. The children were carried into a neighbouring shop, and medical assistance procured. The horse ran as far as John-street, where he was stopped.

Monday, Sept. 28.

As some men were driving piles at London-bridge, the weight at the top of the machine, being let go too soon for a man at the windlass to get out of the way, the iron handle of the windlass turning round with great velocity, struck him under the chin, when he fell on his back without a groan, and instantly expired.

Saturday, Oct. 10.

Mr. Locke's ship, of 1200 tons, to be commanded by Capt. Charles Eaton Prescott, nephew to the late Sir George Prescott, Bart. esteemed a *chef d'œuvre* in naval architecture, was launched from Messrs. Perty's yard at Blackwall, and named after the birth-place of Mr. Locke, the *Almwick Castle*. More than 300 ladies and gentlemen were present on this occasion.

Monday, Oct. 13.

A wooden house, which stood on Little Tower-hill, called True Blue, and which was a rendezvous for volunteer seamen, was wilfully set on fire about 11 o'clock this forenoon by some boys, and was burnt down in two hours. Several engines attended, but were not suffered to play; the populace being incensed against it, saying it was a kidnapping house for sailors before they were taken to the tender.

Thursday, Oct. 29.

This day his Majesty was pleased to deliver the following most gracious Speech:

"... as my

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the important negotiations, in which I was engaged at the close of the last Session of Parliament, are brought to a favourable conclusion. The differences with the Northern Powers have been adjusted by a Convention with the Emperor of Russia, to which the Kings of Denmark and Sweden have expressed their readiness to accede. The essential rights for which we contended are thereby secured; and provision is made that the exercise of them shall be attended with as little molestation as possible to the subjects of the Contracting Parties. Preliminaries of Peace have also been ratified between me and the French Republic; and I trust that this important arrangement, whilst it manifests the justice and moderation of my views, will also be found conducive to the substantial interests of this country, and honourable to the British character. Copies of these Papers shall forthwith be laid before you; and I earnestly hope, that the transactions to which they refer will meet with the approbation of my Parliament.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed such estimates to be prepared of the various demands for the public service as appear to me to be best adapted to the situation in which we are now placed. It is painful to me to reflect, that provision cannot be made for defraying the expences which must unavoidably be continued, for a time, in different parts of the world, and for maintaining an adequate Peace establishment, without large additional supplies. You may, however, be assured, that all possible attention shall be paid to such economical arrangements as may not be inconsistent with the great object of effectually providing for the security of all my dominions.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I cannot sufficiently describe the gratification and comfort I derive from the relief, which the bounty of Divine Providence has afforded to my people, by the abundant produce of the late harvest. In contemplating the situation of the country at this important conjuncture, it is impossible for me to refrain from expressing the deep sense I entertain of the temper and fortitude, which have been manifested by all descriptions of my faithful subjects, under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have had to contend. The distinguished valour and eminent services of my forces by sea and land, which, at no period, have been surpassed; the unprecedented exertions of the Militia and Fencibles; and the zeal and perseverance of the Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps of Cavalry and Infantry, are entitled to my warmest acknowledgements; and I am persuaded, that you will join with me in

reflecting, with peculiar satisfaction, on the naval and military operations of the last campaign; and on the successful and glorious issue of the expedition to Egypt, which has been marked throughout by achievements, tending, in their consequences and by their example, to produce lasting advantage and honour to this country. It is my first wish, and most fervent prayer, that my people may experience the reward they have so well merited, in a full enjoyment of the blessings of Peace, in a progressive increase of the national commerce, credit, and resources; and, above all, in the undisturbed possession of their religion, laws, and liberties, under the safeguard and protection of that Constitution, which it has been the great object of all our efforts to preserve, and which it is our most sacred duty to transmit, unimpaired, to our descendants."

After his Majesty had retired, and the Chancellor had read the Speech, Lord *Bolton* rose to move the Address. His Lordship noticed the present as the moment, of all others during the war, most proper for terminating it, when the brilliant achievements of our army and navy must have convinced Europe what the British arms were of themselves able to effect; and particularly alluded to the services of Lord Nelson and Gen. Hutchinson. The Address itself was as usual nearly an echo of the Speech, and was seconded by Lord *Lilford*. His Lordship took a comparative view of the country at the commencement of the year, and at present; he particularly noticed the destruction of the Northern confederacy; and, adverting to Ireland, expressed a wish that, if there were any disaffected spirits remaining there, they would soon be convinced of their errors.

The Duke of *Bedford* rose, to join most heartily in the Address. He had always been an enemy to the continuance of the war; but that was attributable to the late, and not to the present ministers. The latter had apparently lost no time in endeavouring to restore the blessings of Peace. For this they had his most hearty thanks; and while they continued to attend to the voice of the people, should have his support.

The Address was then unanimously agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, the House being returned from the Lords, the Speaker read his Majesty's Speech.

Lord *Lovaine* moved the Address of thanks to his Majesty. In the course of his speech, he bestowed a handsome panegyric on our forces, and praised the justice and moderation of ministers in the late negotiation, who, he said, had proved themselves the saviours of their country.

Col. *Woodhouse* seconded the Address.

Mr. Fox, in a few words, declared his

entire

entire and hearty approbation of the Address;

As did Mr. Pitt; who observed, that the Peace was matter of just and great joy to the country, and that those who were instrumental in effecting it, were entitled to the highest commendation. It must prove the source of the greatest exultation to the country, that the termination of the war was attended with events which evinced proofs more splendid and glorious of the invincible spirit of Englishmen than any that preceded them. The valour and good conduct displayed by our troops in Egypt, and that under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, were above all praise; and he should be wanting in justice to the English character if he neglected to add, that the resignation, calmness, and fortitude, manifested by the nation at large, under trials most peculiarly severe, were equally honourable to the national character, and equally entitled to the highest panegyric.

Mr. Windham said, that he felt himself called upon, by an observation of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Pitt), to avow his sentiments. Had that Gentleman contented himself with merely speaking to the Address, without giving any general opinion as to the Peace itself, he should have followed the same course; but his Right Hon. Friend had thought proper to diverge into an explicit statement of his opinion; he felt it his duty to declare himself, with equal explicitness, most hostile to the Peace. He accorded in the opinion which had been broached by Mr. Fox, that the Peace was a glorious one for France: and thence he contended that it could not be a glorious one for this country. He wished to be satisfied as to the substantiality of the advantages we had gained. We had wilfully put France in possession of the "one thing needful," which was the revival and extension of her commerce; which, without the conquest of this country, could not have been regenerated. The Speech, he was happy to observe, had been worded with such caution, that no one could carp at it: not to the Address. The noble Lord who had moved it had attributed the character of *honourable* to the Peace. He would not put him to the pains of proving that it was so; but he only wished him to shew that it was *safe*. It had been said that the Peace was a matter of necessity. This was a subject of very serious inquiry; and, reserving his farther observations until it should take place, he would not at present give any opposition to the Address.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* thought, that Mr. Windham had entered with more minuteness than was necessary into the discussion. The Speech merely said, that his Majesty trusted that the arrangements would, on inquiry, be found to be condu-

cive to the substantial interests of the country, and honourable to the British character. There was not a single expression in the Address which called on the House to give any opinion concerning a treaty, of which the House, at present, was not in possession. He declared, that had we retained possession of all that we had conquered, we should not have gained any additional security to the protection of our commerce. The best and most efficacious counterpoise to the ascendancy of France, consisted in the preservation of our inviolable Constitution. He strenuously combated the assertion, that the Peace was a matter of necessity; yet declared, that in advising it, ministers had done their duty.

Mr. Sheridan, in a very short, but extremely pointed speech, said, that it was a Peace of which every body was glad, though nobody could be proud, and that it was such a Peace as such a war deserved. After a few words from Lord Temple, Mr. Martin of Tewksbury, and Lord Hawkesbury, the motion was agreed to.

Monday, Nov. 2.

James Legg, the old Chelsea pensioner, was tried on Friday last, and found guilty of the murder of William Lamb. (See p. 952.) He was a venerable looking man, conducted himself with much firmness, and impressed every person present with sentiments of pity. His sentence was immediately passed; and this morning he was hanged, and his body delivered to be anatomized.

Sunday, Nov. 3.

The new Lord Mayor being this day sworn in at Guildhall, an elegant entertainment was given to the Court of Aldermen at the Mansion-house by Sir William Stares; who, after dinner, on his health being proposed, thus addressed the company:—"Gentlemen, I beg that you will accept my warmest thanks for the honour done me in drinking my health. I assure you with truth, that these thanks flow from a grateful heart. When I look back on my past life, and know that I have been advanced literally from a dog-hall to the Chief Magistracy of this great city, I bow down with gratitude to Providence. Providence, ever gracious, ordains all things! Providence superintends all things! Providence giveth wisdom to a fool! Providence giveth strength to the weak! In my humble exertion to fulfil the various duties of that high and important office, from which I am about to retire, if I have the good fortune to merit your approbation, and to have given satisfaction to my fellow-citizens at large, I retire with pleasure again to enjoy the comfort and happiness of domestic society. I hope to spend the remainder of my days in peace; and when the time comes, I shall die content."

Vol. LXX. pp. 804 and 950. Epitaph in Aston Fluvile churchyard, co. Leicester:

"Sacred

to the memory of the

Rev. MATTHEW NORTON, D. D.

who died Aug. 7, 1800, in the
69th year of his age;

near 40 of which were employed in a
faithful discharge of the ministry
to the Roman Catholic Congregation
of Hinckley.

Blessed with an amiable disposition,
he spent his days with the
strictest honour and integrity.

To the accomplishments of the
gentleman and scholar

he united the virtue and piety
of the Christian.

R. Q. P."

Vol. LXXI. p. 857. Mr. Vincent was
not related to the family of that name at
Stoke D'Abernon in the most distant de-
gree. He happened to be curate there at
the time of the vacancy.

P. 870. The late Sir Christopher Sykes
died, after a very short indisposition, aged
60, at Bristol, the waters of which had
been tried without effect. He has left an
excellent character in every relation of
life, whether public or private, and was,
in every sense of the word, an *enlightened
country gentleman*. His early rising and great
activity, both of body and mind, prompted
the conduct of every plan of amending the
state of the country, whether by drainage
or inclosure, building or navigation; and
his improvements extended themselves
over a surface of near 100 miles. The
wolds of Yorkshire, where he had proper-
ty, will be his lasting monument. He is
succeeded by his eldest son, Mark, of Set-
terington, high sheriff of the county 1795.

P. 959, b. l. 36, for 24 r. 17. Miss Drake
is daughter of the late William D. esq. of
Portman-square, M. P. for Agmondesham,
Bucks, and grand-dau. of Jeremiah Ives, esq.
of the Town Close, Norwich. Mr. Irby gave
bread and beer to 393 persons, inhabitants
of Catton, on the occasion of his marriage.

P. 962. Sir John Gresham was a short
man in person, but considered to be a very
excellent horseman. In early life he had
served in the army; and succeeded to
the estate of that very respectable family
after a considerable diminution of it. In
1765 he was appointed a commissioner of
the Salt-office. He received an accession
of fortune, and died rich. He married one
of the two sisters of Sir Robert Clayton,
bart. of Marden, in Surrey, who died in
1799 (LXIX. 445); and by that lady, who
survives him, has left one daughter. He had
one sister, married to a person of infe-
rior station; who, though not a rich, made
her a happy wife; and the mother of a nu-
merous and beautiful family of children.

GENT. MAG. November, 1801.

She survives her brother and husband, and
even most of her young family, and lives
at Downe, in Kent, within a few miles of
Titsey, her brother's seat, widow of Mar-
maduke Osborne.—Sir John much impro-
ved his estate at Titsey; made a good new
road down the hill; and rebuilt the parish-
church, about 14 years ago, by removing it
across the high road, and taking the old
churchyard into his park. When the new
ground had been several years consecrated,
there was only observed one sepulture in
it, without either name or stone; whence
we may infer, that, if this is a considerable
parish, it is not an unhealthy one.

P. 965, b. l. 24. John Count de Feuillide
was guillotined at Paris Feb. 23, 1794.

Ibid. l. 28. Archbishop Fowler left issue
an only son, Robert Fowler, M. A. arch-
deacon of Dublin, and two daughters, viz.
Mary, the present Countess of Kilkenny,
who was united, 1793, to Edmund Butler,
twelfth Lord Viscount Mountgarret, since
created Earl of Kilkenny; and Frances,
married, 1795, to the Hon. Rich. Bourke,
next brother to John Earl of Mayo. His
Grace had purchased his seat of Basing-
borne-hall, in Essex, from the Earl of Bun-
don, to whom it descended on the decease
of Francis Bernard, esq. late of Basing-
borne-hall, eldest son of the Judge Bernard.

P. 966. Mary Countess of Holderness was
the patroness of Mason the poet.

Ibid. b. Charles Lord Newark was not
beir to the estate of the Duke of Kingston,
but *devisee*. He had an elder brother, who
had displeased the duke.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Rathmines, co. Dublin, the
Lady of Lt. Dunboyne, a son and heir.

At Mount Talbot, Mrs. Stanley, wife of
the Prime Serjeant of Ireland, a daughter.

At Tralee, co. Kerry, the wife of Samuel
Morris, esq. a son and heir.

In Rutland-square, Dublin, the lady of
the Right Hon. William Forward, a son.

At Cork, the wife of Richard Devon-
shire Newenham, esq. a son.

The wife of Francis White, esq. of Red
Hills, co. Cavan, a son and heir.

Mrs. Hay, of Dingwall, Scotland, a dau.

At Hill, in Scotland, the wife of Captain
Walker, of the royal navy, a son.

At Benholm, Mrs. Robertson Scott, a son.

At Embleton, Northumberland, the wife
of the Rev. Henry Hodges, a son.

The wife of Richard J. Starke, esq. of
Laugharne castle, co. Carmarthen, a daugh.

At Maddingley, co. Cambridge, the lady
of Sir Charles Cotton, bart. a son.

The wife of Mr. Richmond, of Bonin-
gale-Woodhouse, a daughter.

Mrs. W. Parish, of Guildford-str. a son.

Mrs. Hope, of Upper Seymour-str. a dau.

Oct. 22. At Collyhurst, the wife of Ran-
dall

dall Gossip, esq. captain in the 3d (or King's own) dragoons, a son.

25. At Burleigh-house, Lady Charlotte Greville, a son.

27. At Lathom-house, co. Lancaster, the wife of Wilbraham Bontle, esq. M.P. a son.

28. At Birmingham-hall, Norfolk, the wife of Herbert Newton Jarrett, esq. a dau.

At Uckfield, Suffex, on her way to town from Eastbourne, Lady Geo. Cavendish, a son.

Janet Wilson, wife of John Dunlop, weaver, at Provan-hall, in the Barony parish, Glasgow, one son and two daughters.

29. At his seat, Tixall, co. Stafford, the wife of Thomas Clifford, esq. a daughter.

Nov. 3. The wife of John Staniforth, esq. of George-street, Hanover square, a daugh.

4. In Princes-street, Hanover-square, the wife of Thomas Meyrick, esq. of Lamyon, co. Pembroke, a daughter.

6. Mrs. Fergusson, of Ballyoukan, in Scotland, a son.

8. At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, a daughter.

At St. Bride's-hill, co. Pembroke, the wife of Charles Philippe, esq. a daughter.

10. The wife of Charles Robson, esq. of Belford, in Scotland, a son.

The lady of Sir John Payne, bart. of Tempsford, co. Bedford, a daughter.

13. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Captain Hunter, a son.

16. Mrs. J. Gosling, of Upper Fitzroy-street, a daughter.

17. At Bath, the wife of Dr. Langworthy, a son.

20. At Gask, in Scotland, Mrs. Oliphant, a daughter.

In Chandos-street, the lady of Vice-admiral Sir Charles Morice Pole, bart. a still-born daughter.

The wife of Lieut.-col. Butler, M.P. of Middlesfield-green, Herts, a daughter.

21. In Berkeley-square, the wife of James Adams, esq. a son.

22. The wife of Charles Turner, esq. of Limehouse, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Brigadier-general Danne, to Miss White, sister of Lord Bantry.

Henry Parnell, esq. son of Sir John P. bart. to the Hon. Miss Dawson, sister to the Earl of Portarlington, and niece to the Lord Primate of Ireland.

At Dublin, Robert Grant, esq. of the Ordnance, to Miss Charlotte Tucker, dau. of William T. esq. of Peterville. Mr. T. Brady, apothecary, of Abbey-street, to Miss Palmore, daugh. of Mr. Thomas P. of Conlock, co. Dublin, farmer. At the dowager Lady Steele's, in Merrion-square, Joshua Smith, esq. to Miss Maria Steele, youngest daughter of the late Sir Parker S. bart. Mr. Thomas Reilly, of Leinster street, printer, to Miss M'Emery, of Dawson street. Robert Buck, esq. attorney, to Miss Bonn, dau.

of Mr. Wm. B. of Great Britain-st. John Kirby, esq. to Miss Rice, of York-street. Wm. O'Brien, esq. of Cope-street, to Miss Lyons, of Essex-street. Patrick French, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Dennis. The Honourable J. Cavendish, second son of Sir Henry C. bart. to Lady A. Gore, third dau. of the Earl of Arran, and sister to the Marchioness of Abercorn. At Lord Ventry's, in Mountjoy-square, John Blake, esq. eldest son of Sir Walter B. bart. of Mental castle, co. Galway, to Miss Brice, daugh. of Edward B. esq. of Kilrout-house, co. Antrim, and grand daughter of Lord Ventry. By special licence, at the house of John Scott, esq. of Stephen's-green, Jn. Hubert Moore, esq. of Shannon-grove, co. Galway, barrister at law, to Lady Dunboyne, widow of John Lord D. Rowley Lascelles, esq. of Downshire, to Miss Hutchinson, niece of Lord Franckfort. By special licence, Samuel Walker, esq. of Eccles-street, to Miss Frances Crampton. Mr. Lewis, of the Phoenix-park, to Miss Hallion, of Great Britain-street. Mr. John Tudor, an eminent goldsmith, to Miss Pemberton, of Mountjoy-square. Capt. Walshe, of Harcourt-street, to Miss Parvise. Jn. Campbell, esq. captain in the royal artillery, to Mrs. Sneyd, widow of Col. S. of that corps.

At Drumsheugh, in Scotland, Wm. Fraser Tytler, esq. jun. advocate, of Beluain, to Miss Margaret Cuffans Grant, only daughter of George G. esq. of Burdyside.

At Aberdeen, Mr. J. C. Johnstone, of the theatre-royal, Edinburgh, to Miss Rebecca Stiven, daughter of the late Alexander S. esq. of Tobago.

At Dundalk, by special licence, John Armstrong, esq. lieutenant and adjutant of the 71st foot, to Miss Macrae Dalrymple, eldest daughter of Brigadier-general D.

At Glasgow, Mr. Wm. Dalgleish, merchant, to Miss Eliz. Wylie, daughter of Bready W. esq. Rev. Dr. Wm. Rutherford, minister of the parish of Markat, to Mrs. Helen Scott.

At Gretna-green, John Stone, esq. of Leicester, to Miss Reed, of Shotesham.

Mr. Horsburgh, of Cupar, to Miss Makgill, eldest daughter of the late George M. esq. of Kembeck.

Mr. George Harper, merchant, of Paisley, to Miss Eliz. Clark, of Glasgow.

At Dunder, Mr. A. M'Kenzie, merchant, to Miss Helen Gray, of Balledarno.

Lieut. Thomas Shaw, of the 10th (or Edinburgh) regiment of militia, to Miss Margaret Limond, eldest daughter of Mr. David L. writer.

At Edinburgh, Robert Fletcher, esq. to Miss Margaret Graham, second daughter of the late Wm. G. esq. of Gartmore. Wm. Murdoch, esq. of Gartinbacer, to Miss Sally Murdoch, of Perthshire. Mr. George Bell, surgeon, to Miss Isabella Ross, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-col. Andrew R. of 21st foot.

At Stoke Prior, Mr. Wm. Hurl, an opulent farmer, to Miss T. Harris, of Wckton.

Mr. T. S. Fogg, of Manchester, to Miss Eliza Baron, of Walslow.

At Oxford, the Rev. G. F. Blackiston, rector of Bell-Broughton, co. Worcester, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hornby, Savilian professor in that university.

Thomas Willard, esq. son of Nicholas W. esq. of Estden, to Miss Catherine Allfrey, of Friston-place, Suffex.

Mr. W. Farmer, cheese-factor, of Swindon, to Miss Peek, of Lushill-house, Wilts.

At Bath, the Rev. James Woodward, of Brazenose college, Oxford, to Miss Wroe, daugh. of the late Major W. of Calcutta.

Mr. James Allen, miller, to Miss Hannah Slack, both of Macclesfield.

Mr. Richard Handy, of Feckenham, to Miss Peakes, of Hanbury.

At the Quakers' meeting at Uttoxeter, Mr. Joseph Baileys, jun. of Groby-lodge, co. Leicester, to Miss Rebecca Summerland.

Mr. B. P. Binns, who had been imprisoned three years under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, to Miss C. A. Talboys, dau. of the late T. T. esq. of Gloucestershire.

Mr. John Bally, bookseller, of Bath, to Miss Penfon, of Oxford.

Mr. Smith, apothecary, to Miss Charlotte Walsb, of the Abbey churchyard, Norwich.

At Bath, Sir Marcus Somerville, bart. M.P. for the county of Meath, Ireland, to Miss Marianne Meredyth.

At Clifton, Joseph Liddel Farrer, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Mary White, sister of Sir John Jervis White Jervis, bart.

Rev. Hans Hamilton, son of the Bishop of Offory, to Miss Susannah Oliver, daughter of the late Right Hon. Silver O.

At Oxford, George Gardom, esq. of Babbell, co. Derby, to Miss Jane Dennis, of Cooper's-row, Tower-hill.

Robert Gamell, esq. to the widow of Admiral Vandeput, both of Bungay, Suffolk.

Mr. Hannah, of Great Surrey-street, Black-friers, to Miss Akenhead, only dau. of Robert A. M. D. of Margate.

John Mathias, esq. of Llangwarren, co. Pembroke, to Miss Brasier, of Saffron-hill, co. Cork, Ireland.

Mr. John Monk, printer of the Chester Courant, to Miss Harrison, of Aldford.

Rev. William Parsons, vicar of Stretton-Grandsome, to Miss Poole, of Homend, co. Hereford.

At Bath, J. Nath. Miers, of Cadoxton-place, co. Glamorgan, to Miss Mary Hill, you. dau. of R. H. esq. of Plymouth-lodge.

Mr. Ed. Fletcher Hough, timber-merch. to Miss Eliz. Davies, both of Liverpool.

Lieut. Cutler, of the 1st West York militia, to Miss Alice Holt, daughter of Mr. Richard H. of Rochdale, attorney.

Mr. Hill, schoolmaster, to Miss Webb, both of Leicester.

John Kell, esq. to Miss Hall, of Kirton-Lindsey, co. Lincoln.

At Birmingham, Mr. John-Matthew Gutch, eldest son of John G. M. A. registrar of the University of Oxford, to Miss Mary Wheeley, only daughter of Mr. W. an eminent coachmaker of that town.

At Loughborough, Mr. W. Swinburn, agent to the Leicester Navigation Company, to Miss Flavel.

At Colsterworth, the Rev. John Currie, vicar of Osbournby, to Miss A. Senescall.

Mr. M. C. Krele, postmaster of Salisbury, to Miss Whatmore, of Dover-place, third daughter of the late Edward W. esq. of Marshwood-house, Wilts.

Rev. Mr. Lewis, rector of Wrestlingworth, and vicar of Kimbolton, to Miss Tomlinson, of Kimbolton.

Samuel Thomas, jun. esq. of Bristol, to Miss Bevan, of Bath.

At Bath, Lieut.-col. Robert Campbell, to Miss Harriet Farrer, daugh. of James F. esq.

John Stobbs, esq. banker, to Miss Edge, both of Walsall, co. Stafford.

J. O. Cooke, esq. to Miss Nesbitt, of Sculcoates, co. York.

Mr. Edward Pearson, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Lucy Hesketh, sister of Sir Tho. Dalrymple H. bart. of Rufford hall.

Mr. Harris, of Manchester, to Miss Heron, of Liverpool.

Rev. C. Pilkington, of Magdalen college, Oxford, to Miss H. Williams, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

Samuel Yate Sprott, esq. of Ashford-court, to Miss Oakley, eldest daughter of John O. esq. of Fir-grove, Salop.

Mr. John Woollin, merchant, to Miss Sarah Middleton, both of Sheffield.

Rob. Walker, esq. of Brompton-grange, near Northallerton, to Miss Meek, daugh. of Michael M. esq. of Fairholm, co. York.

At Thornton, the Rev. John-Robert-Hill Webb, to the relief of Jos. Maynard, esq.

Francis Carteret Scott, esq. collector of the customs at Montego-bay, Jamaica, to Miss Charlotte-Elizabeth Cunnighame, eld. daughter of Col. C. of the Scots brigade.

Robert Ballen, esq. of Taunton, to Miss Helen Wilks, daughter of Edward W. esq. of Broom, near Alcester.

Rev. B. Y. Ebdell, vicar of Chilvers Coton, to Miss Shilton, of Arbury.

Mr. Thomas Lancaster, of Bowdley, co. Worcester, to Miss Winter, of Worcester.

Thomas Vincent Holbeche, esq. of Wolverhampton, to Miss Elizabeth Graves.

Mr. Drummond, attorney, of Croydon, Surrey, to Miss Chrees, daughter of Mr. C. attorney, of Wolverhampton.

At Layton, Essex, Emanuel Goodhart, jun. esq. to Miss Mary-Anne Dathnar, second daughter of G. D. esq. of Upton.

Thomas Clarke, esq. of Swakeley, Middlesex, to Miss Hawkins, daugh. of Charles H. esq. of Sackville-street.

Ebenezer Wood, esq. of Chester-place, to Miss Gladwin, of Kensington gravel-pits.

At

At St. Paul's, Mr. Francis-Thomas Champneys, of Camden-town, to Miss Silk, of Hatton-street.

In London, Capt. Barnes, of the Adzeon, of Hull, to Miss Wilson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. of Lynn.

Rev. John Scott, of Hull, to Miss Errington, of Newcastle.

George Gill, esq. of Barbados, to Miss Catherine Wornum, of Wigmore-street.

Mr. Wm. Crosshaw, of Black-friars, to Miss Elizabeth Mower, of Chelsea.

Mr. John Parkinson, of Newgate-street, to Miss Anne Row, daughter of W. R. esq. of St. Thomas the Apostle.

At St. George's, Hanover-sqn. N. Wells, esq. to Miss Este, dau. of the Rev. Mr. E.

Mr. Richard Brown, wine-merchant, of Mark-lane, to Miss Moravia, of Old London-street, Fenchurch-street.

W. H. Surman, esq. of Oxendon-street, Leicester-square, to Miss E. Jarvis, daugh. of the late Capt. John J. of the royal navy.

Thomas Forsyth, esq. to Miss Jane Martin, both of Upper Wimpole-street.

Mr. Richard Bent, bookseller, Coventry-street, to Mrs. Hurford, of Grafton-street.

Mr. Stephen-Henry Gruebir, of Leadenhall-street, to Miss Wilkinson, of Barbican.

Peter Benezech, esq. of Beaufort-buildings, Strand, to the relict of J. M'Laire, esq. of Oxford-street.

At St. James's church, Thomas Gooch, esq. son of Sir Thomas G. bart. and major in the light dragoons, to Mrs. Ph. Sm. Webb, relict of Ph. Sm. W. esq. of Milford-house, Surrey, and dau. of the late Sir Rt. Barker.

Rev. Mr. Tindal, chaplain to the Tower, to Miss White.

Oct. . . . Rev. Harry Porter, vicar of Enfield, to Miss Rowberry.

27. At Norwich, the Rev. D. Lewis, M.A. of Thorndon, Suffolk, to Miss Anna-Maria Leath, eldest daughter of Mr. John L. surgeon, of Acle, Norfolk.

28. Thomas Collier, esq. of Southfleet, Kent, to Miss Snelling, of St. Mary Cray.

29. Rev. Thomas Baker, of Crownhill, to Miss Anne Gledstanes, daugh. of Col. G.

Rev. Dr. Hardy, rector of Loughborough, co. Leicester, to Miss Maria Smear, third daughter of the Rev. C. S. rector of Frottenden, Suffolk.

30. Rev. Mr. Brown, of Dunsby, to Miss Frances Wright, of Fulbeck, co. Linc.

31. Mr. Whitford, of Broad-street buildings, to Miss Helena Wells, of Warminster.

Nov. 1. Wm. Glen Johnston esq. to Miss Harriet Richardson, sister of Sir Geo. R. bt.

2. At Bramham, Lieut.-col. Garforth, of the East York militia, to Miss Catherine Alsheton, youngest daugh. of the late Rev. Dr. Richard A. rector of Middleton, co. Lancaster, and warden of Manchester.

3. At Lamphey, co. Pembroke, W. Parry, esq. of Portclew, to Miss Anne Kemm, 2d dau. of Hen. K. esq. of North Down-house.

4. At Campbelltown, Scotland, Daniel Clark, esq. merch. to Miss Isabella Campbell, daughter of the late Dr. Lachlan C.

5. At Marlay, the seat of the Right Hon. David Latouche, the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, of Kerry, a commissioner of the Treasury, &c. to Miss Latouche.

6. Laurence Brickwood, esq. of Lime-street, to Miss Simey, sister of Capt. S. of Offord Cluny, co. Huntingdon.

Mr. Wm. Gardner, merchant, of Crutch-ed-friars, to Miss Englehart, of Kew.

7. Harvey Walker Mortimer, esq. of Fleet-street, to Miss Ritchie, of Otley.

At Manchester, Frederick Colquhoun, esq. of London, to Miss Jane Hanton.

J. T. Steadman, esq. of Bread-street hill, to Miss Greening.

9. Mr. Knight, to Miss Mary White, both of Pimlico.

10. George Ellis, esq. M.P. for Seaford, to Miss Parker, daugh. of Adm. Sir Peter P.

At Birmingham, the Rev. J. Kennedy, curate of Kimcote, co. Leicester, to Mrs. Storace, widow of the late composer.

At Barnick, by special licence, James Stackpoole Malone, esq. of Castle Malone, co. Clare, to Miss Grace Peacocke, eldest daughter of Joseph P. esq. and niece to the Right Hon. Charles Coote.

12. At Walcot church, Bath, William-Francis Count de l'Age de Labrétailliers, to Miss Sarah Palmer, only daugh. of John P. esq. of Aston-hall, co. Stafford. The Count was brevet-colonel of cavalry, chevalier of the royal and military order of St. Louis, formerly fourier-major of the body-guard of his Most Christian Majesty for the company of Luxembourg.

13. Thomas Mitchell, esq. of Dover, to Miss S. A. Porter, of Canterbury.

14. John S. Walton, esq. to Mrs. Charlotte C. Diemer, widow of the Rev. Dr. D. of Calcutta.

15. At Collen, in Ireland, Sir James Blackwood, bart. to the Hon. Miss Foster, only daughter of the Right Hon. John F.

16. At Kerse-hill-house, Mr. Walter Clark, merchant, to Miss Agnes Ramsay, daugh. of Alex. R. esq. banker, in Falkirk.

17. Rev. John Myers, rector of Walsingham-on-the-Hill, co. Surrey, to Miss Woodman, daughter of John W. esq. of Ewell, and niece to Warren Hastings, esq.

Rev. Z. Stichall, of Wilberch, to Miss Barnham, eldest daughter of James B. esq. of Ruxton, Norfolk.

19. At Preston, co. Lancashire, the Rev. Mr. Harris, incumbent curate of St. George's chapel in that town, to Miss Lodge, daugh. of Edward L. esq. of the same place.

21. Mr. Edw. Jones, engraver, of Pentonville, to Miss Charlotte Smith, only dau. of M. S. accountant to the Mercers Company.

23. At Holey-upon-Thames, Jn. Rowe, esq. secretary to the New River Company, to Mrs. Pope, of Holey.

DEATHS.

Jan. **A** T Paris, B. Salléque, editor of the "Journal des Modes," and of a little work, after Mercier's manner, intitled "Voyage autour du Palais Egalité," published last year. His death was thought to be accelerated by the explosion of the machine intended to destroy Bonaparte. The explosion broke the windows of the room in which he was ill with a fever, and so heightened his complaint that he died soon after.

Feb. At Madras, George Ram, esq. paymaster at Masulipatam.

Feb. 24. In the Cotiate country, Lieut. Wm. Monteath, of the 12th regiment, 2d battalion of native infantry, on the Madras establishment, son of Mr. Walter M. merchant in Glasgow.

June 13. At Fort St. George, universally lamented, Major-general Wm. Sydenham, commandant of artillery. In the various stations in which he was employed he was distinguished for integrity, zeal, and ability; in all he received the most honourable testimonies of public approbation. Though his heart was replete with benevolence, he was judiciously strict in command; merit was ever sure of his favour and protection; demerit he observed with a discerning eye, and punished with an impartial hand. To the domestic duties of husband and father he did the most ample justice; and by an affectionate wife and dutiful children his loss will be long deplored. A residence of nearly 33 years in India, during which period the social virtues ever appeared in the fullest lustre, gained him the love and esteem of the community at large. His remains were attended to the grave by the Right Hon. the Governor, Admiral Rainer, and almost the whole settlement, amidst a great concourse of natives, by whom also he was beloved and respected.

18. At the Cape of Good Hope, in his 17th year, Mr. Nugent Heriot, a cadet in the East India Company's service. He was a passenger for Madras, by the *True Briton*.

July. At Rosetta, in Egypt, of a wound he received in the battle of March 13, Lt.-col. M'Donnell, of the 79th regiment.

4. Off the Cape of Good Hope, on-board the ship *Cornwallis*, on his return from Bengal, after an absence of 30 years from his native country, Lieut. col. Walker, of the East India Company's service.

Aug. 5. On his passage home from Tobago, where he had commanded some time, having been three years in the W. Indies, Major Warren Johnson, of the 2d battalion of the 60th regiment, second son of Sir John J. bart. of Montreal, Canada, and grandson of Sir Wm. J. whose sufferings in the service of his country are well known.

21. At Barbados, greatly lamented, Cha. Smith, esq. paymaster of the 47th, and formerly of the 14th foot.

22. At Rosetta, Capt. Wm. Nethercole Long, of the 89th foot.

26. At Trinidad, Capt. T. Collins, of the 11th West India regiment, and assistant quarter and barrack-master-general to the forces on that island.

30. On Sullivan's island, in the vicinity of Charles-town, South Carolina, after a few days illness, Mr. George Tait, son of Mr. James T. of the excise at Glasgow.

Sept. 7. At Meiningen, aged 77, her Serene Highness Sophia-Armoinetta, Duchess-dowager of Saxe-Cobourg. She was a daughter of Ferdinand-Albert Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, and born 1724.

12. On-board the *Tulipine*, at sea, whether he had been ordered by his physicians, for the benefit of his health, which had for some time past been in a very dangerous state, Lord Hugh Seymour, vice-admiral of the Blue, commander in chief on the Jamaica station, and M. P. for Portsmouth. He had been attacked by the fatal fever of that clime about the middle of the Summer, from which he had but a short and temporary respite, as it returned with increased violence on the 1st of September, and on the 12th, in the 46th year of his age, deprived the service of a gallant and meritorious commander, and society of a most accomplished and estimable member. He has left a family of seven orphan children to lament the severity of their loss, from whom their amiable mother, Lady Horatia, had but a few months previously been taken off. His Lordship was third brother to the Marquis of Hertford; made post in 1779, and commanded the *Leviathan*, of 74 guns, in the memorable action of June 1, 1794, when he captured the *Sans Pareil*, of 98 guns, in which ship, on being promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, he hoisted his flag in June, 1795, where it continued to fly till his death. He became, shortly afterwards, one of the lords of the Admiralty, but soon quitted that official appointment for the command of the Leeward Island station; whence, after his conquest of Surinam, he succeeded to the chief command on the Jamaica station, where he closed his honourable career of public services.—On the 15th of November, at 12 o'clock, his Lordship's remains were brought on shore at Portsmouth, and landed at the dock-yard, from the *Sting* schooner. The corpse and coffin being placed on a carriage constructed purposely for their conveyance, a very grand and solemn procession attended it from the place of landing, through Queen-street, till the funeral obsequies had passed the Lion's-gate. A flag was lowered at the signal-house on the platform, and minute-guns commenced firing from the *Audacious*, and continued during the procession. All the ships at Spithead and in the harbour lowered their flags half-mast, according to the

the signal of the port-admiral's ship, *De Ruyter*, at Spithead. They followed the same signal in striking and hoisting them again afterwards. The commissioned officers wore their uniforms with black trape round their arms, and the flag-officers and captains wore their frock-uniforms. The hearse and horses were adorned with palls, escutcheons, and plumes; and the whole was conducted with a grandeur and solemnity that rendered the spectacle as impressive as any thing we remember to have seen on such an occasion. The *Audacious* continued her flag half-mast till sunset. As the procession passed through Queen-street and Lion's-gate, minute-guns kept firing at Spithead, the harbour, and Lion's-gate. His remains were interred in the family-vault in Warwickshire. The body of the younger son, who died lately, is also to be deposited in the same tomb.

17. At Clapham, Mrs. Slater, a Quaker lady; and, on the 24th, her remains were deposited in the burying-ground at Winchmore-hill, Middlesex.

At Alnwick, Charles-Peter Dartigue-nave, esq. of Ilderton. His father was a captain in the guards; his grandfather a natural son of King Charles II.; and himself was nephew to the late Mrs. Dent, mother of the present Sir D. Ghy D. Hart.

19. Of a fit of apoplexy, at Islington, aged 74, Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. Rich. T. Lite of Holywell-street, Strand.

20. At Polshot, Wilts, aged 73, the Rev. Benjamin Blayney, D. D. canon of Christ Church, Regius professor of Hebrew in the university of Oxford, 1787, and rector of Polshot. He was first of Worcester college, where he proceeded M. A. 1753; afterwards fellow of Hertford college, where he took the degree of B. D. 1768, and of D. D. 1787; and was some time a Whitehall preacher. He distinguished himself greatly as a scriptural commentator and translator. He published "A Dissertation, by Way of Enquiry into the true Import and Application of the Vision related Dan. ix. 20 to the End, usually called Daniel's Prophecy of Seventy Weeks; with occasional Remarks on Michaelis's Letters to Sir John Pringle on the same Subject, 1775," 4to; "Jeremiah and Lamentations, a new Translation, with Notes critical, philosophical, and explanatory, 1784," 8vo; "The Sign given to Ahaz, a Discourse on Isaiah vii. 14, 15, 16, delivered in the Church of St. John, Devizes, at the triennial Visitation of Shure Lord Bishop of Sarum, July 26, 1786; with a proposed Emendation of a Passage in his Dissertation on Daniel, 1786," 4to; "Christ the greater Glory of the Temple, a Sermon, preached before the University of Oxford, at Christ Church, Nov. 9, 1788," 4to; "Zechariah, a new Translation, with Notes critical, philosophical, and explanatory;

and an Appendix, in Reply to Dr. Everleigh's Sermon on Zechariah i. 8—11 (to which is added, a new Edition, with Alterations, of the Dissertation on Daniel), 1797," 4to (LXVII. 316). In this Dissertation on Daniel the study and criticism of this learned Divine produced a translation very different from that in the common English Bible, as well as from that of Michaelis. It is less liable to objection, particularly as it has no recourse to that ingenious but uncertain and unsatisfying method of computation by lunar years; it extends also to those verses of the chapter which Dr. Michaelis seemed to give up as inexplicable, almost in despair of ever attaining a probable solution of the difficulty. The translation of Jeremiah and Lamentations is on the plan of Dr. Lowth's *Isaiah*, and does credit to its author both as a translator and a critic. The same may be said respecting the translation of Zechariah; and it may be added, that the candour and liberality which Dr. B. opposes, in this instance, to the intemperance and acrimony of his antagonist, do him great honour. The Doctor also took uncommon pains in correcting the text of the edition of the common version of the English Bible, which was printed at the Clarendon press, in 4to, 1769. He made a great number of additional references in the margin, and produced the most correct Bible in our language; but, unfortunately, a large part of the impression was soon after burned at the Bible warehouse in Paternoster row.

22. At Naples, of a fever, in his 37th year, Jonathan Grundy, esq. only son of Jonathan G. esq. of Lightwood house, near Birmingham.

23. At Islington, Mr. John Hawkins.

Aged 80, Mary, mother of Tho. Sharp, peruke-maker, in Trumpington-st. Camb.

29. At his seat in the West riding of the county of York, Thomas Arthington, of Arthington, esq. His health had for some years been declining by a lingering and gradual decay of nature; and, after a few days of severe illness, he expired in the 75th year of his age. Mr. A. was in the commission of the peace and the heptenancy; and had been high-sheriff for the county in the year 1767. He married the sister of Sir Cecil Wray, bart. who survives him; and by whom he had no issue. Thus terminates the name of that most ancient and illustrious house; which, ennobled long before the Norman advent, originated at Arthington in Normandy; and, coming over with the chieftain, settled at the beautiful villa, upon the banks of the river Wharfe, in Yorkshire, where its descendants have ever since resided, and to which they assumed the family name, from that of the original *Côteau Saignier*. A part of the Yorkshire domains were consecrated to religious

ous uses; and a monastery of *Cluniac* nuns, founded by this family at an adjoining place, known to this day by the appellation of *Arbington Nunnery*. Upon the dissolution of religious houses, anno 1539, this monastery and its endowments were regained by the family, and again attached to the demesne. Upon the marriage of a female branch into the house of Fawkes, it was, however, afterwards bestowed as a dower, and continues to this day, or at least did till very lately, in the possession of a lineal descendant, Walter Fawkes, of Farnley, esq. The very valuable rectory of Addle, a few miles from the mansion, and where the family are interred, was also endowed by them, and to them the advowson yet attaches. The immediate ancestor to the subject of the present memoir was Cyril Arthington, esq. whose only son, Sanford, was killed by being overturned in a phaeton at Oxford a few days previous to his coming of age. For the festival upon this occasion great preparations were made; and, upon the sudden and awful shock occasioned by the melancholy reverse, the old gentleman died of a broken heart. Of the two daughters, the eldest, Anne, had married into the family of Wood, of Woodthorp; and the other, Rosamond, into that of Hardcastle, of Milnthorp. Of the former family are descended, Michael Wood, of Twiggly-Woodhouse, esq. whose sister married Peter Birt, esq. and from whom descend the present family of Wenner-castle; also the branch of which Sir Francis Wood, of Hemsworth, bart. is the present head; also the descendants and representatives of the late Cyril, Robert, and Sanford Wood, of Sandal, esqrs. from whose sister, Rosamond, descended that paragon of erudition, the present Cyril Jackson, D. D. dean of Christ's-church, Oxford; and from the other sister, Anne, descended his Excellency, William Wickham, esq. late ambassador to Switzerland; and again the present possessor of Woodthorp, a collateral descendant of the celebrated William de Wykeham, the representative of the oldest branch, William Wood, clerk, A. M. and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of York. Of the latter family, the Hardcastles of Milnthorp, descended Sanford Hardcastle Metcalfe, gent. who married . . . the sister of . . . Proctor, esq. of Thorp, near Leedes, father of the Countess of Ervingham; by whom he had issue, Thomas, the subject of the present memoir; Sanford Hardcastle, clerk, A. M. late rector of Addle, who married Sarah countess dowager of Mexborough, dau. of Sir Francis Blake Delaval, mother of the present earl, and died without issue; and Henrietta, the very amiable and exemplary relict of the late Edward Leedes, of Milford and Roydshall, esq.

having also no issue. The Arthingtons, in their armorial bearings, bore A. a fess, between three escalops, Sable. But Guillim, in his Heraldry, edited 1679, says, they then bore "Or, a fess, between three escalop-shells Gules." The family have married, and sometimes intermarried with the following: Mary, daughter of Ferdinand, Lord Fairfax, Coniers, of Norton-Coniers, Neville, of Chevet. Lister, (Lord Ribblesdale), Plumptre, of Plumptre, Goldsborough, of Goldsborough, (two places now swallowed up in the house of Liscelles), Ingleby, Tancred, Wombwell, Hawkesworth, of Hawkesworth, Fawkes, of Farnley, and Armistage, of Kirklees; and last, "though not least in love," they were connected with the antient and respectable family of Thoresby. That amiable and celebrated antiquary and topographer, Ralph Thoresby, esq. F. R. S. author of *Ducatus Ledensib.* was own cousin to Cyril A. esq. Dr. Sanford A. and the Mrs. Wood, and Mrs. Hardcastle, above enumerated. A lineal descendant of his is the lady of Thomas Danham Whitaker, LL. D. of Holm in Lancashire; the truly learned and pious historiographer of Whalley, a descendant of the famous Dr. William Whitaker, of St. John's-college, Cambridge; of whom it has been long recorded, "that no man ever saw him without reverence, nor heard without wonder;" and who was nephew to the celebrated Dr. Nowel, of the house of Read, and Dean of St. Paul's.

Oct. . . . Mr. James Kibbeck, of Melberry farm, near Shaftesbury. Returning from Freshford, near Bath, where he had been to pay his rent to his landlord, the Rev. Dr. Baker, he unfortunately fell from his horse, and was killed on the spot.

1. At Glasgow, Mr. Gilbert Laug, farmer, at Nether Inch.

At Winchester, the wife of W. Gauntlet, esq. daughter of M. E. Shervill, esq. of No. 101, Sloane-street, Knightbridge.

In his 23d year, the Rev. Peter Aikin, Baptist minister at Liverpool.

2. At Ardwick, near Manchester, in her 65th year, Mrs. Graham.

In North Castle-street, Edinburgh, Mr. Thomas Brown, merchant.

Mr. Joseph Mack, of the sheriff-clerk's office at Edinburgh.

3 At Eardisley, co. Hereford, aged 76, Mrs. Palmer.

This evening Mr. James Smith, a respectable farmer at Langford, Essex, returning from Braintree farm, his horse fell with him, and he was instantly killed.

Aged 92, Mrs. Barker, widow, of St. Martin's, Lincoln.

At her house in Bell-street, Paddington, aged 73, Mrs. Riley.

In his 61st year, Peter Delmedico, esq. of Abingdon-street, Westminster.

Of a consumption, at Beverley, in Yorkshire, Miss Young, only daughter of Tho. Y. esq. of Newton-lodge, near Dumfries.

At Grange house, John M'Miken, esq. of Killmainham.

At Paris, aged 78, P. H. Segur, formerly a marshal of France.

4. At Newmarket, in his 27th year, Mr. Wm. Gelling, jun. of Hare-park.

Aged 84, Mr. Wm. Webster, an eminent sellmonger, of Ashwell, Rutland.

Louisa Burton, and, on the 8th, Frederick Burton, son and daughter of Mr. Robert B. of Westby, near Grantham.

5. Aged 56, Mrs. Anne Carwell, of Ryal, near Stamford.

Aged 70, whilst ringing at Woolpit, co. Norfolk, Mr. Wm. Kettle, many years a ringer in that parish.

Of a pulmonary consumption, with which she had laboured six years, the wife of Mr. Pratten, apothecary, Bennet st. St. James's.

At St. Lucy's, in Ireland, Lady Chapman, consort of Sir Benjamin C. hart.

6. Samuel Wright, esq. of Great Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields.

At Laverockbank, in Scotland, Mr. Alexander Anderson.

8. Aged 23, Mr. W. F. Paul, bookseller, of St. Ive's, co. Huntingdon.

At his house at Edge hill, near Liverpool, aged 49, Mr. Richard Lowndes, of the Custom-house, where he had executed, for upwards of 30 years, an office of more labour than profit, and of more trust than honour, without having had the good fortune to arrive at any of those stations which are the fair rewards of industry, integrity, and superior understanding. His leisure hours were devoted to literary studies, and particularly to that of the best authors in our language, in which he shewed himself a critic of uncommon accuracy, and an assertor of the purity of the true old English style, in opposition to the elisions and intrusions of some modern writers. In 1788 he married Susannah, the only surviving daughter of the late eminent Dr. Matthew Dobson, formerly of Liverpool, afterwards of Bath, and of the late Mrs. Dobson, well known for her abridged translation of the *Memoires of Pezarch*. He survived her about two years, and has left several children by her.

10. At Cinterbury, in an advanced age, Mrs. Joan Elizabeth Knatchbull, daughter of Sir Wyndham Knatchbull Wyndham, bart. of Merstham Hatch, co. Kent, who died in the year 1749. Her amiable, benevolent temper, unaffected manners, and cheerful, entertaining conversation, enlivened by a natural turn of humour, and sprightly sallies of unassuming wit, rendered her company very desirable to society in general, and to her own neighbourhood in particular, who knew the value of her character, and how to estimate those

virtues and abilities to which she only seemed unconscious. She was always sincere and frank, yet prudent and faithful, eminently possessing all the requisites for permanent friendship,—inviolable secrecy, with a disinterested sympathy of heart, which lessened every distress, and heightened every pleasure by communication. As she was never engaged in the duties of the married state, friendship became more essential to her happiness; while such qualifications, added to an ample fortune and elegant style of life, attached to her, in the strongest bonds of affection and respect, those whom she chose for her companions, or honoured with her friendship; and to all who were thus connected her death will leave a chain not easily to be supplied. She was a kind mistress, and piously desirous of fulfilling every social, moral, and religious duty. S. D.

II. Mr. John Donaldson, miniature painter; of whose life we have been favoured with a sketch by a correspondent whose communication we readily preserve entire:

"Mr. John Donaldson was born at Edinburgh, and, as far as I can ascertain, some time in 1737. His father was a glover in that city; a man of much worth, but in narrow circumstances; and of so peculiar a cast of mind, that I have often heard him, when I was a boy, discuss metaphysical subjects while he cut out the gloves on his board. The son inherited a double portion of the spirit of the father; and all the misfortunes of his life seem in a great measure to have sprung from this irresistible disposition to abstraction, this original sin, thus conveyed. In one thing, however, the father and son materially differed; the father carried on his business and his abstractions at the same time; his metaphysical dreams did not prevent him from endeavouring to support his family; but how he was to procure meat and drink never entered into the head of the son; it was enough for him to find out what he thought undiscovered truths, and to fabricate plans for the amelioration of mankind. While yet a child, young D. was constantly occupied in copying every object before him with chalk on his father's cutting-board, which was often covered with his infant delineations. This natural determination of the mind was encouraged by the father; and the son was well known in his native city, at the age of 12 or 13, as a drawer of miniature portraits in indian-ink. These were so well executed, and his employment was such, that, even at that early period of life, he not only supported himself, but contributed to the support of his parents. At this time too, his exquisite imitations, with a pen, of the ancient engravers, Albert Durer, Al. grave, &c. were considered, by the best judges, as most extraordinary specimens of a correct eye, and unrivalled execution; and the most experienced

perienced connoisseur was often deceived, mistaking his copies for originals. After passing several years in Edinburgh, he came to London, and for some time painted portraits in miniature with much success. It was at this fatal period that the metaphysical and reforming spirit of his father began to take possession of him, and that he first imagined, that the taste, policy, morals, and religion of mankind, were radically faulty. The great business of his life, from this time, was to contrive schemes for the correction of this universal evil. The idea dwelt perpetually on his mind, was the object of a thousand jottings, in which he was constantly employed, and was the never-ending theme of his conversation. From this time forward his profession became a secondary consideration, or rather was viewed with abhorrence; and every moment he gave to it was looked upon as precious time stolen from the great and sacred object of his life. It was now he thought so lightly of his profession, that I have heard him repeatedly maintain, that Sir Joshua Reynolds must be a very dull fellow to devote his life to the study of *lines* and *tints*. The natural, the inevitable consequence of this turn of mind was neglect of business; and I remember the late Lord North's carriage going from the painter's door with a *not at home*, because Mr. D. was not at that moment in a humour to paint. Another characteristic trait also contributed to his want of success in his profession. He was remarkable, till borne down by adversity, for much point in his conversation, and a fondness for epigrammatic and rather satirical expression. In these he indulged so much that they sometimes lost him friends; yet so fond was he of cultivating this talent, that, even when persons of consequence were sitting to him, if a thought struck him, he would get up and finish his epigram, or jot down his thought, without having the smallest notion that he was acting improperly. To this neglect of cultivating his talent, a stop to improvement necessarily succeeded. In the art of design, with every predisposing qualification, *nulla dies sine linea* is absolutely necessary, if the wish is to rise above the head of artists. Here he failed; he loathed his profession, he neglected it; and of course, instead of advancing, did not even remain stationary, but gradually became worse. He lost all facility of execution, and much of what he had acquired in the early time of life; and saw every day young men with inferior natural talents, but more application, step before him as artists. This soured his temper, but did not alter his conduct; and to his last moment he could not be persuaded that he was wrong. Though Mr. D. thus slighted the art for which he was so

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eminently qualified by nature, he was far from being an idle man. His mind was constantly busy, not a moment of his time passed unemployed; of which, the mass of MS scraps he has left behind him is a sufficient testimony. But I am afraid that these MSS. will be found in a state of unfinished for the public eye: from what I have seen of them, they appear to consist rather of detached hints on various subjects, than of regular and correct essays. His only publications are, an "Essay on the Elements of Beauty," and a volume of poems. Before the disgust for his profession had taken place, he made an historical drawing (the tent of Darius), which gained the prize given by the Society of Arts. About this time too he painted two subjects in enamel, the one the Death of Dido, the other from the story of Hero and Leander, both of which obtained prizes from the same Society. Yet, though these were much admired, and though he was strongly pressed by his friends to prosecute that line in the art, he never could be persuaded to paint another. At this period the Earl of Buchan, and many other persons of rank, honoured him with their patronage. The drawing I have mentioned, together with several others, and one, if not both of the enamel paintings are, I believe, now in the possession of his lordship. His likenesses, whether in blacklead pencil, or in colours, were striking; of which the head of the historian Hume, prefixed to his history, published by Strahan and Cadell, is a sufficient proof. Among his various pursuits he cultivated chemistry, and discovered a method of preserving not only vegetables of every kind, but the lean of meat, so as to remain uncorrupted during the longest voyages. For this discovery he obtained a patent; but want of money, and perhaps his native indulgence, and a total ignorance of the affairs of life, prevented him from deriving any advantage from it. The last twenty years of his life were years of suffering. His eyes and business failing, he was not seldom in want of the most common necessities. His last illness was occasioned, as I understand, by sleeping in a room which had been lately painted. He was seized with a total debility; and being removed by the care of some friends to a lodging near Islington, where he received every attention that his case required, he expired on the 11th of October, and was buried in Islington church-yard. Thus died, regretted by all who knew him, John Donaldson, a man of singular and various endowments, a man addicted to no vice, a man of the utmost moderation in every thing, even approaching to abstemiousness. One, only one fault he had, he never bestowed a single thought on how he was to live.

live. This sketch of his life holds up one more of the many examples, that great talents, unaccompanied by industry, or not directed to utility, may be a very fat gift of nature." D. G.

12. In Trim-str. Bristol, after a lingering illness, the wife of Mr. Whitney, apothecary.

William Houghton, an apprentice to Andrew Grey, a waterman of Deptford, fell overboard, on the 12th, near King's stairs, Gravesend. The body was immediately dragged for, but without effect, and was not found till the morning of the 16th, when it was taken up at the Lower Hope, full 9 miles from where it fell.

At Hull, suddenly, Capt. John Brown, master of the *Manchester*, of Hull, and late of Stockton-upon-Tees. He had walked with a friend to view the illumination, went home, and instantly expired.

13. At Blandford, Dorset, aged 71, being born in 1730, Richard Pulteney, M.D. (Edinburgh) F.R.S. extra-licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London. He practised first at Leicester, his native county; and thence removed and settled at Blandford, having married, but had no issue. He published, 1. "*Dissertatio inauguralis de Cinchona officinali, five Cortice Peruviano, cum icone*, Edinb. 1764," 8vo; 2. "*Account of some rare Plants found in Leicestershire*" (Phil. Trans. XLIX. 803); 3. "*A brief botanical and medical History of the Solanum lethale bella domus, or deadly Nightshade*" (ibid. L.; and see our vol. XXV. p. 270, where it was first published; and vol. XXVIII. p. 311); 4. "*Observations on the Sleep of Plants, with an Account of that Faculty which Linnæus calls *Vigilæ Florum*, with an Enumeration of several Plants which are subject to that*" (L. 506); 5. "*An historical Memoir concerning the Genus of Plants called Lichen, tending principally to illustrate the several Uses thereof*" (L. ii.); 6. "*Case of a Man whose Heart was enlarged to a very uncommon Size, with Observations*" (Lil. i. 344); 7. "*Letter to Dr. Watson, F.R.S. concerning the medicinal Effects of a poisonous Plant exhibited instead of the Water Parsnip*" (LXII. 469); 8. "*Account of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, during Forty Years, in the Parish of Blandford Forum*" (LXVIII. 615); "*Account of the poisonous Effects of the Hemlock Dropwort*," Lond. Med. Journ. vol. V. 9. "*A general View of the Writings of Linnæus, 1781*," 8vo, "giving such a detail of the various works of that celebrated naturalist as must not only render them more generally known, but afford the satisfaction of tracing the progress of that illustrious philosopher through his different researches and improvements in that science which he cultivated; judicious observations are likewise frequently interspersed in the work" (Crit. Rev.); 10. "*Historical and biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany*

in England, from its Origin to the Introduction of the Linnean System, 1790," 2 vols. 8vo. In 1795 he revised and considerably improved his Account of the Leicestershire Plants and presented it to Mr. Nichols, who has inserted it in the first volume of his History of that County. He communicated to the second edition of Mr. Hutchins's History of Dorset, 1799, a catalogue of birds, shells, and plants, observed in Dorsetshire; and, during his last illness, had under revision a plate of Dorsetshire fossils, communicated by himself; and two biographical articles, which he had lately written for the History of Leicestershire; some memoirs of the Rev Andrew Glen, rector of Hathern; and of Mr. Geo. Tomlinson, who possessed some property in that village, and died Feb. 10, 1766. "Those," says the Doctor, "who remember and intimately knew the subject of this memoir will not, it is believed, judge it otherwise than impartial; though, confessedly, a tribute from his nearest relative; one who reveres his memory with the truest affection, who through the early stage of life received from him, as from a father, the genuine dictates of wisdom, virtue, and religion; all of which were truly exemplified in his own conduct throughout the whole of life."—Dr. P. has for nearly 50 years been a valuable botanical correspondent to this Magazine. See valuable series of his letters on the poisonous plants of this country, vol. XXV pp. 69, 104, 159, 210, 270, 393, 450, 491; and his dissertation upon Fungi in general and concerning the poisonous faculty of some species in particular, ibid. pp. 542, 585. See also, in vol. XXIX. p. 262, his account of the different species of *Acacia*.

Mr. P. Tyre, gardener, who had worked 40 years in the vicinity of Millbank, Westminster. Having lost two sons, the last in the battle off Copenhagen, he had appeared for some time in a state of melancholy derangement; and this day purchased some aquafortis at a chemist's, which he immediately drank, and was taken home in a state of insensibility. He languished till the 16th, when he expired, leaving a widow and three children.

14. At Tunbridge wells, after a long and lingering illness, Elizabeth wife of Richard Cumberland, esq. of that place, and daughter of the late George Ridge, esq. of Kilnston, Hants. She was mother of 8 children, 5 of whom survive her. Having, through a course of more than 60 years, faithfully and religiously fulfilled all the duties which by Providence were allotted to her, and thereby approached, as near as human infirmities can approach, to the perfection of the Christian character, her memory will be ever cherished and revered by those on whom in life she bestowed her affections, and to whom she has bequeathed her example. Sincerely,

Suddenly, Mr. Lang, gunner of the St. Antoine, of 80 guns, in Portsmouth harbour, to which he was appointed, from a frigate, by Sir J. Sanmarez; but the Lords of the Admiralty refusing to confirm the appointment, and ordering him to rejoin his former ship, he immediately exclaimed, "It will break my heart!" and so poignantly was he affected by the disappointment, that he died within two hours.

15. Mrs Letitia Macky, daugh. of Robert M. esq. of Marsden-hill, Herts.

Mr. Eaton, glazier, of Park lane. While employed in cleaning the two-pair windows of the back-front of Mr. Cockerell's house in Piccadilly, on the 12th, his foot slipped, and he fell down upon the garden-spikes which separate the garden from Mr. Crawford's. The spikes being very sharp, they ran in at two places, entirely through both thighs and the left ribs. Assistance was immediately procured, and he was with difficulty removed to St. George's hospital, where, after languishing in extreme misery till 6 in the morning of the 15th, he died.

16. At Konigsberg, in consequence of a stroke of apoplexy, aged 74, his Highness Prince Charles of Courland.

At Lambton, near Haverfordwest, aged 90, William Wheeler Bowen, esq.

After a lingering illness, aged 84, Wm. Williams, esq. of Haverfordwest.

Aged 18, the eldest son of Mr. Hill, farmer, of Empingham, Rutland.

At Hull, aged 80, Mr. John Picard.

About 12 o'clock this day, as Mr. Byewater, of King-street, Golden-square, was walking in conversation with a friend, the latter observed him suddenly to stagger, and prevented him from falling till assistance was procured, but, unfortunately, to no purpose, as he expired almost instantly. He was a man of very respectable family, and has left a wife and four small children, the eldest not 11 years of age, and, we fear, in not very affluent circumstances.

17. Mrs. Dickins, of South Witham, sister to Mr. Simpson, of the Bull and Swan inn, St. Martin's, Lincoln.

18. Mrs. Maria-Elizabeth Graham, of Woodstock hall, co. York, a maiden lady of large fortune, the bulk of which she has left to the son of two servants who had lived with her several years.

19. At Rave-fbury, the wife of Mr. Chamberlain-Goodwin.

About 10 o'clock, Mr. Gow, a very respectable master-tailor in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, went up to his room, two pair of stairs, whence, by some accident in reaching to clean his windows, he fell into the street, and was killed on the spot.

20. At Walton, near Aylesbury, aged 104, Mrs Hester. She had ever enjoyed an uninterrupted good state of health, and retained full possession of her faculties to nearly the last moment.

21. In her 20th year, Miss Coatt, eldest

dan. of W. S. C. esq. of Sevenoaks, Kent. At Tamworth, co. Stafford, aged 90. Mrs. Johannah Heath.

At Islington, in her 81st year, Mrs. Frances Barker, relict of John B. esq. chairman of the trustees of Ramsgate harbour, who died in 1787.

At Peterborough, the widow of Thomas Wilkinson, esq. of Barrow-hill, Stafford.

In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, two months after the death of his wife and infant son, the Hon. John Cochrane.

22. In Colchester barracks, Wm. Ross, esq. lieutenant of the grenadier company of the East Middlesex militia, and only son of Mr. R. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

23. In his 67th year, Mr. Wm. Wathen, of Dinedor court, near Hereford.

In Upper Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, the wife of C. Downes, esq.

In her 20th year, the daughter of Mr. Bennett, of Gloucester-pla. Mary-la-Bonne.

24. Aged 81, Mrs. Croker, of Newbury, Berks, widow of the late Mr. C. 30 years an eminent cheesemonger.

In her 20th year, Miss Caroline Bureau, only daughter of Mr. James B. surgeon, in King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

At Leamington, co. Warwick, Miss Hannah Johnstone, youngest daughter of Dr. J. of Birmingham.

Aged 77, the relict of Alderman Pickin, of Coventry.

At Warrington, Ellis Bent, esq.

At his house in Upper East Hayes, aged 68, Dr. William Lowder, late lecturer on midwifery in St. Saviour's, Southwark.

25. After a long and painful illness, Mrs. W. Simms, of Newington-place, Surrey.

In the Fleet prison, aged 79, Philip Hale, esq. of Weild hall, Essex.

The wife of Mr. Erskine, a respectable saddler in York, who had for a long time laboured under a dejection of spirits, precipitated herself from a considerable height, at the back part of the house, into the river Ouse. The only motive to which this affecting event can be ascribed is the loss of all her children and many friends.

Of a lingering illness, Miss Catherine Prowse, one of the younger daughters of John P. esq. of South Petherton, Somerset.

Mrs. Bayley, relict of John B. esq. of Little Stukeley, co. Huntingdon, and granddaughter of Dr. White Kennett; formerly bishop of Peterborough. Her son is M. A. and fellow of St. John's college, Cambr.

26. Aged 86, Mrs Rawson, relict of the late Jeremiah R. esq. of Bradford, co. York. Her character will long be contemplated with respect and gratitude. She was a lineal descendant of Archbp. Sterne, and cousin to the celebrated Tristram Shandy; had been 33 years a wife, and near 34 years a widow; and was a constant reader of this Magazine from its commencement, of which she has left a complete set.

At

At Hackney, aged 79, Mrs. Cornett.

Mr Kimberley, writing-master of King Edward's-school at Birmingham.

Mrs. Harley, wife of Mr. H. dancing-master, of Hull, and daughter of the late Mr. Pycock.

27. At Guildford, Surrey, Capt. Hays, of the 15th light dragoons.

Henry Edgell, esq. of Standerwick-court.

28. At Cumbernauld-house, in Scotland, Lady Elphinstone.

At Bish court, Surrey, in his 83d year, John Ewart, esq.

29. In Bond-street, Capt. Patrick Scott, of the Bengal military establishment.

On Highbury-terrace, near Islington, in his 70th year, Mr. Edward Jackson, of Gracechurch-street.

30. At Glasgow, Adam Mac Glaslan, esq. merchant.

At Buntingford Links, aged 85, Alexander Paul. He was at the battle of Fontenoy as a soldier, where his cartridge-box and part of his coat were carried away by a cannon-ball, and a musket-ball passed through his hat. He had enjoyed a pension 44 years.

In Chancery-lane, London, Mr. James Hodgson, attorney.

Mrs. Havill, of Heavitree, near Exeter; a lady of most amiable manners and extensive piety.

31. An emigrant French priest dropped down suddenly, and expired, in the street at Exeter.

At Feigh, co. Rutland, aged 25, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Bunting, grazier.

Mr. Gentle, farmer, of Hedington, near Oundle. He was well, and walked in his garden a few hours before he died.

At Sutton-on-the-Forest, near York, aged 82, the Rev. Henry Goodricke, prebendary of Grindall, in that cathedral, rector of Hunsingore, and vicar of Aldborough, both in that county, and younger brother of the late Sir John G. bart. of Ribston park. He was a gentleman long and well known on the turf; kept many fine race-horses, some of the best now existing; but, in respect for his clerical character, he always ran them in the names of some other gentlemen.

Lately, in Dublin, Lady Hannah Stratford, eldest daughter of John Earl of Aldborough, and sister of Edward the late Earl.

At the manse of Port of Montezath, in Scotland, the Rev. Robert Stirling, more than 30 years minister of that parish.

At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Watson, bookseller.

At Queensferry, aged 89, Mr. John Bonkell, merchant, long one of the magistrates of that burgh.

Aged 76, Rev. Wm. Turner, upwards of 50 years rector of Loxton, co. Somerset.

At Boscomb, near Amersbury, Wilts, the Rev. Thomas Topping.

Rev. Charles Weston, rector of Thersfield, Herts, in the gift of the Dean and

Chapter of St. Paul's, golden or 11th prebendary of Durham, on the death of Dr. Dikeus, Greek professor at Oxford, 1792, having held the 9th 1764, and 6th in turn before. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M. A. 1755; and grandson of Stephen W. bishop of Exeter, and son of Edward W. esq. of the city of Lincoln, many years writer of the Gazette, and one of the chief clerks of the Signet-office.

At Rochester, the Rev. E. Rice, headmaster of the King's school there, and vicar of Hoo, in Kent.

At Maidstone, Arnold Carter, M. D.

At Exeter, Mrs. Williams, sister of the late Rev. Samson Newbery, B. D. fellow of Exeter college, and rector of Busby, Herts, where he died in 1794.

John Mallet, esq. of Great Torrington.

At Plymouth, A. Hill, esq. alderman, and landing-surveyor of the customs.

At Bramford-Speke, Mrs. Elizabeth Ballow, mother of John B. esq. of Stokeleigh-English.

At Teignmouth, the Rev. Mr. Brereton, of Southernhay-buildings.

At Plymouth, aged 80, Mrs. Bollamy. In pursuance of her request, the pall was supported by 8 of her oldest friends living, whose ages amounted to 520 years.

At Yeovil, aged 54, much respected and regretted, Mr. Edwards, roomonger.

At Sherborne, Mr. S. Williams, attorney.

At Winborne-minster, aged 29, Mrs. A. Hanham, wife of the Rev. J. H.

At Rolleston, near Devizes, aged 40, Mrs. Rolleston, of Thring.

In her 12th year, Miss Betsey Haines, only dau. of Mrs. H. widow, of Warrington.

At Albrighton, near Wolverhampton, aged 14, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, vicar of that place.

At Thrapston, aged 71, the relict of the Rev. T. Hooke, rector of Birkby, co. York.

At Southampton, the relict of the Rev. Mr. Barnouin, minister of the French chapel in that town.

Aged 70, Mr. E. Amond, keeper of the county-gaol at Norwich.

At Grindsburgh, Suffolk, aged 77, Mr. Edward Cuthm, son.

Mrs. Goodacre, wife of Mr. G. schoolmaster at Nottingham.

Aged 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Hales, of Lincoln, daugh. of the late Sir C. W. H. bart.

Mr. J. Denton, member of a benefit society at the Swan inn at Northampton, from the fund of which he had received 104l. 17s.

At Finedon, Mr. Stanton, formerly of the Bell inn.

At Ramsgate, occasioned by grief for the loss of a darling and only son, a youth of most promising disposition, who perished by shipwreck on the coast of North America, Mrs. Roebuck, widow of Ebenezer R. esq. late supercargo at Canton in China.

At Bettle, Suffex, suddenly, aged 81, Mrs. E. Voller, sen. who had 12 children, 83 grandchildren, and 31 great grandchildren; of whom are living 6 children, 46 grandchildren, and 22 great-grandchildren; total 94 out of 126.

Suddenly, at Edgeware, in her 18th year, Miss A. Mols.

Mr. John Vansommer, steward of the London hospital, and brother to Mr. J. V. formerly an eminent silk-mercator in Pall Mall.

Nov. 1. At Donottar, in Scotland, Alexander Allardyce, esq. M. P. for the Aberdeen district of burghs.

At Snoddon, co. Hereford, the Rev. Robert Simpkinson, M. A. of King's college, Cambridge. 1758, rector of the united parishes of Wraxall, Nailsea, and Bourton, co. Somerset.

After a short illness, Mr. Richard Kaye, of High-street, Bloomsbury.

At Newington-place, Surrey, in her 29th year, Mrs. Dunkerly, wife of Mr. James D. of Kingston, Jamaica.

2. Rev. John Bird, M. A. rector of Plumland, and a minor-canon of Carlisle cathedral.

Aged 84, the Rev. Rob. Lascelles, M. A. vicar of Gilling, and rector of Middleton in Teesdale, co. Durham.

At West Deeping, co. Lincoln, Mr. Jas. Haynes, an opulent farmer.

At Silkstead-house, near Winchester, the wife of Robert Travis, esq. and sister to Lady Muncafter, being coheirs of the late James Compton, esq. and lineally descended from the Earls of Northampton.

At Windsor, Mr. Wright, one of her Majesty's pages.

John Legg the old Chelsea pensioner (see pp. 1048.) was executed. When his irons were knocked off, he addressed himself to Dr. Ford, the ordinary, and in a clear distinct voice, without the least embarrassment, declared, "that, having received an affront from the deceased, he was determined to have the satisfaction of a man and a soldier; and accordingly having loaded a brace of holster pistols *equally*, he entered the deceased's room, and tendered him his choice; that Lambé snatched one of the pistols, and threw it at his head with such violence that the stock broke in half, and that *then*, instigated by a sudden and irresistible impulse of rage, he fired, and shot him dead." He was formerly in the gallant 34th regiment of foot, where he conducted himself so as to merit the approbation of his officers; and was so extremely skilful in the science of defence, that he was supposed to be one of the best swordsmen in the army. He was 75 years of age, and near six foot high; strongly made, and well proportioned; with an expressive countenance, to which hair of a silvery white gave a very interesting appearance. He warned the crowd of the fatal effects of intemperate passion; and

when just going to be turned off, Mr. Kirby judiciously suggested to Dr. Ford the propriety of interrogating him on the pistols being *both* loaded or not. Dr. Ford complied, when Legg answered—"The pistols were both loaded—so help me God! Lord have mercy on my soul!" and, with his fellow convict, was launched into eternity!—It is remarkable, such was Legg's serenity of mind, that he was awake out of a deep sleep at 7 o'clock on the morning of execution.

3. At Carrickmacross, in his 77th year, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Catholic bishop of Clogher, in Ireland.

At Buxton, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Hon. Capt. Hamilton Lindsay, brother to the Earl of Crawford.

Aged 85, Mrs. Saville, relict of John S. esq. who died in 1778, by whom she had 2 sons, who both died before her, and 2 daughters; one of the latter married to Sir Thomas Halifax, knt. alderman, and lord mayor of London, and the other to Christopher Atkinson, esq. M. P. for Hedon, who assumed the name of Saville. She was interred in the family-vault in Enfield churchyard Nov. 10.

4. After 9 weeks illness, Mr. Geo. Sherwood, of London street, Reading, Berks.

At Brompton, Jonathan Fearnside, esq. of the Exchequer.

At her son's house in Roseman-street, aged 80. Mrs. Margaret Biggs.

Mrs. Oldershaw, relict of Dr. O. an eminent physician at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 72, Mr. William Ireland, pipe-maker, of Stamford; whose wife died on the 16th, aged 64.

Suddenly, in the prime of life, John Sanders, esq. of Pinhoe, Devon.

5. Mr. John Fargusson, an eminent auctioneer at Bristol.

6. At Cobham, Surrey, in a very advanced age, Mr. James Cooper.

At Woodford, Mrs. Sophia Hillerston.

7. In Charter-house-square, the Rev. Anthony Natt, M. A.; born Dec. 19, 1714; educated at Merchant Tailors school, where he was admitted Jan. 18, 1724, and left it in 1733, on being superannuated; entered as a commoner of Queen's college, Oxford; afterwards, Oct. 31, 1739, M. A. of Wadham college, where he became a fellow, which situation he held the time allowed by the founder. He was instituted to the vicarage of Standon, Herts, in the gift of Mr. Plummer, in or about 1754; and, by dispensation, to the rectory of Nettlewell, Essex, in that of Mr. Martin, in 1766.

At Brighthelmston, Thomas Higgins, esq. of Finsbury-square.

At his house in Kirby-street, Hatton-street, Mr. Samuel Martin.

8. At Hale-end, Walthamstow, Essex, Miss Robinson, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Isaac R. of North Shields.

At Lanfine, in Scotland, Miss Marion Brown, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Warrington.

Mrs. Mary Scott, relict of Mr. Thomas S. surgeon at Kelso.

At Glasgow, Mr. Wm. Nimmo, surgeon.

Q. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Mary Pearson, spouse of Mr. John Edgar, accomptant of excise; and, on the 11th, in his 21st year, Alexander Edgar, their son.

Mr. Alex. Deniston, merch. of Glasgow.

Aged 92, Mrs. Anne Davis, of the Castle-hill, Lancaster.

At E.bourne, Suffex, Gen. Adey, esq.

At Greenwich, Capt. Bolton Power, formerly of the 20th foot.

10 In advanced age, the Rev. Charles Lock, many years rector of North Bovey, in Devonshire. He was M. A. of Christ Church Oxford, 1755; and married a sister of the late Lady Courtenay.

At Harrow, the Rev. B. Escott, M. A. rector of Brampton Ralph and Kinsford, co. Somerset.

Rev. Joshua Powell M. A. vicar of Midsummer Norton, Somerset.

The wife of Mr. J. B. Goby, Nottingham.

At Putney, Surrey, in his 93d year, Peter Stapel, esq. formerly a Dutch merch.

In her 73d year, Elizabeth Fearon, wife of Benson F. of Penton-grove, Pentonville, and sister of the late Thomas and John Foxcroft, of New York, joint-postmaster general of America with the late Dr. Franklin.

At her mother's house in Baker street, Miss Eliz.-Amelia Harper, second daughter of the late Col. Gabriel H.

11. In James street, Westminster, aged 81, Mrs. Jane Jackson, the last surviving issue of John J. esq. formerly of Clapham, who was the nephew and heir of the celebrated Samuel Pepys, esq. to whose genius and knowledge in the administration of naval affairs may be ascribed the perfection of the system of naval reputation established before the Revolution in 1688, and still in force; and whose rare collection of books, known as the Pepysian library, was presented to Magdalen college, Cambridge, by Mr. Jackson.

The wife of H. B. Millikin, esq. of Norfolk street, Strand.

At Chelsea, after a long series of illness, the wife of Mr. Dudley Adams, Fleet-st.

At Paisley, in Scotland, in his 75th year, Samuel Walker, esq.

12 At Highgate, Middlesex, in his 80th year, Thomas Isherwood, esq.

Of a fever, after a few days illness, Joshua Cox, esq. many years vestry clerk of the London and Saffron-hill liberties of St. Andrew, Holborn, and clerk of the ward of Farringdon Without.

At Heybridge, near Maldon, Mr. Robert Bernard, an eminent miller.

The wife of Mr. Bettesworth, of Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square.

Of a decline, aged 22, the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Keene, printer, Norwich.

In advanced age, Mr. Powell, of Stoke-Bliss, co. Hereford.

Mr. George Rogers, of Whitecross-street, tin-plate worker.

Rev. Mr. Thorogood, dissenting-minister at Bocking, Norfolk.

13. At Maldon, Essex, the relict of Mr. Edward Bright, of that town.

14. At Honingham, in her 7th year, the Hon. Louisa Townshend, fifth daughter of Lord Bayning.

In Harley-street, Thomas Potter, esq. F. R. S. one of the Welsh judges, and formerly chief justice of Quebec.

15. Aged 66, Mr. Joseph Fowler, of Lincoln, late of Golitho, near Wragby.

In his 31st year, Mr. T. O. Ustonson, of Fleet-street, near Temple-bar.

16. The son of Mr. Thomas Dowley, of Willow-street, Bank side, Southwark.

In Lawrence Poultney-lane, Cannon-st. Mr. Caleb Marshall, merchant.

17. Of a dropsy, much regretted, Mr. James Woodcock, 14 years a very useful assistant-clerk to the late William Rix, esq. town-clerk of the city of London.

Aged 82, the relict of the Rev. William Wright, rector of Gressley, Notts.

Aged 80, John Croser, esq. of Ickenham Middlesex.

18. In Harley-street, Capt. Roberts, of the Rodney West Indianman.

Mr. Taylor, framesmith, of Nottingham.

19. At Stamford, aged 15, the only son of Mr. John Parnel, of Peterborough.

At Exmouth, Devon, the lady of Lord Viscount Galway.

20. At her house at Ham, Surrey, in her 73d year, closed a pattern of Christian excellence by a serene and peaceful death, Lady Juliana Penn, fourth daugh. of Thomas first and late Earl of Pembroke, and relict of the late Hon. Thomas Penn, of Braywick, Berks, formerly an hereditary proprietor of Pennsylvania, to whom she was married 1751, and who died 1775, leaving by her a son, John, Sheriff of Bucks 1799, and author of "A timely Appeal to the good Sense of the People of Great Britain, 1799;" and several daughters.

Mr. Thomas Sibell, coal-merchant, of Millbank-street, Westminster.

Anthony Gell, jun. esq. clerk of the cash-book in the auditor's office, Exchequer.

21. In Grosvenor place, Mrs. Florence Bur, sister to Thomas B. esq. of Colleton, co. Devon.

In Newman-street, John Franklin, esq.

23. In Red Lion lane, Norwich, aged 42, Mr. Thomas Gage, bookseller.

In St. Stephen's, Norwich, after 10 years confinement by indigestion, aged 81, the relict of Richard Matthews, esq. Mayor of that city, who died while Sheriff, 1774.

24. John Read, esq. chairman of the commissioners of the land-tax for London.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Nov. 21, 1861. [1003]

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	73	11	35	0	45	10	27	3	41	6
Surrey	73	8	36	6	47	3	29	8	37	6
Hertford	65	7	48	0	46	0	27	0	47	10
Bedford	66	2	37	9	44	0	25	6	43	2
Hunting.	65	3	00	0	43	0	20	8	35	1
Northam.	68	8	46	0	43	2	21	8	46	0
Rutland	67	6	00	0	47	0	26	0	42	0
Leicester	73	5	48	0	46	5	24	4	40	4
Notting.	75	2	50	0	55	2	14	0	51	0
Derby	87	8	53	4	52	8	25	10	58	4
Stafford	76	16	00	0	51	11	28	7	53	1
Salop	83	1	53	10	51	0	28	6	00	0
Hereford	72	5	57	6	43	2	26	5	43	11
Worcest	76	8	44	4	45	8	37	0	50	0
Warwick	81	6	00	0	46	2	31	2	56	9
Wilts	70	0	42	0	46	4	31	6	61	0
Berks	69	10	00	0	43	0	29	10	43	2
Oxford	67	3	00	0	41	4	29	0	43	11
Bucks	69	4	00	0	38	10	26	2	46	10
Montgo.	74	5	00	0	48	0	18	11	00	0
Brecon	76	10	48	0	41	4	22	4	00	0
Radnor	79	11	00	0	43	9	27	4	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

71 7|45 0|44 0|25 1|44 8

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

56 8|33 8|31 3|20 5|35 9

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	69	10	31	6	45	4	29	10	31	6
Kent	68		42	0	41	4	17	10	39	6
Suffex	63	10	00	0	42	10	28	8	00	0
Suffolk	64	7	36	0	44	3	23	9	29	11
Cambrid.	63	7	00	0	37	6	17	7	32	3
Norfolk	63	11	38	0	42	6	22	1	30	8
Lincoln	67	2	50	4	45	4	19	9	42	3
York	65	9	45	4	42	8	21	6	48	3
Durham	64	4	00	0	44	0	1	6	00	0
Northum.	67	10	40	0	33	3	19	10	0	0
Cumberl.	80	4	51	4	40	3	25	6	00	0
Westmo.	82	2	55	6	37	5	5	8	00	0
Lancast.	72	3	00	0	46	2	30	6	42	0
Chester	69	9	00	0	57	4	16	4	00	0
Flint	80	9	00	0	59	6	00	1	00	0
Denbigh	75	9	00	0	56	0	26	7	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	0	0	40	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	74	8	00	0	44	4	20	0	00	0
Merioneth	80	0	00	0	48	0	20	0	00	0
Cardigan	73	10	00	0	33	10	13	4	00	0
Pembrok.	56	10	00	0	33	10	14	0	00	0
Carmart.	66	8	00	0	39	7	19	0	00	0
Glamorg.	70	5	00	0	37	4	21	1	00	0
Gloucest.	70	5	00	0	45	4	28	4	47	8
Somerset	74	6	00	0	42	9	36	8	57	4
Monm.	84	4	00	0	42	8	00	0	46	8
Devon	70	0	00	0	38	3	21	11	00	0
Cornwall	68	10	00	0	33	9	16	10	00	0
Dorset	72	4	44	0	42	9	35	1	00	0
Hants	66	1	00	0	42	10	31	7	51	4

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Districts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Districts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	74	8	45	0	48	5	26	10	40	9	9	66	5	45	0	36	2	17	3	44	8
2	64	3	36	0	42	5	21	5	30	4	10	75	6	45	0	43	6	30	0	51	4
3	63	11	38	0	42	6	22	11	30	8	11	69	5	45	0	35	9	19	0	44	8
4	65	3	47	0	42	4	20	3	42	8	12	68	10	44	0	42	9	32	9	51	4
5	61	1	40	0	36	3	19	9	44	8	13	55	7	33	8	28	0	19	8	35	2
6	81	0	53	2	38	10	25	7	44	8	14	62	10	33	8	37	3	20	0	38	0
7	71	8	45	0	49	0	29	11	42	0	15	59	4	33	8	32	0	24	5	44	3
8	77	3	45	0	51	3	23	11	44	8	16	49	5	33	8	31	11	19	1	31	10

PRICES OF FLOUR, Nov. 23.

Fine	65s. to 70s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Hoofe Pollard	2rs. od. to 00
Seconds	60s. to 65s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.	Bran.	9s. to 10s. 6d.
Thirde	00s. to 00s.	Commenditto	17s. to 18s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 53s. od.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 10s. to	5l. 12s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 4s. to	5l. 5s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 18s. to	5l. 5s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 16s. to	5l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets	4l. 10s. to	5l. 5s.	Essex Bags	3l. 10s. to	4l. 8s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3l. 0s. od. to	5l. 10s. od.	Aver.	4l. 5s. od.
Straw	1l. 5s. 6d. to	1l. 16s. od.	Aver.	1l. 10s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Nov. 25 1861, is 42s. 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 23. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 6d. to	5s. 4d.	Perk	6s. od. to	7s. od.
Mutton	5s. od. to	6s. 4d.	Lamb	0s. od. to	0s. od.
Ven	5s. od. to	6s. 6d.			

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 3s. 11d.

COALS. Newcastle 47s. od. to 0s. od. Sunderland, 40s. 6d. to 00s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 68s.—Mottled, 76s.—Curd, 80s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1801.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Red.	5 per Ct. Consol.	4 per Ct. Consol	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Penda. Exchq.	Savhs Stock.	New Ann.	Om- pion.	Irish 3 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Irish Prize.	Irish Lottery Tickets.	Long Lottery Tickets.
28	189	67 1/2	69 1/2	86	100 1/2	100 1/2		5 1/2	219		3				24 1/2	99 1/2		85	8 5	0 16 4
29	189	68 1/2	69 1/2	85 1/2	100	100 1/2		5 1/2	216		2				24 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
30	189	67 1/2	68 1/2	85	99 1/2	98 1/2	20	5 1/2			9				22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
31	190	67 1/2	68 1/2	85	99 1/2	98 1/2		5 1/2							22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
1	Sunday																			
2	90	67 1/2	68 1/2	85	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	213 1/2		12	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
3	90	67 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	213 1/2		11	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
4	189 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	84 1/2	99	98 1/2		5 1/2	215 1/2		12	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
5	189 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	84 1/2	99	98 1/2		5 1/2	215 1/2		12	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
6	189 1/2	67	68	84 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2		5 1/2	215 1/2		8	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
7	Sunday																			
8	189 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		8	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
9	189 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		7	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
10	189 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		8	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
11	189 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		8	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
12	189 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		8	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
13	189 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		8	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
14	190	67 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		7	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
15	190 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		8	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
16	190 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		8	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
17	190	67 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		8	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
18	189 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		12	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
19	188 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		12	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
20	188 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		12	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
21	188 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		12	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
22	188 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		12	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
23	188 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		12	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
24	189 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		12	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
25	189 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		12	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
26	188 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		12	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4
27	187 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	215 1/2		12	1 1/2			22 1/2			85	8 5	0 16 4

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Embellished with Views of GRANTCHESTER and THORNTON CHURCHES, and DITTON-HALL
in CAMBRIDGE SHIRE and BUCKS., and various ANTIQUARIAN and NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

By SYLVESTER URBAN, GENT.

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1066 Meteorol. Diary for December.—Theatrical Register, &c.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1801.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon.	11 o'cl.	Barom.	Weather	D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon.	11 o'cl.	Barom.	Weather
	Morn.		Night.	in. pts.	in Nov. 1801		Morn.		Night.	in. pts.	in Nov. 1801
Nov.	0	0	0			Dec.	0	0	0		
27	35	52	35	28,85	snov	12	31	37	30	,52	fair
28	35	37	28	29,34	fair	13	28	37	36	,54	fair
29	25	27	32	,60	fuggy	14	16	32	28	,59	fair
30	33	35	35	,02	rain and snow	15	24	37	35	,51	cloudy
D. 1	39	37	36	28,93	cloudy	16	33	32	28	,30	fair
2	34	41	33	29,10	fair	17	28	32	25	,38	snov at night
3	32	38	33	,68	fair	18	24	31	26	,67	fair
4	32	39	42	,62	cloudy	19	24	31	24	30,01	fair
5	50	53	47	28,92	rain	20	23	32	40	29,92	fuggy
6	46	46	35	29,50	fair	21	40	43	40	,70	fair
7	32	30	34	,50	fair	22	35	39	32	,89	fair
8	33	42	48	,27	rain	23	40	47	45	,30	stormy
9	49	50	48	28,72	rain	24	44	45	45	,50	cloudy
10	44	46	34	29,46	fair	25	46	47	44	,03	rain
11	33	39	32	,70	fair	26	45	49	40	,08	showery

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Dec.	DRURY-LANE.	Dec.	COVENT-GARDEN.
1.	The Will—The Lying Valet.	1.	The Duenna—The Child of Nature.
2.	Pizarro—The Anatomist.	2.	Othello—Love à-la-Mode.
3.	The Duenna—Katharine and Petru.	3.	Folly as it Flies—The Revier.
4.	The Revenge—Silv. Dag.—Don Juan.	4.	Every Man in his Hum.—Paul and Vir.
5.	The Country Girl—Lodoiska	5.	Artaxerxes—Katharine and Petruchio.
7.	The Duenna—Katharine and Petru.	7.	King Richard the Third—Perouse.
8.	Artaxerxes—The Anatomist.	8.	The Merch. of Venice—Love à-la-Mo.
9.	Pizarro—Who's the Dupe.	9.	Chains of the Heart; or, The Slave by Choice —The Ghost.
10.	The Point of Honour—The Purse—The Scotch Ghost—The Virg. Unmask.	10.	Artaxerxes—Honest Thieves.
11.	The Revenge—Don Juan.	11.	Chains of the Heart—The Intriguing
12.	Artaxerxes—The Humourist.	12.	Ditto—The Prisoner at Large. [Chamb.
14.	King Henry the Fifth—Don Juan.	14.	Ditto—Perouse.
15.	The Inconstant - High Life Below Sta.	15.	Artaxerxes—The Review.
16.	The Rivals—The Childr. in the Wood.	16.	Chains of the Heart—The Follies of a
17.	Artaxerxes—Katharine and Petruchio.	17.	Ditto—The Spoil'd Child. [D. y.
18.	Seeing is Believing—The Point of Hon. —The Scotch Ghost—The Son-in-Law	18.	Folly as it Flies—Paul and Virginia.
19.	Isabella—The Anatomist.	19.	Chains of the Heart—The Review.
21.	King Henry the Fifth—Don Juan.	21.	Ditto—Perouse.
22.	The Beggar's Opera—The Humourist.	22.	Inkle and Yarico—Ditto.
23.	Douglas—Of Age To-morrow.	23.	Chains of the Heart—The Review.
26.	The Tempest—Harlequin-Amulet.	26.	King Richard the Third—The Jew and the Doctor.
28.	George Barnwell—Don Juan.	28.	Lovers' Vows—Harlequin's Amulet; or, The Fair Seasons.
29.	K. Richard the Third—Harlequin-Amul.	29.	The Stranger—Ditto.
30.	Jane Shore—Don Juan.	30.	Folly as it Flies—Ditto.
31.	King Henry the Fifth—Harlequin-Amulet.	31.	The Duenna—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Nov. 24, to Dec. 29, 1801.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	1022	Males	1173	2 and 5	239
Females	917	Females	1098	5 and 10	93
Whereof have died under two years old 614		2271		10 and 20	67
Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d. per pound.				20 and 30	174
Beck Lohf 4s.; 3s. 1d.; 3s. 1d.; 4s.; 4s. 1d.				30 and 40	227
				40 and 50	279
				50 and 60	236
				60 and 70	173
				70 and 80	100
				80 and 90	56
				90 and 100	11
				100 and 101	1

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1801.

MR URBAN,

Dec. 4.

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ HE epistolary correspondence of Pope
 ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ T has been long a favourite with the
 ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ publick; and no apology can be necessary for introducing to the light two additional letters. The originals, written to the well-known Humphrey Wanley, are preserved among Lord Oxford's MSS. now in the British Museum.

"From Trickenham, this first of Julie, 1725."

"Worthy Sir, I shall take it as a signal mark of your freindly love and kindeesse unto mee, if you will recommend to my palate from the experienced taste of yours, goode Mr. Wanley, a douzaine of quartes of goode and wholesome Port wine, such as yee drinke at the Genoa Armes; for the which I will in honourable sort be indebted, and well and timelie pay to the owner thereof, your saide merchant of wines at the said Genoa Armes. As witness this myne hand, which also witnesseth its master to be in sooth and sincerity of harte, goode Syr, yours ever bounden,
 A. POPP."

Wanley procured the wine, and received the following letter:

"Worthy Sir,

"I am greatly contented with your kind token of affection; although I meant not in any wise to have put you to so sudden a discharge of the trust I reposed in you, nor to have caused you a journey to a distant part of the towne; nor to have obliged you to renew an acquaintance with Signior Alberto after an intermission of divers years. Signior Alberto may thanke me, not you. I did verily thinke you had seen him daily, and do really beg your pardon. Notwithstanding, the zeal as well as punctuality you have kindly shewn herein doth and ought much to oblige me. As an assurance whereof, I will again, as you admonish, renew your care and trouble when these same

bottles are on the rack, to refill them and me with such wholesome liquor of the like sort as to your judgment shall seem good, I paying the just price for the same. I desire very truly to have some occasion of serving you, and that you will require it whenever opportunity shall offer, being sincerely, Sir, your very affectionate, faithful servant and well-wisher,
 A. POPP."

"Trickenham, July 31, 1725."

In the first letter, that scrupulosity of style which marked the Elizabethan age is nicely imitated; but the second has an affectation of formality which approaches nearer to the primness of a Quaker, and seems not to have been studied with so much attention as the former.
 H.

MR URBAN,

Dec. 14.

ON one of those evenings in last July, when, by suspending his humid mantle over the cope of heaven, the Weeping Saint increased the gloom of night-fall, I happened to be walking home entirely alone through a wide lonesome forest-lane, when I was surprized, at one of its abrupt turnings, by the view of a fierce fire, and the sound of vociferations of such dubious tenor, that I was doubtful whether they proceeded from anger, joy, or terror: however, I soon discovered that they resulted from hilarity alone, being nothing but the jargonish effusions of a gang of Gipsies over (in their estimation) a most voluptuous supper, consisting of a rotten sheep, a leath of hedgehogs, and a brace of gulls, that had probably died on the neighbouring common in consequence of eating wild cannonile. The effluvia of these dainties predominated strongly in the evening breeze, and were powerfully blended with the fumes of tobacco,

tobacco, brandy, and onions, three favourite articles of Egyptian luxury. This party could not be otherwise than happy in the enjoyment of a feast so much to their taste, especially as their festivity was heightened by dancing, fidling, and tumbling. Their tents were pitched beneath some oaken hedge-row pollards, and about them lay bales of trumpery out of number, together with the implements necessary for rat-catching, tinkering, and razor-grinding, the ostensible callings of Gipsy-men. Their asses and ponies were brouzing greedily on the low thicker-stuff and herbage near, and their dogs were slumbering on the bundles of ragged baggage. Although I have not the misfortune of being either very nervous or very timid; yet I acknowledge that the sight of this riff-raff band caused me to halt, and consider with myself whether it were best to proceed or to recede. The watch I had about me was a valuable one, and I had more money in my purse than I could afford to lose in these hard times. I was but one unarmed man to 18 sturdy fellows; and I knew that, notwithstanding the presence of their fathers, brothers, and nominal husbands, I had as much to fear from the covert attacks of the licentious females as from the boisterous assaults of the ferocious males. It struck me how easily and securely they might rob, murder, and bury me; and though I never heard of English Gipsies being suspected of anthropophagy, yet the recollection of the circumstance occurred to me at that moment, of a numerous gang of Hungarian Gipsies having been executed in the year 1782 for devouring the flesh of 84 persons in the space of 21 years. To avoid any encounter with the company I was so near, I felt an inclination to turn back; but two objections existed to my doing so. In that case I must have walked a circuit of six miles through poachy

(for the recent heavy rains had made the forest very deep) and intricate ways that I was not well acquainted with; and I was forewarned by distant thunder that a formidable storm was approaching, an evil I was as much unprepared for as I was for fighting with Gipsies. After some farther observation, I thought it feasible to pass the vagabonds unobserved. They were too deeply immersed in noisy jollity to be likely to hear my steps; and the light of their rousing fire precluded the possibility of their seeing me, though it enabled me to discern them and all their motions very distinctly. Between the two hedges that formed the lane was a small unequal brake, covered with holms, fern, and furzes; on one side of which ran the cart-track occupied by the Gipsies, and on the other a rugged path-way along which I thought I could skulk unnoticed. I accordingly made the attempt, creeping as quietly as possible behind the hollies, till an unlucky furze-stump tripped up my heels, the noise attending which mischance roused the rat-catching curs, and made them bark. On this a fellow called out churlishly, "Who the devil is there?" To which unwelcome interrogation I had promptitude enough to reply, in the accent of a countryman, "Only old John Rogers going home from mowing." The improbability of any person other than a peasant being passing through so lonesome a lane at that time, joined perhaps to the natural indolence of the Gipsy-race, probably saved me from any farther molestation, and I reached my temporary home, near Lymington, in a skin both whole and dry, with watch and money safe.

The circumstance of the Jews having preserved themselves, through so many ages and in so many states a distinct people, is not more extraordinary than that of the Gipsies having done the same. Like the Jews, the Gipsies appear

to be a dispersed nation; but where the latter originally came from can never now be ascertained with certainty. From their uncommon hardiness one might suppose them descendants of a Northern horde, but their complexion and features seemingly indicate them to be of Eastern origin. A German author has endeavoured to prove them descendants of the sordid Indian cast denominated Sudors, and supposes their ancestors to have migrated from India when Timur Bey ravaged that part of Asia in 1403, which date furnishes him with an argument in favour of his conjecture, as the first appearance of Gipsies in Europe was in 1417; in which year they entered Germany, and probably in great numbers, as before 1428 the German Empire, Hungary, Transylvania, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, and France, were over-run by them. It is likely that from France they trod into England, but in what precise year I believe does not appear, though it is evident that they were become very numerous and obnoxious here before 1531; because the king (Hen. VIII.) and parliament in that year made a law for expelling them the kingdom, the severity of which was increased by another act concerning them passed in the time of Mary the First, and rendered more arbitrary still by one made in the reign of Elizabeth; some of the pains and penalties of which were very properly repealed a few years back, as they were a disgrace to our statute-book, being totally inconsistent with the general spirit of the English constitution. These unmerciful acts did not, however, entirely effect the end designed; for the Gipsies have to this day maintained their ground here, exercised the same mal-practices they were ever famed for, and invariably adhering to habits peculiar to themselves. No calculation of the number of them in England ever came to my knowledge; but I do

not think they have been so numerous in our Southern counties since they have been so much persecuted in their strong hold in Norwood, where their establishment formerly excited so much curiosity, that, according to Mr. Dodington's Diary,

"(On June 28, 1750, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Lady Middlesex, Lord Bathurst, Mr. Poretou, Mr. Dodington, and Lady Torrington (lady in waiting) went in private coaches to Norwood forest to see a settlement of Gipsies."

I remember, when I was a child, hearing elderly people say, that a queen of the Gipsies once lay-in, in Norwood, in so much state that people of condition went to see her.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Worcestersh. Dec. 16.*
NOTHING but a long illness should have prevented the seeming inattention to your valuable correspondents the Southern Faunist, &c. requests (pp. 739, 779.) The Tom-tit, though his bill be short, will make such a thumping on the bee-house, and never quit doing it, unless shot or disturbed, until some bees make their appearance, which is instant death by the glutton, for he will eat them quite fast. When I quit home, in severe frosts, I leave orders to watch that lurking bird at the hive. I am much pleased to find your bees made good work; it was the only failure, except the plumb, we had, in this very fruitful county, for the earth never gave us such an abundance. The plumb is a very unwholesome fruit; but I cannot account for the falling off of our bees, as the season was so very congenial for the little tribe. I often marked the working bees out and in, and found they did not return in time, and not half loaded (as at other seasons). It will at all times afford me no small gratification if I can add the least pleasure to the Southern Faunist, and others.
 I have

1070 *Useful Bee-Hives.—Epitaph for Abercromby.* [Dec.

I have subjoined a scale of the house*; and I much approve of your recommendation in making the hives. I hope we shall at this season, have another high gratification from the admirable pen of that very pleasing writer *Benevolus* (p. 4), especially as he was so very fortunate as to presage peace and plenty to the year 1801.

Yours, &c.

FINALIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

OBSERVING in p. 779, that a Southern Faunist says, that the makers of bee-hives have got into a mode of forming their hives by making them more flat at top, I wish that either he, or your other correspondent, *Fidells*, would have the goodness to inform me, whether they have either of them tried the flat-topped barred hive, recommended in a book intituled "the New Bee-Master." If they have not, I would advise a trial, as thereby is prevented the cruel necessity of being obliged to have recourse to brimstone in order to come at their honey, which is, by this method obtained in a larger quantity, and of a far superior quality from its not being so long exposed to the heat of the bees.

This being a favourable year for the production of the *Lycoperdon*, or great puff-ball, I have laid in a large stock, for the purpose of stupifying the swarm in order to return it peaceably to its former hive, this I thought necessary as in some years I have not been able to get a supply of it.

I also wish to know whether either of the above-named gentlemen have ever set their bees in a situation not exposed to the sun in Winter; if they have not, let them now so place some of their hives, having previously weighed them, and compare the loss of weight in the spring with that of those which

have been exposed to the sun's rays all the winter.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

WITH pleasure I have read the letter of the ingenious patriot Sir Herbert Croft, together with his epitaph on the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby, which is worthy the appropriated first page of your *Monthly Repository*. Nevertheless, were it possible to contain still greater merit, I hope never to see it "used," nor any other, even if the collected efforts of every classic genius could be united in the formation. I have long indulged a hope of seeing announced, that on the marble moral monument, under the invincible standard, will be transcribed the following sympathizing narrative from the dispatches of Sir John Hely Hutchinson, now Baron Alexandria.

"We have sustained an irreparable loss in the person of our never sufficiently-to-be-lamented commander in chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in action on the 21st, and died on the 28th of March, 1801. He was wounded early; but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood. Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, we might be excused for lamenting him; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that, as his life was honourable, so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity."

Not the resplendent and refulgent coincidence of united talents can form any thing more truly sublime, energetic, descriptive, or congenial to an Englishman, than the foregoing account, written at the time, and on the spot, whilst all

* Bee-house, 7½ feet long by 6 feet high; circular arches, 18 inches broad by 16½ inches high.

all the affections and feelings were warm with the event. Not the Greek epigram of Byzantine Antiphilus * to the memory of Agricola, nor the more tender lamentations of Tacitus on the same great man, are more truly pathetic than those words of the surviving commander of Egypt. Should any other epitaph be adopted, it will fail, like unto a masterly copy of an incomparable original.

A FRIEND TO ORIGINALITY.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 16.

AT the present day, when anecdotes are infinitely multiplied, and public characters secured from oblivion by characteristic memoirs even prior to death, it might seem strange, that, of many distinguished persons within a century or two, very few circumstances of their lives have been recorded. Of the great father of Physic, Hippocrates, although commemorated by the pen of a Thucydides; and of epic poetry, Homer; it is less surprizing, that even the birth-places may be doubted, as the art of printing, the only invention calculated to immortalize man, was then unknown. But the same difficulty did not exist at the period of the English Hippocrates, Sydenham; the anecdotes of whom are remarkably scanty and trivial. Great luminaries, indeed, have appeared in most ages, whose brilliancy has so far outshone contemporary satellites, that no adequate powers have existed at the precise times, capable of transmitting their brightness to future ages. So Shakspeare stood a stately and superb pillar in a solitary waste; and Sydenham, although contemporary with a Cox, Paman, Cole, Short, Goodall, Brady, and a Gamon, still appears, like the great pyramid of Egypt above the circumjacent ones, scattered over the desert of medical science.

His biography scarcely enlarges beyond the information, that he was a soldier; that he told Sir Richard

Blackmore, who enquired of him the best books to study in order to acquire medical knowledge, to peruse Don Quixote (probably a *jeu d'esprit* suited to the versatile character of the poetical knight); that he pursued some short studies; and that he died a martyr to the gout. Dr. Wallis, in his life of Sydenham, has added, indeed, some useful illustrations; but the chain is great, and much to be lamented, of anecdote, respecting our great medical luminary. This may afford an apology for having exhibited the very curious relation, which you have given in p. 684, on the authority of a MS. which has been in the family possession of Dr. Sherion for nearly half a century; and written on the inside cover and first leaf, "Thomæ Sydenham, M. D. Methodus curandi Febres propriis Observationibus superstructa. Edit. Secunda. Lond. 1668." 12mo. The Doctor has obligingly requested me to place this manuscript and volume in the valuable library of the Medical Society of London, of which he was one of its earliest members.

J. C. LETTSON.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 25.

THE reputation of Dr. Wallis as a Mathematician has been so long established, that no anecdotes, it is probable, brought forward at the present day, can raise it. Yet I doubt not but many of your readers will peruse the following *memoranda* with considerable pleasure. They are transcribed from original letters, in the Doctor's own hand, to Smith, the editor of Bede; and are now preserved among the latter's MS papers in the Bodleian library at Oxford. Yours, &c.

"December 22, 1669. In the dark night, in bed (without pen, ink, paper, or any thing equivalent), I did, by memory, extract the square root of 3,00000,00000,00000,00000,00000,00000,00000,00000; which I found to be 1,73205,08075,08877,20858, &c. &c. and did the next day commit to writing."

Feb.

*. In *Antiquologia*, lib. 1. Tit. 37.

Feb. 18, 1670: *Stilo Angliæ*, Johannes Georgius Pelslover (Regiomontanus Bonellus) giving me a visit, and desiring an example of the like (when I had then for a long time been afflicted with a quartan ague), I did that night propose to myself (in bed, by dark, without other help than my memory) a number of fifty-three places, 2,4681, 3579, 1012, 1411, 1315, 1618, 2017, 1921, 2224, 2628, 3023, 2127, 2931, of which I so extracted the square root of 27 places, viz: 157, 1080, 1687, 1482, 8058, 1715, 2171, *proxime*; which numbers (the one and the other) I did not commit to paper till he gave me another visit, March 11th following, when I did from my memory dictate them to him, who then wrote them from my mouth, and took them with him to examine. Yours, JOHN WALLIS.

"Oxford, Feb. 16, 1680-1."

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 12.

YOUR correspondent Secundor, p. 811, is quite right in his assertion, that there is no law specifying what Psalms are to be sung in churches: it is left at the discretion of the ministers of the respective parishes, who are therefore answerable for their neglect in leaving their congregations at the mercy of, perhaps, the greatest fool, or the most worthless character in the parish, to tell them in what words they shall sing the praises of God; while some of the higher orders of the clergy are exerting themselves with all their might to persuade the people to *stand up* while they sing: surely they had better take a little more pains to see that they were provided with something better worth singing. I entirely agree with your correspondent as to the wretchedness of Sternhold and Hopkins; and, howsoever they may be admired for their *naïveté* and simplicity by any of your antiquarian friends, in their present state they have not that to recommend them; for it will be abundantly manifest to any one, who will take the trouble to compare the present with any of the early editions of Sternhold and Hopkins's Psalms,

in what a number of instances the pruning knife has been applied to them, and they have been, in the opinion of the doers, "repaired and beautified." This I fancy has not been the case with the Scots version of the Psalms, which contains words utterly unintelligible at present, even in Scotland, and which I really think scarce "equal to Sternhold and Hopkins." But I am surprized that your correspondent should say, that "the new version has no faction whatever:" two copies now lie before me, which have, before the title page, an order of Council at Kensington Dec. 3, 1696, signed W. Bridgman, reciting that, "Upon the humble petition of Nicolas Brady and Nahum Tate, his Majesty is pleased to order in Council, that the said new version of the Psalms in English metre be, and the same is hereby, allowed and permitted to be used in all (*fact*) churches, chapels, and congregations, as shall think fit to receive the same." Yours, &c. E.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 24.

HAVE the goodness to inform J. B. p. 905, with the utmost deference and politeness, that the word "strewed" about Wardour castle shews as well the spirit in which he made his remarks on that place, as if he had written 50 pages; and that it was not enough respectful to the amiable character of the noble owner. If, on re-perusing the next paragraph which he quotes, he be not conscious of the "flippancy" and impropriety of the thought and expression which fills it, I am most sincerely sorry for it.

Did Mr. John Hunter, p. 906, advert to the state of Animals before the Fall, or even go beyond the Flood?

I agree with the Rev Mr. Warner, p. 919, that "the utility of the Cow-pox is now as universally acknowledged, as it has been undeniably demonstrated?" What was its origin? CORAMUS.

Mr.

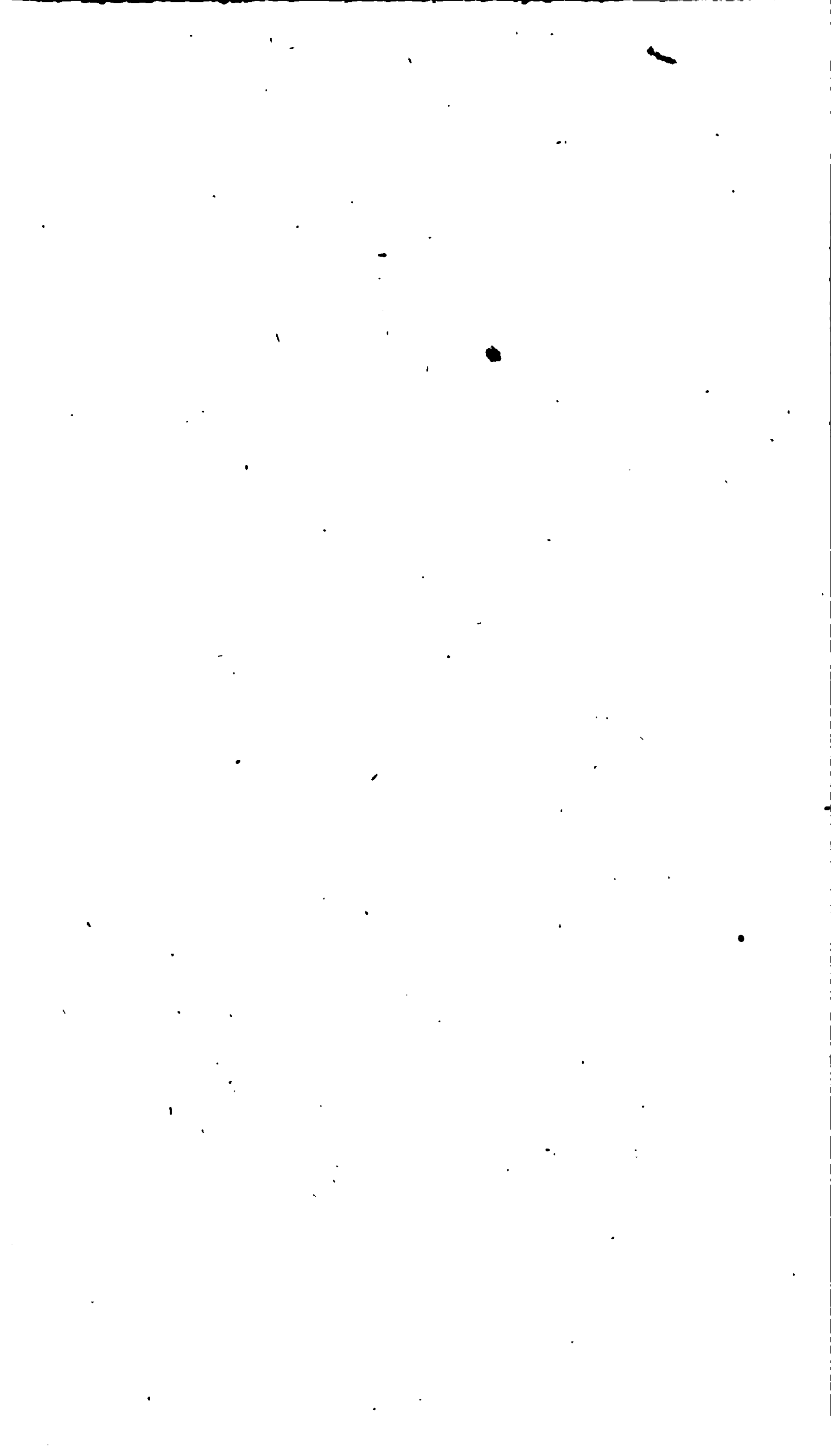


Fig. 1. DITTON HALL, near CAMBRIDGE.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.
ΨXPR.XR.ϷN†.†R XIYX.



Fig. 2. GRANTCHESTER Church, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, Aug. 23.
I SEND you inclosed a sketch of Ditton hall, an old mansion near Cambridge. It is situated on the banks of the Cam, in the village from which it derives its name, and appears to have been some years back in a branch of the noble house of Villiers, the chief representatives of which, at the present day, are Villiers Earl Grandison in Ireland, and Villiers earl of Jersey. The present proprietor is Mr. Panton. I regret that I cannot send you an account of its founder and its several possessors; but, I doubt not, some of your correspondents will be able to supply farther anecdotes. A history of Cambridgeshire appears to be much wanted, to collect and preserve anecdotes of families and antient building hastening fast to oblivion. In the mean time, I hope I shall be the means of exciting your friends in this county to send you accounts of Antiquities, public buildings, &c. which, when inserted in your pages, would be an authentic source of information to the future historian. CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, May 7.
GRANTCHESTER (fig. 2.) is a village about two miles from Cambridge, and is said to have been an antient city. I have inclosed a sketch of the church, if you think it worth a place in your amusing Miscellany. At the two upper corners of the West doorway are two shields, on one of which is the arms of the see of Ely. Probably some of your correspondents can explain the other. R. G. S.

Mr. URBAN, Elmsthorpe, Nov. 4.
I SEND you (fig. 3) a drawing of a snake-stone, or fossil cornu Ammonis. Perhaps some of your curious readers, who are fond of Natural History, and the wonders of the fossil kingdom, may elucidate this curious little fossil, which is quite perfect. The whole has the appearance of metal. This beautiful fossil was found 11 yards deep in a bed of blue clay, in making a well at Stapleton, near this place. There were some others less curious. A remarkable strong spring of water was found under them. This kind of fossil is not common in strata or beds of clay.

The old dagger (fig. 4) was found by under-turf-draining, in a bog near
 GRANT. MAG. December, 1801.

the site where the village of Elmsthorpe once stood. The knob at the end of the hilt and guard are brass. The blade is very much damaged by the iron hand of Time. I might venture to say, this weapon, perhaps, was lost by Richard's army, in his grand career from Leicester to Elmsthorpe, and may in some measure elucidate the Battle of Bosworth-field.
 Yours, &c. RICHARD FOWKE.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 1.
I SEND you (fig. 5.) a copy of an inscription at Oriel college, Oxon, which was the motto of Dr. Robinson, bishop of London, and is now to be seen at Fulham under his arms. He built the buildings at Oriel, where this inscription is, which is thus translated: *Omnino homo pulveris incrementum.*

The Rev. Mr. Rand, rector of Leverington, in the Isle of Ely, near Wisbach, had, in 1741, the chapel of St. Mary in the Sea, which is annexed to the rectory of Newton in the said county. I have the impression of a seal, SIGILLUM CAPELLAE BEATAE MARIAE IN MARE; which, I take it, hath belonged formerly to the said chapel. This was, in 1741, in the possession of Wm. Busby, esq. of Stoughton, near Leicester; who was admitted F. S. A. Feb. 12, 1741, and died June 2, 1742. M. T.

Mr. URBAN, Ireland, Nov. 14.
 Διά τῆς σὺ μὲν πλεῖστis ἐκείνος δὲ πάντας; ὁ πάντως ἵνα σὺ χρηστότης καὶ πειρῆς οἰκονομίας μισθὸν ἀποδέξῃ καὶ κέρως τοῖς μεγάλους ἀθλοῖς τῆς ὑπομονῆς τμησθῇ. BASIL M.

Πλεῖστοι καὶ σπινίαν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις δίδουσι. Ὁ τῶν ὅλων Δημιουργός τε καὶ Πρύτανης ἐκ ἀδίκου ψήφου χρησάμενος ἀλλ' ἀφορμὴν ἐφελίαιας τοῖς πλεονέκτοις παρέχων τῇ πειρήτῃ τῆς ἔνδειαν. THEOD. Episc. XXIII.

"Great men should not take themselves for another sort of creatures or another sort of men than their poor neighbours; that the world is theirs, and all things are for them; that they may do what they please; that they are exempted from laws which oblige others; for in moral and spiritual accounts they are upon a level with others." BARROW.

I PROFESS myself a sincere admirer of your valuable miscellany. In these days "of trouble and of rebuke, and

and of blasphemy," with noble and pious magnanimity you stand forward, a guardian of our domestic peace, a defender of our free and happy constitution, an advocate of our "pure and undefiled religion." Whilst, through the medium of other publications, the spurious philanthropy of revolutionists and infidel spirits up the people to what is falsely denominated *free enquiry*, deludes them with Utopian dreams of perfect equality, and under the hateful names of prejudice and bigotry, decries the worship of our Saviour and our God; in your pages an illustrious phalanx, *real* friends of humanity, at once vindicate the cause of rational liberty, and detect the sophistry of licentious innovation; cherish the holy system of Christianity, that venerable tree*, under whose shadow the inhabitants of the earth are provided with a secure abode, and at the same time lop off the unsound doctrines, the unfruitful and pernicious branches engrafted by *Enthusiasm* and *Superstition*.

This general acknowledgement of your merits is a tribute which I gladly pay to truth: a regard for truth, however, compels me to observe, that you sometimes admit frivolities unworthy of the character which your publication has so long maintained, and sometimes disseminate opinions, in my apprehension, not thoroughly consistent with the dictates either of humanity or of sound policy. Of these blemishes the former may, perhaps, be well accounted for by the necessity of providing mental food for various tastes; the latter, I am not willing to attribute either to want of feeling or to want of judgment; and, perhaps, when it is considered that your columns are ever open to proper and temperate discussion, the admission of opinions questionable in their practical tendency should not be condemned. From the insertion of error truth may be established. Mathematicians not unfrequently assume, as the basis of their demonstration, the false position which it is their object to overthrow.

Dismissing the consideration of those frivolities, which, if they promote no good end, have at least the negative recommendation of being harmless, I proceed to the subject of erroneous opinions, and shall, for the present, confine myself to one, maintained (pp.

* Mark iv. 30—32.

491, 896, by your correspondent A Southern Faunist. In controverting the arguments of this gentleman, I am far from intending him the slightest disrespect: I am willing to suppose him anxious for the happiness and well-being of the English peasantry; and I trust he will attribute this letter to my anxiety for the welfare not merely of my native Ireland, but of the whole United kingdom; may I not add, for the interests of humanity and religion?

The Southern Faunist opposes a diffusion of the first rudiments of education amongst our poorer brethren. As far as I can collect from his two letters, the following are his principal grounds of argument: 1. Young scholars eagerly learn the obscene songs hawked by ballad-singers. 2. When more advanced in life, they become subscribers to circulating libraries; whence they procure moral and political poison. 3. Writing misapplied to the purposes of improper correspondences and forgery. 4. Literary attainments, even in the lowest degree, occasion pride, idleness, discontent, and a contempt for agricultural and menial pursuits. 5. Comparative industry and happiness of the poor when uneducated. 6. The mischiefs occasioned by the dissemination of Thomas Paine's work. (*Which of them?*)

To these arguments I would offer this general reply; that they are founded on the abuses which grow out of a defective knowledge. If ill effects have been perceived to flow from instructing the poorer classes, they must have flowed from instruction of an improper kind; from unqualified, immoral, irreligious teachers; from a want of catechetical instruction in the truths and duties of the Christian religion; from a neglect of superintendence in the clergy and resident gentry, from the general use of books immoral in their tendency, calculated to inflame the passions, to inspire a love of wild and lawless adventure, and to inculcate principles subversive of virtue and religion. Need I remind your correspondent, that to argue from abuses is to argue illogically and unfairly; that by this mode of reasoning Christianity might be cried down for the persecutions of bigotry; and the use of fire exploded, because it has sometimes occasioned conflagration? I will grant, that from erroneous, irreligious

igious education, enormous evils do proceed; the removal of those evils is a consummation devoutly to be wished for. But how is it to be effected? I am firmly persuaded not by an attempt to perpetuate ignorance. Amongst the very lowest of the people a wish for instruction undoubtedly prevails. Those of them who have not themselves received any education are anxious to bellow it on their children; their anxiety they will gratify, and wherever good schools are not provided for them, they will avail themselves of bad ones, which are every where obvious and obtrusive. An enlightened policy, then, should dispose the friends of order and religion to meet the evil at its source; to found good school-houses, and encourage reputable teachers, whether they be laity or clergy; to visit the seminaries of humble education; to take immoral and indecent books from the hands of children, and in their room to substitute the New Testament, or the admirable tracts of Mrs. Hannah More, which unite amusement with religion, and give the mind an early bias in favour of that piety whose "ways are ways of pleasantness, and all whose paths are peace;" and, above all, the children should be diligently and affectionately instructed in the leading principles of our holy religion; *not taught them by rote*, but judiciously enabled to *comprehend* and to *feel* them.

Such are the weapons which I would oppose to the "increasing idleness and immorality of the poor;" such the antidotes with which I would expel the widely-circulated poison of vicious, disaffected, irreligious principles.

In addition to this general reply, I would offer a few hints and observations, referring to each head of the Faunist's argument. 1. Much may be, much has been, effected by making it the *interest* of hawkers and ballad-mongers to dispose of tracts, not only entertaining, but eminently useful. The unparalleled sale of Hannah More's publications, in this very mode, fully justifies this opinion. Any objection, arising from want of a sufficient variety of tracts, may be obviated by an assertion easy of proof, that there are numbers in England able and willing to compose similar works. 2. Perhaps the establishment of a licence for circulating libraries, and a con-

troul over them placed in the hands of the magistracy and clergy, might be attended with effects extensively beneficial. 3. The misapplication of skill in writing, I consider sufficiently obviated by an early institution in the principles of piety. 4. I would cite the example of Scotland, where a singular attention is paid to the education of the poor, and where *industry*, good order, and religious principle, eminently prevail; where, after a day of severe labour, the Bible is introduced at night, the relaxation and the comfort of each happy family. 5. In order to derive any support from this argument, the advocates of mental darkness must prove, that at present the least informed are the most industrious, and the most contented. So far as my experience has extended, the reverse has been, generally speaking, the case. Ireland, I am grieved to say, is the most ignorant part of the British empire. Surely the Southern Faunist will not assert that she is the most industrious; and late unhappy events have proved, that she is not the most contented. But of Ireland, there is a part where education has been diffused with tolerable liberality: I mean the North. There flourishes our staple manufactory, in which we are able to oussel the rest of Europe; and there, I speak from experience, exists a degree of happiness, civilization, and good order, unknown in Leinster, Munster, or Connaught. 6. On the mischiefs resulting from the dissemination of Thomas Paine's work, I would speak a little more at large. As it is not specified whether "*The Rights of Man*" or "*The Age of Reason*" be alluded to, I shall take them both into account; or, to give the objection the greatest possible force, I shall thus generalize the objector's words; "*if reading had not been rendered so general by Sunday schools, the baleful influence of democratical and deistical works could not have been so extensive.*" This position I deny. Those who cannot read can hear; can hear, without sufficient knowledge to detect falsehood, or disentangle misrepresentation. It is an acknowledged fact, that in most parts of Europe the enemies of God and man employed active and artful enemies, who worked in disguise, and spread their doctrines in darkness and secrecy. Those enemies would rather have to deal with the ignorant than with

with the enlightened. In a country generally uneducated they could easily procure as an assistant in each village some petty demagogue, whose profligacy, avarice, and pride, would fit him for a minister of treason and infidelity. The illiterate mob would look up with wonder and implicit belief to the man who could read, and through this polluted channel would derive all their information and principles. In such circumstances what could be done to undeceive the people? Would you *publish* the truth, in this way inculcating loyalty and religion? *It could not teach them, for they could not read.* Every avenue to their hearts and understandings would be closed; the noxious few would retain their sight, and lead the blind multitude into thorny paths and frightful pitfalls. No; the true policy is, to let the people see the light, the pure light of the Gospel. Educate them piously, and let them *read* the Bible.

On the most favourable calculation, the Scriptures are not heard in a country church during above fifty-two hours in the year, nor commented on by the clergyman during half that time. And will any one say, that about three days Scriptural instruction is sufficient to guide a weak, frail, and ignorant being, during three hundred and sixty five? "*But I do not think,*" says your correspondent, "*that the dictations of holy writ make so much impression on ordinary beings, or can be so well understood by them when perused by themselves, as when promulgated by a clergyman in a church; and I am of opinion, that familiarity sinks the consequence of the Bible as well as of every thing else, besides the danger that there is of many passages in it being vilely or ridiculously misconstrued, especially by youth.*" Language such as this, I cannot read without indignation. From fact and experience I could amply expose its fallacy: but I rather reply to it in the unanswerable words of Scripture, dictated by the spirit of God himself. "Thou shalt teach them to thy children; and shalt talk of them, when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." Deut. vi. 7. "This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to

all that is written therein." Josh. i. 8. "His delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night." Ps. i. 2. "Wherewith shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to thy word." "Search the Scriptures." John v. 39. "From a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto Salvation." 2 Tim. iii. 15. These last were the words of Saint Paul to Timothy, "*his own son in the Faith.*" Did this holy man's early acquaintance and familiarity with the Bible sink its consequence in his estimation? Or did not every subsequent perusal more firmly convince him, that "*All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable, for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; THAT THE MAN OF GOD MAY BE PERFECT, THOROUGHLY FURNISHED UNTO ALL GOOD WORKS!*"

It is the decided belief of my understanding, the inmost feeling of my heart, that to the poor man, early, humbly, and rightly educated, the Bible will afford continual delight and consolation: "*When he goeth it shall lead him, when he sleepeth it shall keep him, when he awaketh it shall talk with him:*" thus acting as his guide, his guard, and pleasant companion. In the hours of labour, a recollection of its sublime and affecting passages will cherish and invigorate him amidst the toils of honest industry; in his moments of leisure, he will repair to it as a friend and instructor; and when composing himself to rest, he will exclaim from its comfortable page, "I will both lay me down in peace and sleep, for thou, LORD, only, makest me dwell in safety!"

The Faunist, speaking of the happy days of ignorance, says (p. 491), "the evil propensities of nature were kept under by continued employment, and the awe they stood in of their superiors. This is the way of life that should be encouraged among the poor, and the only one that could make them comfortable." This "*way of life*" the Israelites experienced in the land of Egypt. "The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigour; and they made their lives bitter with hard bondage, in mortar and in brick, and in all manner of service in the field: all their service wherewith they made them serve was with rigour."

Ex. i. 13, 14. Here was *continued employment*, and here was *awe of superiors*: but I do not find that they made the Israelites *comfortable*. Seriously, Mr. Urban, I conceive that the only principles which can make the people comfortable, are religion, and a *love* of their superiors. The obedience and good conduct, which proceed simply from necessity and fear, are servile and constrained; those which originate in piety and love are liberal and exalted: they are the services of the heart. Fear only waits for an opportunity to burst the shackles of authority. Love thinks it never can be sufficiently zealous in the cause of a benefactor, never feels so happy as when returning a benefit. Let then the rich unite themselves to the poor by the ligaments of affection and religion; let them piously promote the cause of virtuous education; let them not be deterred by unseasonable, unfounded fears. A revolution, it is true, seems to have taken place in the human mind; a tremendous revolution: but have its effects been confined to Great Britain? No; it has convulsed the rest of Europe; she remains unshaken by the shock. Any partial deterioration of morals in her people must be attributed to causes far different from the establishment of Sunday schools; to the arts and machinations of a pernicious and false philosophy engendered of late years in the schools of Voltaire, D'Alembert, Weishaupt, and the Illuminati; to the increased luxury and dissipation of the higher orders amongst ourselves, which, descending through every order of the community, have unhappily infected the habits and manners even of our peasantry; to the amazing increase of manufactories, which, in too many instances, have been hot-beds of vice, and nurseries of profaneness, and which, on a temporary stagnation occasioned by the war, sent forth the vicious and debauched of both sexes to range at large, and, wherever they went, to spread their profligacy and contempt of the Supreme Being. To causes such as these, are the increased idleness and immorality of the poor to be traced. But, God be thanked! there is still a fund of good sense, and virtue, and religion, in the nation. To it, under Providence, we are indebted for our present prosperous condition, after a most grievous but

necessary war, undertaken for the maintenance of every principle dear to the hearts of true British subjects; and to it, under the same Providence, we may look forward for a restoration of general good order and industry amongst our people! In the mean time, I entertain a firm persuasion, that, whatever causes may have partially injured the moral character of our poor, the pious and regular education diffused throughout much of the realm, by the noble foundations for charitable instruction, has in no small degree contributed to maintain us free and happy; free from revolutionary despotism; happy in the enjoyment of our laws and our religion. Proceed, then, ye dispensers of light to the dark, benighted mind—proceed in the hallowed work of education. You will receive a rich reward in faithful servants and industrious tenants, in improved civilization, in the love of your inferiors, and, most of all, in the approbation of your God!

AN IRISH CLERGYMAN.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY XVIII.

THE next campaign in the House of Commons commenced with a warm attack on the ministry for retaining in British pay the Hanoverian auxiliaries; the impolicy of which was so magnified by the inflammatory speeches of the opposition, together with the usual expences of the war, and the misery and distress which they said threatened the nation, that the discontents among the people became extremely clamorous. They said, that the grossest partiality had been shewn to the auxiliaries; that the councils of their commanders had been resorted to and observed, to the rejection of the advice of our own superior officers, though the mercenaries had been of little or no service during the campaign. This, manifestly, was the effect of spleen and pique, as the charge had little or no foundation in truth, rather than from a patriotic desire of lessening the burdens of the people and supporting the real honour of the nation. Though the same clamour was raised, and the same objections started, in the House of Lords, yet the ministry carried every measure they proposed during the session; though many of them were warmly contested. But, before its close, the attention of both parties was

was attracted to an object of considerable moment; nothing less than an actual design of invading these kingdoms by the Pretender, aided by the assistance of France. Large preparations had been made; Prince Charles had arrived at Paris *incognito*; the troops were embarked; a fleet of twenty ships of war sailed up the British channel as far as Dungeness; but Sir John Norris, having collected a superior fleet in the Downs, failed to meet the French admiral, who, after a consultation of his officers, thought it most prudent to seek his safety in flight; and a strong gale of wind coming on from the N.E. favoured his design, and carried him hastily back to the port from whence he sailed. The same gale, though it accelerated his escape, destroyed a great number of their transports, and thereby entirely frustrated their design of invading England.

The ministry, during this appearance of invasion, were by no means inattentive to the safety of the nation; but resorted to every means of defence, to be prepared for the worst. The Kentish militia were embodied; the Dutch auxiliaries, engaged by treaty to be furnished to this nation on such an emergency, were demanded; the Habeas Corpus was suspended; and several of the supposed principal abettors of the Pretender's cause were apprehended.

Soon after this occurrence, intelligence arrived of an action, which had happened in the Mediterranean, between the fleets of France and Spain, and that of England under the command of Admiral Matthews, on the 11th of February. Though the Admiral attacked them with the greatest bravery, and himself silenced the Spanish admiral, and his example was followed by Admiral Rowley, and a few captains of their divisions; yet Admiral Lestock, with the whole of his division, kept aloof, and took no share in the action. As the enemy wished to avoid an engagement, it was impossible to attack them in regular order; and, as they were fast approaching the Straights mouth, Admiral Matthews was fearful that, if he waited for Admiral Lestock, they would escape altogether, therefore imprudently gave his fleet both the signals for the line of battle and for engaging at the same time. But the combined fleets

out-failing the British, it was not till the 14th that an opportunity offered of engaging them again; and then, though Lestock's division was well up with the enemy, Admiral Matthews gave the signal to leave off chasing, and returned to Port Mahon to refit. It certainly is matter of astonishment and peculiar regret, that men in public situations, entrusted with the honour, and in some degree with the safety of a nation, should, merely for the satisfaction of gratifying their private pique and animosity, hazard their credit, the public good, and even their lives, to be revenged of each other. In consequence of this great delinquency, Admiral Matthews, Lestock, and several of their captains, were brought to a court martial; and, to the disappointment of every informed mind, Lestock was honourably acquitted, several of the captains cashiered, and Admiral Matthews, though he had manifested the greatest heroism in the engagement, whilst Lestock kept aloof, narrowly escaped death, and was declared incapable of ever serving in his Majesty's navy!

Though the powers at war on the Continent appeared at the end of the last campaign to be almost tired of the contest, and the Emperor had made the fairest offers of coalescing with the maritime powers; yet the Queen of Hungary continued averse to the proposals; not wishing to relinquish her conquests, and trusting too much in her resources, especially in her alliances, she resisted all the arguments of the King of Great Britain; and the failure, whether justly or unjustly, of the negotiation was attributed to the opposition of the British ministry. The offers of the Emperor being thus rejected, and the appearance of his being devoted to his numerous enemies, stimulated Prussia, Sweden, and the Elector Palatine, to unite in the defence of his territories; and to invite several other of the Continental powers to join with them in the confederacy. To heighten the disappointment of Britain, the King of France declared war against the Queen of Hungary, and assembled one of the most powerful armies in the Netherlands which that monarch had yet brought into the field, under the command of the renowned marshal Count de Saxe. The allied army did not exceed 70,000 men; and, being forced to act on the defensive,

defensive, posted themselves on the Schelde, whilst the French army took possession of Menin, Ypres, Furnes, and Fort Knoeke. The French monarch, who had joined his grand army, and stationed considerable forces under the command of Seckendorf and Coigny in Alsace, was under no concern for his hereditary domains, and was resolved to pursue his conquests in the Netherlands with the greatest avidity; but prince Charles of Lorraine, having passed the Rhine, and obliged the French generals to retire, soon made himself master of Saverne and Hagenau, and laid the country of Lower Alsace under contribution. These occurrences obliged Louis to detach a considerable force from his grand army, so that it was then not superior to that of the allies; and, intending to command them in person, set out for Alsace; but, falling ill on the road, it was with the greatest difficulty that his life was preserved. The allies, finding themselves able to cope with the French, passed the Schelde, and advanced towards Helchin, where the enemy was posted to such advantage, that the confederates, despairing of success in an attack, marched to the plains of Lisle, expecting they should thereby induce the marshal de Saxe to leave his entrenchments, and hazard a battle on more disadvantageous ground. After having made a vain parade before Lisle, which they did not attempt to invest, they returned to their former position behind the Schelde. Thus ended the campaign, to the discredit of the confederate general, Wade, and the mortification of this nation; who saw its treasures lavished with no sparing hand, and nothing of moment achieved.

The navy this summer performed little or nothing more to the honour of England than did the army; and, had it not been for the successful return of Commodore Anson from his voyage around the globe, there would have been nothing to have engaged the public attention, or to have drawn it from that close scrutiny of the conduct of public affairs, which they undoubtedly then demanded. Though the Commodore had by his voyage enriched himself, and ascertained the possibility of the attempt, yet he had by no means answered the intent of the expedition; as he had lost all his ships but that which he himself commanded,

and sacrificed a great number of men; and, had he not fortunately captured the Manila ship on his return, instead of becoming the favourite of the nation, he would probably have been consigned to obscurity, if not contempt.

T. MOT, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

P. 711, col. 1, l. 33, and col. 2, l. 150 for *Hanover*, read *Hannau*.

Mr. URBAN, *St. John's College, Cambridge, Oct. 29.*

IN the month of September, 1801, two amiable youths from Cambridge (Messrs. C. and J. of Sidney Sussex College), were travelling near Calgarth.

They were overtaken by a large athletic horseman, who had his broad beaver slouched over his face and adown his back, and he wore a coarse plaid rug thrown carelessly across his shoulders. His aspect was benign, his address courteous, his whole demeanour kind and free; he appeared somewhat stricken in years.

He conversed with our young travellers upon a variety of general topics; and they thought they discovered in his language the expressions of a man better informed than the farmers in the vicinity. He talked like a yeoman of antient times: like one who had sedulously dedicated the hours of winter and of repose from agricultural engagements to polite and easy literature.

Soon, he again shifted his discourse to nobler themes.

"The strain they heard was of the higher mood." MILTON.

They now perceived themselves to be honoured with the company and conversation of a gentleman and a man of learning, whose studies had been regular, and his acquirements great. They listened with increasing delight to his communications, till they arrived at length at a pleasing ascent. Then their venerated instructor once more changed the discourse, and kindly pointed out to their notice the rich scenery which lay before them and all around. "And, gentlemen," added he, with a benevolent smile, "you will, perhaps, find it worth your while, as admirers of the charms of Nature, to behold my cascades before you quit this part of the country." Thus delicately did the good Bishop inform his young admirers to whom they were so much indebted for

for their instruction and amusement. The FALLS OF CALGARTH, in Westmoreland, are too well known to require any description here; those falls belong to the Bishop of LANDAFF.

Yours, &c.

NUGATOR.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

I AM sorry my letter has not been understood by your correspondent Zeno, p. 904. The words, "irremeable gulph," were, I believe, borrowed from Armstrong; who says, if I remember right, of intemperance,

"No other pestilence has driven
Such myriads o'er the irremeable gulph."

But, undoubtedly, by that expression I did not mean the gulph in the parable of the rich man and Lazarus. "Irremeable," in my apprehension, denotes what has been, or may be, passed *one way*; but not *the other way*: *ubi vestigia nulla retrorsum*. But the gulph in the parable is declared to be passable *neither way*: "they which would pass *from hence* to you, cannot; neither can they pass to us, that would come *from thence*." It will now, I trust, be seen, that I alluded to the space (so to speak of it) between this earth and the region where Dives was; and not to the space between him and Lazarus.

There is another part of my unfortunate letter, which appears not to have been correctly understood. In the holy Scriptures, as in other books, some things are in direct terms *asserted* or taught; and other things, though not asserted, are *implied*, and may, with more or less evidence or certainty, be deduced from the literal text. It is no where expressly said, that Christ "descended into hell:" but the truth of that article of our belief is sufficiently established by St. Peter's declaration concerning Christ, that "his soul was *not left in Hell*." Acts ii. 31. In like manner our blessed Lord proved the resurrection of the dead by a passage from Moses, which did not in the *letter*, but by *consequence*, teach that important truth, Mark xii. 26; and though, perhaps, none of our Lord's hearers had ever before discovered the doctrine of the Resurrection in the alleged words of Moses, yet such of them as were unprejudiced seem to have perceived and been satisfied with the force of the argument, as soon as it was mentioned. I did not speak of

any thing which is contained in the express letter of the parable in question; but of two things, which "the parable *seems to imply*;" supposing that, whether your readers admitted the inferences or not, they would see at least from what circumstances I fancied them deducible. In this I was mistaken; and must, therefore, beg leave to explain.

To me, then, the rich man declares plain enough, though not in so many words, "I am in prison, and cannot get forth." If he was at liberty to go himself to his brethren, why should he desire another to go for him? a person too, to whom he had behaved ill; and, therefore, could not decently ask a favour of him, but through the medium of their common ancestor. "Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus"—"send him" then "to my father's house"—"nay, but if one went unto them from the dead." Assuredly, he who says this is fast bound in misery; and anxious to warn his surviving friends, if for no other reason, yet for this at least, lest they, perishing by his example, should by their presence aggravate his torments.

On the other hand, not only the request of sending Lazarus, but likewise the answer to that request, supposes the practicability of the thing desired. The holy patriarch does not, as in the former instance, reply, "It is *impossible*;" for there again an insurmountable barrier is fixed; but it is *useless* or *inexpedient*: if one were to go, they will not repent."

Perhaps the observation, that "a person unctured with infidelity never deserves credit in *any doubtful matter*," should have been qualified a little. I do not know that it ever was my fate to converse with an infidel; but I certainly did not mean to say, that if I were to ask a Hume or a Gibbon the hour of the day, or the way to the next town, I should doubt whether he would answer me truly. It is common with the best writers to use general expressions, which yet are to be limited, as I supposed mine would be, to the subject in hand. Infidelity, for the most part, perhaps always, originates in pride or profligacy; and where there is "an evil heart of unbelief," where a man resists the strongest proofs that any matter of fact ever brought with it, there is reason to question his veracity or sincerity in all points of morality

Fig. 1.

Thornton Church, N.W

Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

J. Ford del. 1799. A.M.

South View of Rottingdean Church. Sugar S

morality or religion, which are in any degree connected with his peculiar prejudices. In such cases, as far as my own enquiry goes, writers of this class are more frequently false or unfair than correct in their statements; and I have been assured by a person, in whose information, judgement, and candour, I have entire confidence, that Mr. Hume can never be depended upon even in his *History of England*; and, therefore, my friend burnt the book.

These, Mr. Urban, are my sentiments; for which, however, I do not mean to contend with Zeno, or with any one, but leave every man to examine and judge for himself. I gave no intimation that I discovered, or fancied I discovered, by the tenour of Zeno's letter, whether he "believed in ghosts or not." In saying that "two correspondents had offered some remarks on the subject of ghosts," I meant nothing more than to apologize for myself in meddling with the question. It is very rarely indeed, that I venture to obtrude upon Mr. Urban and his readers any original speculations of my own. I am glad to shelter myself under the example of others; and am satisfied if I can now and then answer a query, correct a mistake, or improve, or enlarge a hint started by persons far more ingenious than myself.

May I now be pardoned in recurring for a moment to the subject which led to these remarks? A grave writer, having related several well-attested stories, which induced him to believe in the reality of ghosts, concludes with observing, "*Digna res est, quamdiu multumque consideres.*" Plin. Ep. xxvii. L. vii. If any of your readers concur in this opinion, I beg leave to submit to their consideration two passages, which Pliny most probably never saw. St. Luke (*Acts xxiii.*) having introduced St. Paul, saying, "I am a Pharisee, the son of a Pharisee," informs us immediately, that the Pharisees confessed both angels and spirits. And then some of the Pharisees present said, "If a spirit or an angel hath spoken to him, let us not fight against God." The same St. Luke, in the last chapter of his Gospel, relates, that when our blessed Lord, after his resurrection, "stood in the midst" of his disciples, "they were terrified and affrighted, and supposed that they had seen a spirit." Then the compassionate

GENT. MAG. December, 1801.

Lord of those disciples said, "Handle me and see, for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see me have." I think no probable sense, consistent with the context, can be made of either of these passages, but by interpreting them of the spirits of men departed this life; and, if so, they both seem to countenance not only the belief of the existence of such spirits, but likewise the hypothesis of their occasional or possible appearance.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 7.

THE church of Thornton, Bucks, (*Plate II.*) is placed in a beautiful lawn near the mansion called Thornton Hall, and is of great antiquity. There is no certain account of its date. We find in the year 1238, 22 Hen. III. Hugh was the rector. Its present lord, Thomas Sheppard, esq. who married the daughter of Doctor Cotton, by his wife Hester-Maria Tyrrel, when he first came here, found it much dilapidated. He immediately applied for a faculty, and repaired and beautified it, adding a new North aisle where an old one once stood; and it is now a neat uniform building, and a pattern for all churches and chapels for the purpose of pure devotion. It has several monuments dreadfully mauled by Time, with a neat one to the memory of Sir Thomas Tyrrel. Here Wm. Bredon was vicar; who was not only a most profound divine, but absolutely the most polite person for nativity in his time, strictly adhering to Ptolemy, which he well understood. He had a hand in comprising Heydon's Defence of Judicial Astrology, being at that time his chaplain. He was so given over to tobacco and drink, that, when he had no tobacco, he would cut the bell-ropes and smoke them, from, I suppose, too much drink. See *History of Lilly's Life and Times*, p. 44.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 7.

I FORMERLY sent you a letter, I signed G. C. vol. XLVII. p. 570, describing a very singular natural production, styled *ear-cockle*, from its resemblance to the seed of the common cockle, to which is added the word *ear*, as a prænomen, to distinguish its uncommon property of growing within the wheat-ear. In vol. LX. p. 876, a farther account of this singular vegetable

table production is requested by one of your correspondents. Having in the course of the last harvest procured several wheat-ears in which the cockle abovementioned abounds, I have sent you some of them as specimens*. An examination of these ears will sufficiently ascertain the fact, and at the same time may serve to invalidate a passage in a *late publication*†, wherein the compiler gives the lie direct to what I had advanced on this subject in my Synopsis of Husbandry.

This critick thus expresses himself:

"In p. 78. is the strangest tale we ever heard; no less, than that defective wheat-ears are often filled with cockle-seed: yet the author seems to speak from ocular demonstration. Such a fact would be directly repugnant to all Natural History, as much so as if a mare were to foal a flying-fish."

Yours, &c. JOHN BANISTER.

MR. URBAN, *Kirkby-moor-side*, Nov. 17.

PERHAPS some of your correspondents may give information concerning the seal from which the inclosed impression is made (*fig. 8*).

It is part of a solid gold ring, of the form of those sometimes found in the tombs of bishops or abbots, this seal being the crown or apex, not soldered on, but of the same mass as the ring, which weighs about half an ounce. It was found near the remains of the old abbey of Rosedale, in the parish of Middleton (i. e. the ruins of the abbey are on the East side of Rosedale in that parish, and the wapentake of Pickering Lyth, North riding of Yorkshire, for the West side is in the parish of Laughton and wapentake of Rydale, in the North riding); and the ring is now in the possession of a silversmith at this place.

W. COMBER.

MR. URBAN, *West Ham*, Oct. 20.

THE pleasant and delightful village of Rottingdean is situated on the Newhaven road, at the distance of near four miles from Brighton, a popular watering place. This place is no otherwise remarkable than for its wells, which are nearly empty at high water, but which rise as the tide declines. The accompanying sketch of the church, *Pl. III.* (on the accuracy of which you may rely) was taken during a journey into Sussex, in the summer of 1793. The only lines that solicited attention,

* See *Plat. II. fig. 3.*

† Commercial and Agricultural Magazine for November, 1800.

in the church-yard, were the following:

"To the memory
of Mr. WILLIAM KNIGHT,
who departed this life
Nov. 29, 1784,
aged 69 years.

Also, of ABIGAIL, his wife,
who departed this life,
Feb. 21, 1797,
aged 71 years.

Beyond this vale of tears our treasure lies,
And hope still blossoms tho' frail nature dies;
Beyond this dark recess of worms and dust
Immortal honours crown the good and just.
The humble spirit, ready to depart,
Feels not a pang from Death's triumphant dart:

The humble spirit, all its frailties o'er,
Meets smiling Mercy on th' eternal shore;
With healing wing she guards its trembling flight

To the blest regions of celestial light."

This little village has of late been the resort of a considerable number of genteel company; for which bathing-machines and every accommodation have been provided. Here are a variety of lodging-houses, a good inn, with convenient stables, coach-houses, &c. It is most frequented by such families as prefer a little retirement to the bustle and gaiety of Brighton, and who occasionally may wish to mix with the company there, for which its situation renders it, at any time, perfectly convenient. The road from Rottingdean to Brighton, is delightfully pleasant in the summer season. On one side you have an extensive view of the sea, and on the other the downs covered with innumerable flocks of sheep, so justly held in estimation for their delicious flavour. It is supposed that there is no spot in the universe which produces finer mutton than that fed on these downs*. The exquisite flavour of the meat is owing to the lands being entirely free from marsh or swamp, the salubrity of the air, the fine quality of the grass, and the abundance of aromatic herbs with which it is intermingled†.

From Rottingdean the cliffs gradually rise to Beachy-head. Those called the Three Charles's, or Church, ascend

* The soil of the downs is of a chalybeate nature, but exceedingly prolific.

† Great numbers of wheat-ears, which are by many called English *orjolans*, are caught on the South downs. This small but delicately-flavoured bird is the *horreolus* of Italy. It is conjectured that they direct their flight Northward in consequence of a deficiency of insect-food in their native climate.

about 500 feet, and are the highest on the Sussex coast. To these cliffs great numbers of birds, of divers species, resort to breed; and at the latter part of the season they pass to warmer climates. Two apartments are cut in the chalk-rock under the cliff, which bear the name of "*Parson Darby's Hole*." It is asserted that Darby formed these hollows, meaning them as his constant residence; but that he had enjoyed his retirement only a short time when he fell a sacrifice to the dampness of the situation.

Your correction, sir, of an error, respecting Kien Long, Emperor of China, p. 803, calls for my grateful acknowledgment.

In p. 8 of a pamphlet, intituled, "*Relation de l'Établissement du Christianisme dans le Royaume de Corée. Rédigé en Latin par Monf. de Govea, Evêque de Pekin, & adressée, le 15 Aout, 1797, à Monf. de St. Martin, Evêque de Caradie, & Vicaire apostolique de la Province de Sutchuen, en Chine*," printed by Ph. le Bouffonnier and Co. 1800, the following note occurs: "Il est d'usage de célébrer solennellement chaque dixième année l'anniversaire de la naissance. L'empereur de la Chine célébrait cette même année 1790 au mois de Septembre la *quatre-vingtième* année de son âge. Les ambassadeurs de presque tous les princes voisins de l'empire, & entre autres celui de Corée se rendirent à cette fête." From this source I borrowed my authority. The news of his death never reached me; I must, therefore, intreat you to pardon the ignorance I displayed in that particular.

THURSTON FORD.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. VI.

Mr. URBAN, *Portsea, Oct. 5.*

THIS number was intended for the discussion of the effects of the optics in the concerns of Architecture. But since your correspondent Observer, has been at the trouble of examining and deciding on the merits of the controversy concerning the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, to put an end to the controversy, and to shew proper attention to this gentleman's observations, the subject of the optics, by your permission, shall appear in the next; and the present letter shall be taken up with the final discussion of the subject of this renowned temple.

Observer, p. 691, intimates that both Viator and Philo-technon are in-

accurate in having applied Pliny's dimensions of this temple to that designed by Ctesiphon, which was burnt in the 100th Olympiad. If, then, we have erred in this particular, we have at least wandered in good company; we have Vitruvius with us to keep us in countenance; who, in his third book, refers to a temple of Diana at Ephesus, *in his days à Ctesiphonte constitutâ*; and, in his preface to the seventh book, informs us, that one of the four celebrated temples was the Ionic of Diana, at Ephesus, *à Ctesiphonte & ejus filio Metagene instituta*, and says it was finished, according to report, by Demetrius & Peonius. Now, can gentlemen imagine for a moment that, when Vitruvius instanced this temple for an example of an octastyle diptere designed by Ctesiphon, he was unacquainted with the circumstance of its having been damaged by fire? Most certainly he knew it: but as he attributed not the design and erection of this temple to Demetrius and Peonius for having finished it, so neither did he judge it fair to rob Ctesiphon of his fame, to bestow it on the restorer of it; well acquainted, as no doubt he was, that it was reinstated as at first designed by Ctesiphon. Had the restorer, indeed, rebuilt it from the very foundation, and in the dodecastyle aspect, Vitruvius, by referring Cæsar Augustus to it as an instance of an octastyle diptere of Diana by Ctesiphon, exposed himself to the censure of dotage and ignorance, both as to the aspect of the temple as well as the name of the inventor. Yet Observer, relying on a basis which he seems to think as solid as a rock, *confidently* decides in favour of a dodecastyle, leaving the *confident* assertions of Vitruvius and Cæsar's credulity to consequent ridicule; deeming Viator and Philo-technon inaccurate for not doing the same.

Now what solidity, Mr. Urban, is there in the basis on which Observer so *confidently* relies? The weak part of it is, "that so great an extent as 220 feet in front makes it reasonable to infer that there were 12 columns." But he must permit it to be said, this is not to reason on architectural principles; for if an octastyle on a scale of 40 feet has an acknowledged beauty, what mars this beauty or perverts the beholder's discernment, when he shall see this same form, proportioned by exact similar rates, on a scale of 220 feet,

feet, since the only change is from miniature to *magnificence*? and it was this magnificence, together with its marble materials, and not its particular aspect, that transmitted the celebrity of this once noble structure to posterity, and entitled it to rank with the wonders of the world! The supposed strong part of Observer's basis, and which he makes his Achilles, is the happy *unfractional* coincidence of Pliny's dimensions with the dodecastyle, which, he contends, could not happen by accident; and, therefore, reciprocally prove each other to be right. But unluckily this plausible appearance of a nicely concerted *unfractional* coincidence, so confidently relied on, is grounded on a mistaken calculation; for Viator, in disposing of Pliny's 220 feet amongst his *integerical* quantities of just 7 feet for diameter of column, just 12 for each of ten intercolumniates, and just 16 for the central one, making just the sum of 220 feet, forgot to appoint places for the projectures of the 2 angular bases, which claim about 8 feet 6 inches; this will derange all these nicely concerted *integerical* quantities, and render them all *fractional*, both in front and side, except the 7 feet diameter. Now, it is not known whether Pliny took his front line from the extent of the platform, or from the extent of the plinths of the angular bases, but certainly from one or the other; and not, as Viator has, by applying his 220 feet to the extent of the shafts of the columns: If from the platform, we must allow something for the fallies over-top riser of the steps, as well as for the projectures of angular bases (see Vitruvius, ch. II. book III. after his description of the *enstyle*, where he calls these fallies *crepidines*); and in stone steps, the fallies, called by our workmen the *no-sing of the tread*, well may have 2 inches: If, then, 220 is the extent of platform, deducting 4 inches for 2 fallies, Viator's ordination must be at 7 feet diameter, thus; 12 columns = 84 feet: + 10 intercolumniates at $11 \frac{1}{2}$ = 118 .. $8 \frac{1}{2}$ + central one 15 .. $10 \frac{1}{2}$ + two projectures of angular bases at $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter (as ordered by Vitruvius) = 3 .. 6 + two fallies at 2 inches = 4 inches, total just 220 feet. And the 23 columns and the intercolumniate at $11 \frac{1}{2}$.. $9 \frac{1}{2}$: and projectures of two bases, with 4 inches for fallies, will be also 425 on the side. And if

the extent is taken from the plinths of the angular bases, then his central intercolumniate in front must be $14 \frac{1}{2}$.. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ and each of the others, every where, must be $11 \frac{1}{2}$.. $10 \frac{1}{2}$, in order to coincide with Pliny's dimensions. So that the *unfractional* coincidence relied on so confidently, and deemed not to have happened by accident, turns out not to have happened at all. And it is now in turn confidently asserted, that no coincidence with 220 and 425 can be procured, either in dodecastyle or octastyle, let the intercolumniation be systyle, or dyastyle, or even in any measure between them, without *fractions* and violation of the known established rules of Grecian architecture, by enlarging the central intercolumniate, not practised nor allowed, as we are taught by Vitruvius, by Grecian architects, except in the *enstyle* and the doric monotriglyphon. Pliny's accuracy, therefore, is not the invulnerable Achilles that Observer judged it to be; for his 225 for the length will for ever be too short to answer any regular ordination on 220 in front. And if Observer still contends, that coincidence with Pliny's measures, by the liberty only of enlarging the central intercolumniate, is sufficient ground on which to support the dodecastyle aspect; he will find, that the octastyle will coincide still better with the 220 and 425, because less liberties are required; for by giving the 8 diameters to the proportional height of the column, as at first the ancients assigned to Ionic columns (Vitruv. chap. I. book IV.), then 60 feet divided by 8 quotes 7 feet and 6 inches. Then the ordination will be 8 columns $60 \div 6$ intercolumniates at $22 \frac{1}{2}$.. $0 \frac{1}{2}$ = 192 .. $3 \frac{6}{7}$ + two projectures of angular bases = 3 .. 9 + central intercolumniate 23 .. $11 \frac{1}{4}$, total = 220 feet. And on the side, 15 columns $112 \frac{1}{2}$.. 6 + 14 intercolumniates at $22 \frac{1}{2}$.. $0 \frac{1}{2}$ = 308 .. 9 + two projectures = 8 .. 9 total = 425 feet. This is perfectly coincident with Pliny's dimensions, very nearly dyastyle, as required for ionic columns (see Vitruv. ch. II. book III.) and middle intercolumniate enlarged by only $1 \frac{1}{2}$.. $5 \frac{1}{2}$, whereas the dodecastyle is enlarged by 4 feet, is less than systyle, an intercolumniation not conformable to Vitruvius, and is altogether an unprecedented novelty in Grecian architecture for an inclosed temple, as Diana's was.

was. But this proportion, here, of the octastyle is by no means offered as the probable ordination of Ctesiphon; it is merely introduced to convince Observator that the dodecastyle has not the exclusive privilege of coincidence with Pliny's dimensions, since an octastyle has the same privilege, and on a licence of less latitude.

Now, can gentlemen, acquainted with the rules of symmetry, for a moment persuade themselves that the architect, intrusted with the restoration of this magnificent temple, was ignorant of the rule of doubling the front intercolumniates for the number of those on the side, without having recourse to this *unnecessary, unskilful, unprecedented* widening the central one in front? Must this degrading imputation be levelled against that artist; all the documents of Vitruvius on ionic temples be neglected, and his express assertions disregarded, merely to support an idea of Pliny's inerrancy, and the whimsical invention of an unheard-of dodecastyle Grecian temple? The desirable proportion, amongst Grecian architects, for the external form of all temples, was twice the width for the length; but as this could not be enjoyed to an exactness, that method which approached the nearest to this end, and offered no violence to the received established rules of symmetry, was held the best; and that was to double the number of intercolumniates in front for the number on the side; but this will always, in any intercolumniation except eustyle and the doric pycnostyle, fall short by one diameter, but no more: whereas, by doubling the number of front columns, (as erroneously done by some, says Vitruvius,) the length will exceed twice the width by one intercolumniate; therefore the former comes nearest to the desired proportion. Yet, in the eustyle this proportion is better approximated by doubling the number of columns, as that will cause the side length to be but one quarter of a diameter above the exact proportion; whereas the double of the intercolumniates would, in this species, cause a deficiency of 8 diameters and a half, instead of only one diameter, as in the other kinds. Therefore it is highly reasonable to conclude, that the eminent architects both knew and practised this method when they planned temples in the eustyle. This much being premised, the 60

feet, by Pliny, for the height of column is the next thing to be examined. His iconographic dimensions are sufficiently proved to be inaccurate, and it is highly probable that the height of 60 feet only for the column is so too; for, besides that, the height was less accessible than the platform, and of course an error therein less discernible. The consequent effect proves it too low; for, taking the entablature at $\frac{1}{4}$ of the column, the height of the temple would have been but 75 feet, little more than one third of its width; most certainly too low, for this convincing reason, that the pediment, which would be at least 37 feet and 8 inches high, would exceed half the height of the temple, exhibiting an appearance altogether indecorous and inconsistent with the character of a sumptuous majestic temple; and is the very defect censured by Vitruvius in some of the Tuscan temples, by the terms *barycæ*, *barycephalæ*, i. e. squat and top-heavy. See Vitru. ch. II. book III. on the areostyle. To proportion this temple, therefore, conformably with its high character of magnificence, it is very probable that Ctesiphon planned it in the eustyle intercolumniation, and gave the column eight diameters and a half in height, according to the improved taste. Taking then Pliny's front line of 220 feet, the diameter of column will be $8 \dots 9\frac{1}{2}$. the ordination then is 8 columns in front = $70 \dots 4\frac{1}{2}$: 6 intercolumniates at 2 diameters and a quarter = $118 \dots 9\frac{1}{2}$: central of three diameters = $26 \dots 4\frac{1}{2}$: projections of two angular bases = $4 \dots 4\frac{1}{2}$: total = 220 feet. And on the side 16 columns, the double of the front columns (for reasons above stated) = $140 \dots 9\frac{1}{2}$: 15 intercolumniates at 2 diameters and a quarter = 297 feet: projections of bases = $4 \dots 4\frac{1}{2}$: total = $442 \dots 2\frac{1}{2}$; which is more than Pliny's length by $17 \dots 2\frac{1}{2}$; and if the intercolumniates had been doubled instead of columns, there would have been $11 \dots 6\frac{1}{2}$ less than Pliny's. And at two diameters for the entablature, the height of the temple will be 88 feet, and cornice projecting 25 minutes beyond the bases beneath, gives $227 \dots 4$ for extent of pediment whereof $\frac{1}{8}$ as order by Vitruvius for central height = $87 \dots 10\frac{1}{2}$, very suitable to height of temple.

Presuming

Presuming that the learned in architecture will, on mature reflection, acquiesce in the probability of this ordination, or support their opposition with solid argument, which Philotechnon will be happy to meet, it shall be now shewn (as a confirmation of the probability of this ordination, and of the more than probable truth of the correction of Pliny's 127 columns into 100 only, as suggested by Viator Minor p. 496), in what manner 100 columns are to be disposed in and about this temple, pursuant to the directions given by Vitruvius, Ch. IV. Book IV. where he says, that the inside of a temple is to be so laid-out, as to make a length equal to twice the width of the inside, five eighths whereof to be the length of the cell including the door wall, letting the other three eighths run on into the pronaos. This is the natural and absolutely necessary explanation of this passage; which Perrault strangely mis-conceived, and read it in the sense that implies the whole length of the temple to be made equal to double the width, which is impossible in any regular winged temples, wherein sometimes the length is near four times the width, and always considerably more than double. Perrault, aware of this, concluded with apparent certainty, that Vitruvius could only mean to prescribe the manner of laying out prostyle temples, where the ambient walls could be thus proportioned, not being previously determined by side columns. But he mistook this matter; Vitruvius makes no such reserve, he gives the rule for temples in general; nor does a prostyle, nor ædes in antis, answer Perrault's purpose, for though they had not side columns, they had the antas continued along the side walls, subject to the same laws of symmetry as columns; and in no number whatever will they, in regular ordinations, permit the whole inside length to be just double the width.

Therefore, to proceed, the inside length of this eustyle ordination (giving the side and posticum walls the thickness of one diameter of column, which they always are to have,) is $314 \dots 7\frac{1}{2}$; and the inside width is $83 \dots 6\frac{1}{2}$; which doubled as Vitruvius orders $= 167 \dots 0\frac{2}{3}$, whereof $\frac{1}{4}$ is $104 \dots 4\frac{3}{4}$, for length of cell including folding-door wall; which deducted from the whole inside length, there remains for

length of pronaos $210 \dots 2\frac{3}{8}$. Then the ordination for the pronaos, as directed by Vitruvius, two columns in front, of the same size as the external columns, to stand opposite the two middle columns of the wing (portico), in a line with the angular antæ. The bases of these two columns will occupy inwards, from the front line of pronaos, just 11 feet, which deducted from $210 \dots 2\frac{3}{8}$ (the length of pronaos), there remains $199 \dots 2\frac{7}{8}$ of length between the bases of the two front columns and cell door-wall; in which length a row of more delicate columns, on each side the middle passage leading to the folding doors of the cell, are ordered by Vitruvius, who leaves their number to be determined by the magnitude of the pronaos, which, in this present temple, affording a disposable line of 199 feet 2 inches (throwing away the fraction of an inch into the cell wall,) will admit 9 columns on each side of $7 \dots 5$ in diameter $= 66 \dots 9$ and ten intercolumniates at $13 \dots 2\frac{3}{5} = 132 \dots 5$ which $+ 66 \dots 9 = 199 \dots 2$, the distance from bases of front great columns of pronaos, to cell wall. The symmetry herein is conformable to the rules of Vitruvius, the proportional height of the internal columns being a trifle more than ten diameters and the intercolumniation very nearly systyle, as required by columns of such proportion (see Vitru. Ch. II. Book III). Thus may be completed a grand majestic plan for this temple, containing an hundred columns; without violating any of the laws of symmetry left us by Vitruvius, whose documents, in general, are certainly the best criterion we have in deciding architectural propriety and controversies thereon pending; although his notions, in common with many other eminent artists, concerning the changing of the size and positions of architectural objects to consult the effects of the optics, are very disputable, and will be discussed in next number. PHILO-TECHNON.

P. S. Viator, p. 893, contends, that because 100 columns cannot be disposed of in an octastyle diptere round the outside of the walls of the temple, therefore an octastyle and Viator Minor's suggested correction of Pliny are incompatible. It is presumed the above ordination, founded on the doctrine of Vitruvius, Ch. IV. book IV. has convinced him to the contrary.

And

And if Viator will be at the trouble of turning to Ch. XXIII. Book XXXVI. of Pliny, he will find, at the end of that chapter, that the columns in the temple of Diana at Ephesus were not 60 feet, as asserted by Pliny in chap. XIV. *ibid*; but a third part of the breadth of the temple = 75 feet and 4 inches, nearly the height given above by Philo-technon. And when he has his eye on the said Chap. XIV. he will please to reconsider the construction of the passage "*Columnæ centum viginti septem à singulis regibus factæ,*" and he will find sufficient difficulty to conceive where even 27 kings could be found, each bestowing a single column; but if the 100 is not separated from the 27, there must have been 127 kings, each erecting a column! And such an interpretation may be placed at the head of all Pliny's exaggerated wonders!

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

I AM truly grieved to be obliged to differ from your correspondent, A Southern Faunist, p. 896, as to the general reading of the Bible by the poor. If it is their peculiar privilege to have the Gospel preached to them, why should they be debarred an intimate acquaintance with it in their retirements. Minds religiously inclined will derive therefrom comfort and support, as well as pleasure and information, which scoffers will never attain to. The centuries nearest the Reformation may be considered as the "Bible-reading age;" and who was the worse for such employment? If in some instances it led to enthusiasm or superstition, it certainly was in the main productive of excellent effects. Ever since an intimate acquaintance with the Scriptures, whether in the original language or in vernacular translation, has been discouraged, have we not to lament a falling-off from duty of every kind, and an abounding of every heresy that could pave the way to Scepticism, Infidelity, and Atheism? The members of the Established Church were eminent textuaries: the Dissenters from it were not a whit behind them. The greatest Divines in both communities compared Scripture with Scripture in their discourses, and kept up in their hearers a desire to search the Scriptures; which is recommended by our divine Master, and celebrated

by his Apostles as a praise and a renown in their hearers. As well may it be said that family-prayer makes prayer ridiculous, as that familiar reading the Scripture induces infidelity. The effect of such an acquaintance with Scripture rather seems to be to lead the readers to judge for themselves, and prevent their being led away by the construction of others. A good selection of texts, like Gastrell's Christian Institutes, or Clark's Scripture Promises, would greatly assist a common understanding and an humble mind. It is not easy to conceive why such an analysis, or a family expositor, or a familiar paraphrase of Scripture, should be less useful in religion, than the Manuals, and Pocket Companions, and Vademecums, in arts and sciences. If the preacher's public exposition from the pulpit or desk concurs with the reader's ideas, it is well; if not, the latter has it in his power to examine his judgment by comparison, and follow no guide implicitly. That Sunday-schools are liable to corruptions, recent instances too sadly declare; but, as their original object does not profess to go beyond a knowledge of letters and words sufficient to put them together in reading, would it not be cruel to keep the common people in an ignorance as gross as we upbraid the church of Rome with encouraging? With the rulers of that church, what was greater rebellion than reading the Scriptures in the mother-tongue? It was the blessed merit of the Reformation, that it awakened a longing to know what the New Testament contained. "Let not," says the illustrious Milton, in his *Treatise of true Religion, Heresy, Schism, Toleration, and what best Means may be used against the Growth of Popery, 1678*, the countryman, the tradesman, the lawyer, the physician, the statesman, excuse himself by his much business from the studious reading of the Bible." This advice he offers as the best preservative against Popery*. To an attentive unprejudiced mind, what can be a better antidote against Popery than the study of

* Todd's Life of Milton, cxxvii.

"When modern Republicanism pretends to consider Milton as her auxiliary, let her (says his biographer, and I am proud to borrow the sentiment) view with shame the futility of manners which his pages breathe, and the Christian lessons which they inculcate." *ib. p. cxlvii.*

the Scriptures? He will find *there* no countenance for the worship of saints and images, for purgatory, transubstantiation, the sacrifice of the mass, the denial of the cup or the Scriptures in the mother-tongue to the laity, five more sacraments than those instituted by the great Author of our holy religion, prayers for the dead, the worship of the Virgin Mary, the infallibility or supremacy of the Pope, and all the distinguishing corruptions of the church of Rome, which owe their rise, establishment, and support, to the ambition of spiritual guides. But perhaps I must check myself; for, as our spiritual rulers are more afraid of Infidelity and Methodism than of Popery, notwithstanding the last, in my humble opinion, is the master-key to the two first, they may discourage the general reading of the Bible, for fear it should prove a dissuasive from the religion of the church before Luther. P. Q.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 11.

I HAVE often read the communications of a Southern Faunist with pleasure; but the sentiment in p. 896 I little expected from so enlightened a mind. To argue against the utility of Sunday-schools, and the poor being instructed to write and read, because they *may* peruse improper publications, is no less absurd than the idea of the same writer, that people are likely to be *better* instructed by *hearing* the Bible read than by *reading* it themselves; not to say how carelessly this service is performed in *some* churches. But, says the Faunist, "the baleful influence of Thomas Paine's work could not have been so extensive, had not the fashion of establishing schools for the poor become so general;" and he states an increased depravity of the lower classes to have taken place within the last ten years, during nine of which the publications alluded to have been wholly suppressed and prohibited. The poor must, therefore, be greater adepts than their betters, if in that short period so wonderful a change for the worse could have been effected on their juvenile minds. Now, let me ask your correspondent, where is the man who would not sooner employ a servant or journeyman, in almost any capacity, that could write and read in preference to one who could not? And if the Sessions-paper of the Old Bailey, and the calendars of country sessions and assizes,

were consulted, there is no doubt but the majority of atrocious criminals, particularly burglars, footpads, and murderers, would be found among those who could neither write or read. Can it be possible for any human being to believe, that the great Author of our being has endued mankind with intellectual capacities to have his talents thus buried in the earth, when they might be exerted to the advancement of his glory, and the benefit of society in general, by rational improvement? But for such seminaries as those decried by the Faunist the publick would never have been gratified with Bloomfield's charming rural poem of "The Farmer's Boy*," which confers no less honour on the author than the taste of the present age, being the greatest effort of natural genius probably ever produced; and even the late Lord-mayor (with numerous other distinguished characters in the metropolis and elsewhere) might have continued in their original obscurity, and been doomed, in the language of the Poet,

"To waste their sweetness in the desert air."

To restrain or circumscribe knowledge appears no less wicked than would be the project of an Overseer to mutilate the human species in order to reduce the heavy burthen of the poor-rates. X. Y.

MR. URRAN,

Dec. 10.

I CANNOT agree with your respectable correspondent Clericus, p. 889, that "enough and more than enough has been said of the non-residence of the Clergy;" for, in my humble opinion, it is the corner-stone on which our ecclesiastical, and perhaps too our civil establishment depends. With respect to the desertion of our churches, I heartily join with him in lamenting it, as an evil likely to be attended with the most serious consequences. But if we candidly consider the causes which have principally occasioned this national evil, we shall, I fear, have too much reason to conclude, that the non-residence of the beneficed Clergy, joined to the irregularity of the curates in their attendance at the parish-churches, must be considered as paramount, while the facility with which

* Above 10,000 copies of this poem were sold within the first 12 months after publication.

licences are now obtained by the different descriptions of non-conformists, is certainly another and very powerful cause.

I have often thought it one of the extraordinary circumstances of the present day, that more time should be spent by a modern bishop in granting licences to men who are openly hostile to our religion, than to *those* who are *ordained* to be its ministers and defenders; for to the shame of our ecclesiastical discipline be it spoken, that a licence to a curate to officiate in a parish church is, in some districts, seldom thought of; although, to my own knowledge, the fee, in one diocese at least, has been dropped from two guineas to half a one, in order that the expence may not be an obstacle. The late prosecutions of the clergy in the West of England were, indeed, highly iniquitous; because, in many instances, the most exemplary and conscientious ministers, men actually discharging their parochial duties themselves, but who could not, perhaps, conform to the exact letter of the statute law, were persecuted; had it been otherwise, had those men only been attacked who *deserted their posts* or disgraced their sacred profession by their negligence, I am apt to think the persons undertaking the prosecutions might have been ranked amongst the benefactors of their country. It is very true, that the laity are subject to very severe penalties, by statute, for neglecting Divine worship; but, surely, Clericus must have forgotten that there is now a conventicle licensed, either by the bishop or civil magistrate, in almost every parish; and that *occasionally* stepping into one of these will effectually do away any prosecution which may be brought against even the worst of deserters. To persecution I am an enemy; but surely this is toleration run mad. And I highly approve of honest Tom Osborne's indignation, expressed in his letter on this subject, inserted in your valuable Miscellany, p. 890. I shall now beg leave to make some observations on the language and arguments of A Southern Faunist. It is very certain that many young men of family *now* take orders, and, when these gentlemen reside and discharge the duties of their respective parishes, they are an ornament to our establishment; but when they live at

GENR. MAG. December, 1801.

Bath, Bristol, and other places of fashionable resort; and put off their parishes to those who will serve them upon the most reasonable terms, *it is far otherwise*; and I cannot conceive how compelling these men to reside can "contribute towards diminishing the dignity of the Church," unless the Southern Faunist may consider their example as likely to prove contagious to their several flocks, if they should be compelled to undertake "the drudgery of parochial duty." Gracious God! in what times do we live! when administering at thy sacred altar, when discharging the highest moral and religious obligations, are publicly proclaimed a drudgery. Again: the Southern Faunist tells us, that "compelling rectors and vicars to live in their parsonages, and serve their own churches, would be an immediate degradation of the church;" but can this gentleman be ignorant, that many curates, who now take charge of from five to ten parishes, are actually beneficed clergymen, who reside in market towns for the sake of company and amusements, sometimes not less than a dozen miles from their benefices; and then take as many curacies as they can procure, because, as they are apt to observe on such occasion, it is all within a ride. Is there no degradation of the church in this? If a curate has nothing more to maintain a wife and family with than the mere profits arising from *curatizing*, he must be, of all men, the most miserable; and I, therefore, hope and trust there are, comparatively speaking, but few of these unhappy gentlemen in the kingdom. But, even in cases of this kind, so far would enforcing of residence be from injuring them, that, I am persuaded, such a step would render them very essential service, and call for a greater number of officiating divines than are at this time in order; an opinion which, should A Southern Faunist think proper to controvert, I shall be able to support without much difficulty or drudgery.

ΦΙΛΟΚΛΙΣΤΙΚΟΣ.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 17.

THE high price of bread, occasioned no less by the scarcity of last year than the rapacity of millers and corn-dealers, was a great inducement to many families to buy their wheat, get it ground, sifted, and made into bread

at

at home, who had not before adopted that prudent and economical practice; to the generality of which there appears but one material obstacle, viz. the difficulty, in many towns, of procuring YEAST*. I am, therefore, induced, through the medium of your widely disseminated publication, to solicit an account of the process adopted in France, and other countries on the Continent, in the making of Bread, where, particularly in the former, malt liquor is little known, and the fermentation above alluded to never used; though the lightness and goodness of the bread at Paris is almost proverbial, and has excited the imitation of English Bakers, who call their best bread *French rolls*. X. Y.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 5.
MUCH has been lately said upon the non-residence of the Clergy; but there is another body of useful men belonging to the Church, who, I believe, with very few exceptions, cannot be complained of on that account, and yet certainly deserve greater encouragement than they generally receive. The duty of Parish-clerk is frequently placed in very low ignorant hands, the salary being so very small that none but low mechanicks will then accept of it. Travelling lately in the country, I was much surprized to hear the office of parish-clerk performed by the waiter of the inn, notwithstanding it was at the residence of a bishop. And in several of the parishes of the metropolis, where the income is desirable, a *deputy* is appointed, whose principal dependance is upon the Christmas-boxes of the parishioners: and I am well informed, that, if the principal of one of them officiated in person, the service would be read by a *female parish-clerk*. Surely the situation ought to be made more respectable; and I should think it might be easily accomplished by adding the duty and emoluments of parish-clerk to that of the schoolmaster who teaches the parish children: he must, from that situation, be a man of education, consequently read the service in a proper manner; and his duty requires his constant attendance at church. I only point out this for the country parishes, instead of the duty being performed by a poor

* Yeast was last winter sold in Suffolk as high as 9s. per gallon, where more persons brew their own beer than in most counties.

psalm-singing cobbler, as is frequently the case (whose pronunciation frequently creates a smile). In the metropolis, where the duty is performed by the principal himself, there is no occasion for it; and he generally adds to his duty the profession of an undertaker, which there is very advantageous.

I do not remember seeing in your excellent Review of New Publications an account of the rural poem, called, "The Farmer's Boy*." Bloomfield's description of a country church and church-yard, and the comparison between the post-horse and farm-horse, is really very beautiful: indeed (if I may be allowed the expression) it is a most lovely poem. MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 11.
THE following unpublished sonnet, addressed to a friend by the late Benj. Stillingfleet, esq. and for which I am obliged to the Dean of Rochester, will prove how attentively and how successfully Milton was studied and imitated in this species of composition more than half a century since. It is dated 1746.

"When I behold thee, blameless Williamson,
Wreckt, like an infant, on a savage shore;
While others round on borrow'd pinions soar,
My busy fancy calls thy thread mis-spun,
Till faith instructs me the deceit to shun,
While thus she speaks: 'Those things that
from the store
Of virtue were not lent, howe'er they bore
In this gross air, will melt when near
the sun.
The truly ambitious wait for nature's time,
Content by certain though by slow degrees
To mount above the reach of vulgar
Nor is that man confin'd to this low clime
Who but th'extremest skirts of glory sees,
And hears celestial echoes with delight."
Yours, &c. T.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 2.
HAVING observed that Admiral Berkeley, in the House of Commons, imputed to the poor in his neighbourhood the character of arrogance, and other misconduct, during the severe and trying pressure of the late times, I think it but justice to my poor neighbours to trouble you with a few lines on the occasion. The honourable admiral is member for Gloucestershire; and, as it may not be generally known

* See vol. LXX. p. 1181. EDITOR. That

that this wealthy, independent, and high-spirited county, is represented by two gentlemen, neither of whom has within it a foot of land or a habitation, an idea may perhaps be entertained, that the honourable Admiral's neighbourhood was in the part of the kingdom; and the reputation of our poor may consequently suffer. Such an inference I hope this letter may preclude. In no part of the nation have the poor been more content, more patient, more reasonably subordinate, and in every respect more meritorious, than in Gloucestershire; which, however, as I stated above, has not the honour of being Admiral Berkeley's neighbourhood.

A GLOUCESTERSHIRE FREEHOLDER.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

WILLING as I am to believe "A Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries" (p. 1000), I have found so great a diminution of such endearing sounds as "friends" among so learned an assembly, that I may be allowed my doubts. I must yield, however, to the imperious demand of a public requisition, when the interests of our antient structures are at stake, and when my own professional welfare is thought of consequence by this my good friend, to be vindicated against caballing aspersions. Of necessity then (it may be of high satisfaction), at this pressing opportunity, I shall lay before the publick the state of the cathedral church of Durham, when I surveyed and made sketches of every interesting part of that stupendous fane, in 1795. As I was engaged in this business nearly three months, I may be accredited in my several observations, which are not given from a hasty and indifferent decision of two or three days investigation, but from minute and deliberate *memoranda* and sketches of facts and existing objects, actuated by my veneration for Antiquities, and the laudable desire of pursuing my labours under the then general influence and patronage of that Society, whose munificence then enabled me to participate in an employ so congenial to my wishes, and to which I had dedicated the whole of my life to accomplish an ability in some degree to put such wishes into execution.

In 1795, I was ordered by the Society of Antiquaries to survey, and make architectural drawings of, the

cathedral of Durham*, to be engraved and published by them in like manner as those already produced of St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, the cathedral of Exeter, and the abbey-church of Bath.

On viewing Durham cathedral and its attendant religious edifices, my astonishment was unbounded at beholding their situations on so enchanting a spot; an eminence whose whole site is nearly occupied by their several works, and whose altitude, rising as it were from an encircling stream, gave a still greater effect of sublimity to this vast combination of consummate skill, and unbounded magnificence, raised on the basis of devotional fervour. I hardly need remark, that I soon caught the inspiration of the place; and glowed to obtain by my pencil's aid the beauties of all I saw (however weak the effort); and it was not long ere I found that, by my duty as an Antiquary, and obligations as a lover of my Country's arts, I was to become a vindicator and a defender of these mounds, calling on my imitative powers and my remonstrative force to do them right in an hour when most they needed succour; an hour the most fortunate to me to witness their remaining unaltered forms; and it may be fortunate to them, in their being permitted to bear their antient glories (not wholly contaminated) in proud display, until Time, in some future age, has signed their last sad doom.

My first sketch was a North-west view, taken from the West side of the river, near the antient undercaving bridge, of the bishop's palace, cathedral, dormitory, and buildings in continuation.—Second view was from the same side of the river, near the modern decaying bridge (if opening joints and perishable materials can make it so), giving a reverse shew of these surprising objects.—Third view, the gateway entering from the city into the precincts of the religious buildings. Sensations of order and decorum here made due impressions on me as I walked under its long avenue. Need I observe this gateway is used as a prison? It is.—Fourth view, the gateway entering into the large court, where are the priory, or deanry, and other antient buildings, inhabited by the prebendaries, &c. &c.

* I at the same time made several independent sketches on my own account.

which,

which, it is hardly necessary to state, have been altered and accommodated to present modes and manners, although this gateway still bears its lines unchanged, evincing a design of much consequence.—General plan of the cathedral and attached buildings. During this explorative labour, I constantly compared the historical description of this church, containing also the *minutiae* of all its religious decorations and uses (great part of which appears to have been drawn up some time before the Dissolution), with the present appearance of the walls, columns, windows, chapels, nave, choir, stalls, screens, monuments, &c. &c. and ever noted that here had stood an altar or shrine; there I saw a niche or bracket for the reception of the statues of kings or saints; here the situations where paintings of the like subjects were placed. Indeed, so enthusiastically was I entered into the scientific wonders of this pile, either past or as they now remain, that I many times, as in a dream, saw reinstated all the art and ingenuity of our antient architects, sculptors, painters, mechanists, jewelers, and goldsmiths, beaming forth in one bright array. Such an idea as this can only be enjoyed by those who have a turn to muse on, and a willing mind to behold, the performances of Englishmen wrought in former times, which for these two centuries past have been stigmatized with the name of “Gothic” barbarisms, blindly conceived in the “dark ages” of “superstition” and “ignorance*.” I see otherwise, and I think otherwise. Of this let the present publication of the plans, elevations, &c. (speaking in a professional sense) be the best judge.

The prior's lodgings, or the deanry. Here is little to be found of the original work except the crypt under the chapel (which chapel has been converted into an eating or a drawing-room) and the old hall. This crypt is used to hold lumber, and the hall is still destined to continue (that is, as far as servants waiting there can make it so) as it was at first designed. Both these subjects are curious, and worth particular attention.—The great kitchen of the monastery, now the dean's kitchen. In assimilating this office with the famous

* Refer to the literary works of Sir C. Wren, Evelyn, and the major part of those authors who have written on our antient arts.

construction at Glastonbury of the same nature, I cannot but conclude Durham's kitchen is by far the greater “excellence” of the two, in its just symmetry, intersection of the groins, and by many remarkable objects therein. The cloisters have lost their former window tracery: and modern-masoned uprights and sweeps, to answer the same ends, are substituted, but devoid both of connection or propriety. In speaking farther of these cloisters we must mention, that the North side abuts against the South wall of the church. The West cloister is backed by a range of groined offices running in a line with the West front of the church. Among these offices is the Song-school (still used as such), and the Treasury (this office is likewise still in use). Over these offices is the dormitory; a grand flight of steps from said West cloister give ascent thereunto. Its dimensions are prodigious; and its length, width, and height, are of fine proportions; the doors, windows, open-worked roof, are also well designed, and judiciously applied for the purposes intended. At present none of the monks' cells, filling up the spaces on each side of this great chamber, are in being; and we have only the stone flat remaining, which passed between them, to ascertain in some sort the size of those allotments for repose. True, I noted one of the monk's desks (a part of their little conveniences) in a corner, serving for the use of a knife-board. In this curtailed, unfurnished, unrepaired, uncleanly scene, erst the shrouder of brotherly association and undisturbed slumber, where nice accommodation and odoriferous flowers bedecked every part, it is no great matter of surprise that a common visitant may cry out, “What a gloomy sty is here! what beastly occupants must have wallowed here formerly! Well, give me your comfortable dwellings of the present day,” they continued, pointing to the spot where the prebendal houses are situated, “they are the good things of this world most to be coveted.” The South cloister abuts against the frater-house, or refectory, the basement story to which consists of groined vaults, or ailes, where all light is excluded, and where no use is made of so extensive a place. The mode of construction evident to me, as my taper guided my sight, is a valuable mine for our architects, should they have a real wish that

these

those edifices which they may be about to raise might stand to benefit futurity more than for the good of trade some 40 or 50 years hence. These vaults support the refectory, whose walls are converted into a mode of workmanship which prevailed about 90 or 100 years past, and fitted up as the Library to the Cathedral. The East cloister abuts against the chapter-house, parlour, and other arrangements. The parlour was a room where tradesmen uttered their wares, and through which the religious were carried for burial in the cemetery behind. Its style is Saxon, made out with columns and arches on each side, supporting a semicircular-headed ceiling; a most desirable sight, at least to me, who, however, was still fortunate to find here change had been at work, by crowding up every space with staircases, counting-houses, and such-like intrusions. Entering into the chapter-house, I encountered one of the proud examples of the Saxon species of architecture, and which alone would have established the skill of those our ancestors, were this room the only proof of their high abilities. Surprise and extreme satisfaction awhile delayed the employ of my pencil. At length I commenced my sketches, which were to shew the publick this one of their rich treasures, which they, I fear, knew but little of, or that this Cathedral had an appendage of such passing worth. At the West end, or entrance, an elaborate doorway and an open window on each side (through which spectators from the cloisters might view the interior to very great and pleasing advantage); over them a large pointed window (of a late date). The North and South sides of the room decorated by columns and interlacing semicircular arches, continuing their course likewise round the Eastern end; where, in the windows, I perceived other late-wrought pointed-arch-style tracery. Groins in a peculiar way spring from a second tier of low clustered columns, and supporting statues; likewise a treble rise of stone seats, amphitheatre-wise, filling the whole of the basement line of this noble building. Also in the centre at the Eastern end, breaking the above course of seats, the stone seat of instalment for the bishops of this see was placed; and along the pavement lay many grave-stones of some of the most eminent of such Dignitaries, and their readings very legible. Reverting to the sides of this

room again, there are two door-ways; that on the North side gives admittance to the aforesaid parlour, and that on the South side into the prison for offending monks. While busy in making my exterior and interior views, architectural detail, &c. of this chapter-house, a business of patient observation and mature discrimination (as all must be sensible is the result with the labours of artists who presume to copy antient works, professing at the same time a desire to be correct and faithful), no appearance came athwart my sight to make me conclude that any part of this building was in a decaying or dangerous state (allowing for some honeycombed courses of stone at the East end, of no material consequence otherwise than displeasing to the eye). And it was my constant theme of exultation to observe to those of the church who occasionally attended me as I onward stretched, "How true are all these perpendiculars! how level are all these horizontal and sweeping lines! how sharp and well preserved are these mouldings and ornaments! how compact these several joints! all is but as the work of yesterday!" Yet, to shew the fallacy of my praises, the insignificance of my remarks, this most stately chapter-house has, since 1795, been declared an uncomfortable place, of no interest, and in a dangerous state of decay. In consequence, this edifice has been taken down, and a modern chamber, with every elegant and fashionable assortment of luxurious furniture substituted on its site. How vain in me to repine at this transaction! To condemn I shall refrain; and therefore can only say, such once was Durham's chapter-house! Of its present one let those whose independent minds, high as are their fortunes above mean adulation or lucrative expectancy, tell out its finery, state, and order!

Yours, &c.

JOHN CARTER.

(To be continued in two or more *Essays*.)

P.S. Cut off as I am from my right of communication in the Society of Antiquaries by those orders in their Statute-book, Direction II. Nos. XV. XVI. XVII. already spoken of (p. 614); I must, Mr. Urban, under your impartial protection, observe, that on the first Thursday of this month an insidious attempt was made, by a certain member, to invalidate the correctness of the heraldic ideas of the late J. C. Brooke, esq. Somerset herald (in respect to ion
illustrat

illustration of some paintings in the windows of the abbey-church at Tewkesbury, published in my work of *Antient Sculpture and Painting*), and to traduce my faithfulness of imitative skill as an artist. I on the moment, in reply, informed the members, that the late Mr. B. had every information to qualify him to describe the said paintings, he knowing well the church at Tewkesbury, and having had in his possession my sketches of the paintings to draw up his account from. On the Thursday following the same assertions were read again; and as before answered unto them, but not without much difficulty, from the noise and other obstructions coming from some particular individuals; when the following reprimand was delivered from the chair: "Mr. Carter, the business of the Society will not allow time for them to listen to your *speechifying*; if you have any thing to answer to what has been read, you must send it to the Secretary." I attempted to reply; but the like noise as before, and a repeated denial from the chair, made me sit down, and with that sort of feeling a man must endure, who finds that, in recompense for those labours which he had followed for a great length of time for the advancement of the honour and interest of a Society of which he was a member, he had received treatment inconsistent with the mode of behaviour which characterizes gentlemen, and conceiving he had deserved other returns at their hands. But when I consider, out of the great body alluded to, how few there were who rendered themselves conspicuous on the occasion, I console myself for this disgrace, by remembering that I have still many noble and impartial patrons among a Society, whose institution was at first set on foot for the wisest and best of purposes.

J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

IN the church-yard at Shenley, co. Herts, is buried the celebrated architect, Nicholas Hawksmoor, who died March 25, 1736, aged 75.

P. 892. *Resurgere pallent quam nosci* is a quaint mode of exprelling that the parties wished to rest unknown to the world till the general resurrection brought them to public notoriety.

P. 978. There is nothing uncommon in the capital at St. Michael's Mount. Angels hold shields, once,

perhaps, adorned with arms as on other capitals.

P. 979. The presentation-copy of King James's works to Sir Peter Young, mentioned by your Anstey (not Anstey) correspondent, is said, by the writer of his son Patrick's life, in the *Biographia Britannica*, vol. VI. p. 4980 [A], from Dr. Smyth's life of the same, to have been given in 1619. The third letter belongs to Patrick, son of Sir Peter, and royal librarian, confounded with his father in your Contents, who carried the royal present to Oxford, and was therefore saluted by the king on his return "lord ambassador." (*Biog. Brit.* 4982). Dr. Rhead, or Read, translated the royal works into Latin. (Ib.) Mr. Rows is John Rouse, Bodleian librarian. *Little Sara* is Patrick's younger sister, married afterwards to Sir Samuel Bose, *knt.* How many sons had Sir Peter?

The story of the Cambridge ghost has appeared in another shape in your vol. XLVIII. p. 583, in some curious letters from Mr. Hughes, of Jesus college, in that university, to Mr. Bonwicke, of St. John's in the same. The present story is told by Mr. Waller, of St. John's there, to Mr. Thomas Offley, of Milton, co. Oxford, who sends it to his brother Francis, of All Souls, or Walter, of Oriel, rector of Middleton Stoney*. Mr. Clark, therein mentioned, might be John Clark, B. A. of St. John's 1706. Arthur Orchard was of the same college; B. A. 1662; M. A. 1668; S. T. B. 1673; miscalled Orchard in the former account.

While this extraordinary story is in explication, allow me to tell you a well-attested story of as extraordinary a prediction, more than once related to me and others by my ingenious and lamented friend and fellow-collegian John Cowper, brother of the lately-deceased admirable but eccentric poet, William C. In the early part of his life, before he saw Cambridge, many circumstances of his own and family history were related to him by a woman, who appeared no other than a common fortune-teller, who added, that at or about the next time he saw her his death would not be very distant. The place where he first met with her is not now recollected, whether near his father's house in Hertfordshire, or

* Edmund W. was B. A. 1701; M. A. 1705, M. D. 1712; of St. John's elsewhere;

elsewhere; but the last time he saw her was on the walks behind St. John's college garden, about the year 1770, soon after which he sickened and died. Such is this plain unvarnished tale, left to yourself and readers as of undoubted authenticity.

P. 1001. Your correspondent is perfectly right in his idea of "cabal" in a certain literary Society; of which we have the strongest proof in what happened at their anniversary in 1799.

P. 1005. Very little stress is to be laid on Lilly's tittle-tattle. He blunders so in *names* and *titles*, that, as he has created a knight of *Rhodes** a *Templar*, he may as easily create him an English knight, and find him a comfort.

P. 1007. The gate of Abergavenny, whose meditated destruction is here bewailed, is that called *Tudor* gate, described, but not drawn, by Mr. Cox, I. 172, as a strong Gothic portal, with the groove of the portcullis still visible. I wish "The Architect" would favour you with a view of it and the house adjoining in his best manner. * *

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 18.

IN answer to the enquiry in p. 1004, Mr. Beaumont was the *fourth* master of the Charterhouse; and as, both in the list given by Herne, p. 122, and in his epitaph, he is styled "esquire," it does not appear that he was in holy orders. He was author of the judicious letter prefixed to Mr. Speght's Chaucer, 1598; which has been usually attributed to his namesake and relation, the famous Dramatic Poet. This coincidence of names has misled Antony Wood, and all the succeeding biographers; who call the associate of Fletcher "a Cambridge man," though Wood himself states that he was of Broadgate hall, Oxford. The master of the Charterhouse was of Cambridge; and M.A. (it is believed) either of St. John's, or Peter House; which perhaps some academic correspondent will have the goodness to ascertain. His degree was conferred probably before the year 1600. He died in 1624.

On applying to one of the most judicious collectors of literary curiosities

* With submission to our correspondent, Lilly's blunder is not so great as at first sight may be supposed. His relation Mr. Poole was a member of the preceptory of Old Dalby, a branch of the Knights Hospitallers, who were the legal successors of the Templars. EDIT.

now living, in hopes to gratify another of your correspondent's queries, I find that not only pp. 181, 182 of Sir John Beaumont's Poems are torn out of my friend's book, but that they are wanting in every copy of that little volume (and they are many) that he has ever seen. Another copy which I have since looked at (which formerly belonged to Mrs. Cooper, editor of the *Muse's Library*) is in the same predicament. But you will, perhaps, think it not entirely labour lost, if I transcribe for you the page which precedes the *desideratum*.

"An Epitaph upon that hopeful young Gentleman the LORD WRIOTHESLEY:

"Here lies a souldier, who in youth desir'd
His valiant Father's noble steps to tread,
And swiftly from his friends and country fled:

While to the height of glory he aspired,
The cruell Fate, with bitter envy fir'd,
To see Warres providence in so young a head,
[dead,
Sent from the dusky caves, to strike him
A strong disease in peacefull robes attir'd.
This Murd'rer kills him with a silent dart:
And, having drawne it bloody from the Sonne,

Throwes it againe into the Father's heart,
And to his Lady boasts what he hath done.

What helpe can men against pale Death provide,
[ton died *!"]

When twice within few days Southamp-
On the Stationers' Books, Nov. 4, 1639, was entered, "An Addition of some excellent Poems to Shakespear's Poems by other Gentlemen; viz. the *Mistress* drawn, and honoured, by Ben Jonson; an *Epistle* to Ben Jonson, by Francis Beaumont; his *Mistress's Shade*, by R. Herrick," &c. This is a publication I have never yet met with in any collection.

J. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 19.

ON turning over some volumes of the very curious but little-known tracts of William Lilly, in hopes of being able to oblige your correspondent in p. 1004, I was so forcibly struck with many of that Impostor's prophecies, that I am tempted to transcribe *literatim* a very few sentences (not wishing to overload your pages) for the amusement of the curious.

Yours, &c.

ALPHONSO:

1. "The king of France shall be driven

* James Lord Wriothesley, eldest son of the Earl of Southampton, died in the Netherlands, a few days before his father:

from

from his own coasts, and confined by his own subjects; for he will exercise very great tyranny against his subjects and the Church of Christ, being instigated and stirred up thereunto by the Bishops and Romanists, who shall seduce him, and betray him traitorously with bribery of money. But those misdemeanors he doth, shall seem to be done in favour of his kinsmen or allies."

2. "Neither Brabant, Flanders, Zealand, nor Holland, shall escape several very great inundations of water, innumerable seditions, slaughters, tumults, firings, and desolations of many of their principal cities and towns; nor shall they be able in the least measure to resist that powerful enemy, which shall come against them in very short time. Then the greedy Hollander shall enough repent his desertion and falsehood to the English, when the French and other people besides are embued in the blood of their best and most able *Citizens*; whilst the Hollanders continue a people hated of all their neighbours, and, though in extreme necessity, succoured by none, nor pitied by any. Such shall the downfall of those industrious but self-ended Christians be."

3. "The Northern Eagle shall destroy the monasteries of Germany."

4. "An Eagle shall appear from the most high rocks of Germany, accompanied with many fierce griffins, and shall bend his forces Eastward; he shall make the Pope to leave Rome, and shall bring confusion to all Italy."

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

PERMIT an old friend once more to take up his pen, and to fill a column of your Miscellany with some trifling lucubrations, if they be thought worthy, consisting of animadversions on passages, and answers to enquiries, in your three last Numbers.

P. 891. So far as appears by the pedigree of Lord Viscount Wenman, the existence or non-existence of the title must depend upon the question, whether any of the late lord's brothers, or his uncle Richard Wenman, be yet alive, or, if dead, whether they have left male issue.

As to the title of Viscount Tracy, Henry Tracy Leigh, the eighth and last lord, died April 29, 1797. He does not appear to have had any immediate heirs or near relations in the male line; but surely all that host of Tracys and Tracy-Kecks, that was in existence not many years ago, can hardly be vanished from the earth.

P. 931, b. Prior park now does, or lately did, belong to Lord Viscount

Hawarden of the kingdom of Ireland, who married a niece of the late Ralph Allen, esq.

P. 952, b. Some account of Figg, Broughton, and Slack, of pugilistic memory, may be found in Mr. Lysons's *Environs of London*, art. Marybone.

P. 990, b. Maxwell was Earl of Nithsdale, in Scotland.

It is very true that Mr. Archdall, in his edition of Lodge's *Peerage*, says, that he was informed by Lord Dillon, that "the only person who could have claimed the earldom of Roscommon died in reduced circumstances," without specifying who that person was: but, if *his* account may be depended on, it is plain that it must have been some descendant of Patrick Dillon, mentioned near the bottom of p. 160, vol. IV.*

P. 1004, b. Your correspondent M. Green wishes for an account of the family of Lisle, or Crux-Easton. Of them I can say something, but, I fear, little to the purpose. The family must have been very numerous; for, besides the nine sisters, the eldest son and heir, the youngest son named Charles, and the clergyman named by your correspondent, there was another son, who, if my memory serve me, had been in the navy, but was, in the latter end of the year 1722, captain of a Turkey ship, which carried my grandfather and father to Constantinople. From the latter of them I have understood that the family was descended from, or allied to, John Lisle, esq. one of Cromwell's lords, and commissioner of his great seal, the sacrifice of whose widow by the famous Judge Jeffries has been so generally reprobated. As to the "destiny of the sisters," I can only say in general, that I remember its being said, that they engrossed the Turkey-merchants; but at this distance of time I cannot undertake to name the husband of any one of them. Perhaps the representatives of the Marchs, Radcliffes, Bosanquets, or other respectable merchants of the last century, could give better information. M. Green is in a mistake about Boscot, for Dr. Lisle was rector of Wotton, in the Isle of Wight—of Wotton, al. Wood-toun, al. Boscot-ville, as he jocosely and enigmatically styles it. I think, in one of his poems. J. H.

* Was not the Spanish traveller of that name ennobled, or entitled to be so? H. R. Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 16.
THE inscription on the font at Chepping, or Chepin, co. Lancaster, inserted in your vol. XLIX! 588 (misquoted 1772), was supposed, by the correspondent who communicated it, to be similar to that at Bridekirk, &c. and the character, though peculiar, a-kin to Runic. No explanation was ever given. The font, however, is comparatively modern, possibly not earlier than Henry VIII. The characters in the upper line belong not to any alphabet, but are probably *Sigls*, of which the triangle inscribed within the circle seems to denote the co-eternity of person in the Holy Trinity. The rest Mr. Whitaker does not attempt to elucidate. Of the lower line, three compartments appear to be marked with the institution of the Passion; a fourth has the cypher I. H. S.; a fifth the anogram X.; and two others the initials I. B. probably of the forgotten donor. Whitaker's History of Whalley, p. 446. H. D.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 18.
PRIOR PARK was given by Mr. Allen to Mrs. Warburton, wife of Bishop W. for life. She afterwards married Mr. S. a clergyman. On her death it came to the present possessor, the Viscount Hawarden, who married to his second wife Miss Allen, Mr. Allen's niece, by whom he had three children, his present heir-apparent and two daughters. He succeeded his elder brother in the title of Baron de Mountak in Ireland, and has been created Viscount Hawarden. The family-name is Maude, of Carmarthenshire. His first wife was Miss Vernon, of Worcestershire, by whom he had only one child, a daughter, who married Mr. Vaughan, of Golden Grove, and died a few years ago, without issue. His present lady's name was Monck, of an Irish family, by whom he has several children. It is said that his Lordship means to sell it shortly, having already a noble mansion in Ireland, and another in Wales. X.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 7.
IN Coxe's Monmouthshire, vol. II. p. 322, he says of three Druidical stones, that the perpendicular height of the largest is 11 feet 10 inches, yet that it is 15 feet long above the ground; qu. how this is? He calls them

a composition of pebbles and cement, so soft as to crumble at the touch: In a note on the word *cement*, he says, vulgarly called *Pudding-stone*. If the composition is so soft, how happens it that they have stood so many ages? but, however much the pudding-stone may resemble a composition from the number of small stones that seem stuck together, is it a composition? and, whatever it is, is it not of great hardness?

If your printer has not made a mistake in what I said about Mr. Andrew Stuart, I made a strange mistake in writing. It should be, "the pains he took to discover the truth of what *he* had no doubt to be an imposture;" and "for want of *perseverance* in what *he* thought the justice of the cause." It has been clearly determined that he was mistaken; but his language in his letters, and his indefatigable exertions for his employers, demand admiration; and these are all I meant to note.

I have often thought with *Plain Truth*, that it would be very desirable to have pews in our churches abolished. In towns they certainly prevent the attendance of a great majority of the parishioners; being appropriated to particular persons, strangers are not allowed to use them, even though one only of the family should be present. I may say, that in many parishes there are hundreds of housekeepers who cannot get a pew. It is, therefore, no wonder if what the Bp. of Chester says (as you quote him, p. 729), that in one town there are 40,000 persons who attend no place of divine worship. Yet some of the reverend clergy speak of an increase of chapels in this great town as an abuse, and bestow harsh appellations on those who build them and let the pews. Is it not better to have places of worship on such terms than to have no place to go to? These chapels assist in a small degree, in removing the want of pews in parish churches, but benches would remove it in a ten-fold degree. The space taken up by pews is so much greater than that which benches would occupy, that, independent of what is lost by those which are locked up, thousands more could and would attend in this metropolis, if the churches were so fitted up. They are so at Bath, at Tunbridge Wells, and, perhaps, at other places; yet those churches are frequented

quented by genteel people, who are content to join in prayer with their fellow Christians though not so well-dressed as themselves.

So much, Mr. Urban, I had written without the least suspicion that I was commending such a wicked rogue as D. L. M. p. 782, has found *Plain Truth* to be. Little did I think, that, when *Plain Truth* was proposing a plan to enable more people to come to church, his aim was to destroy the church as well as the pews; to introduce revolutionary principles and an *agrarian law*!

Your angry correspondent admits that there ought to be in every parish pews sufficient for the whole parishioners. True; but is there any one church in Westminster that will do so? What must be the size of the church in St. George Hanover-square, or Marybone? If it is plainly impossible, is it not right to admit as many as the area will contain?

He has, however, discovered two excellent uses of pews; the *giddy*, the *inanimate*, the *decrepid*, the *filthy*, and the *dissolute*, are kept by themselves, and do not impede their neighbours' meditations; the other is their great convenience for taking a nap.

When he says that the prying eye and the giggle of levity are here excluded, can he be speaking of a pew?

As to meditations, I thought the chancel was the place for them; and that, at church, attention was to be paid to the reader or the preacher.

One of your correspondents lately sent you a whimsical paper on the meaning of the signatures adopted by those whose pieces you admit. Perhaps this angry gentleman has adopted a signature expressive not of himself, but of his opinion of the person he was opposing, and under the signature of D. L. M. to call him a D—d Lying Methodist. If he should say that this is seeing further into a mill-stone than he who made it, I can only say that I have followed the example he set.

How very different is the language of *Secunder*, p. 811. He writes like a gentleman, with temper. His scheme for opening pews at the end of the lessons will keep those who are accustomed to sit in pews away from the early part of the service; or, perhaps, entirely, as they will not like to wait

so long in the aisle, and then only have the chance of a seat. A. X.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 15.

THE three last sisters of Dr. Lisle, p. 1004, Mrs. Harriot Lisle, Mrs. Francis Lisle, and Mrs. Eaton, widow of a Turkey merchant, died within these very few years at their house at Stratfield Mortimer in Berks. There is a print of Dr. Lisle's brother, "Edward Lisle, of Crux-Eaton," prefixed to his "*Husbandry*," 1757, 8vo. engraved by Sir R. Ravenet. See Bromley's Catalogue, p. 292. Moyle's Court, in Ellingham, Flants, belonged, and still belongs, to this family. See Topographer, vol. IV. p. 8. Yours, &c. F. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 17.

I KNOW not whether I am too late, but I wished (though it had slipped my memory) to correct a sad mistake of our late friend Dr. Cuming, in the second volume of *Nuttbush's Dorset*, at p. 234; in which, by a note, he has made the locust-tree there mentioned to be the *Hymenæum* (rightly *Hymetum*) Contrail; a thing impossible, as the *Hymenæum* is an intertropical tree, and can only be made to vegetate with difficulty in this country in the fibres. I remember to have mentioned this to the Doctor; but I know not whether he corrected it in his copy. I have seen the tree. The note should stand thus:

"*Robinia Pseudo-Acacia*. Lin. Sp. Plant. 1043. *Acacia Americana* siliquis glabr. Rai. Hist. Plant. 1719. False, or common ACACIA; a native of North America. The leaves are highly grateful to cattle; and treatises have been written to recommend the culture of this tree for agricultural purposes. The farm on which it stands was once the property of the family of the late well-known Henry Fielding, esq.

There is a letter of mine on this tree in your vol. XXIX. p. 202. R. P.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS IN THE AUTUMN OF 1703.

(Continued from p. 1000.)

AFTER having seen the most interesting parts of South Holland, I resolved to return home through Dutch Brabant, and the country which at that time went by the name of the Austrian Netherlands. I crossed the Maas at Rotterdam, with the view

view of sleeping at an inn on the opposite side, from whence the stage for Antwerp was to set out on the following morning. Two English gentlemen kindly accompanied me from Rotterdam, and spent the evening with me at the inn, where I remember we paid most extravagantly dear for our entertainment; in short, we were fleeced without mercy. We ought to have made a bargain before hand; but suspicion was lulled asleep by the behaviour of the people of the house, which was marked with uncommon attention and kindness, and with a somewhat that impressed us with the notion of their being strictly honest and conscientious; but *nimum ne crede colori* is a good maxim for travellers, of which, however, we lost sight at this inn. When the bill was presented, we stared at one another, and then at our host; but remonstrance was in vain; all the answer we could get was *je w. Mynter*, or *nay Mynter*, and we counted down reluctantly upon the board a shining heap of guilders, which were swept off by the extortioning Batavian without the least sign of shame or remorse. Covetousness might be said to be the reigning sin of the Dutch nation; which was generated in the minds of those over whom religion had no influence, by the general spirit of industry that prevailed among them, and by the disgrace which was attached to a man's living beyond his income. But, within the last seven years, they have been sorely punished for this their besetting sin by the extortion of their Gallic friends, who have fleeced them without mercy of their ducats and guilders, and made them poor indeed!

The stage, or, to speak more properly, the waggon in which I took my seat for Antwerp, was a very uncomfortable conveyance. The carriage, tackle, and horses, formed a striking contrast to the style in which, with us, at the sound of the horn, "smack goes the whip, round go the wheels." In this wretched *carrusse*, which left the traveller exposed to the circumambient elements, I was seated between two gentlemen, one of whom spoke bad English, and the other worse Latin; and they, perceiving that I was not a very fluent speaker of French, politely confined themselves to those languages in which I was most at home. One of them was a very superstitious Ro-

man Catholic, a native of Mechlin, in which quarter I was given to understand that the people are as blindly attached to Popery as any of his Holiness's spiritual subjects. If I am not mistaken, a Protestant was considered by my fellow traveller as another word for a reprobate; and a Protestant clergyman as *monstrum horrendum, informe, cui lumen ademptum*. But, whatever he might think of my deserts as a heretic, he evidently shewed by his conduct that he thought me entitled to the offices of civility and kind attention as a man. This is not always the case; bigotry and superstition too frequently feed the breast against the softer feelings of humanity, not only among Papists, but Protestants.

Facta est ecclesia fratrum!

I think I know some bigots of our Established Church, with whom a Nonconformist would not find himself so comfortable in a stage coach as I was with the Mechlin Catholic; and I suspect there are bigots of the church established in the Northern part of this island, who would rather wade on foot through deep mud than ride in the same coach with a poor Papist. People may say what they will of the intolerant bigotry of the Brabantons; but I question whether it would lead them to more unchristian lengths against Protestants in the present day, than were manifested against Papists by Episcopalian and Presbyterian Protestants in this island in 1779 and 1780.

Idet hæc opprobria dici p. tulle

Et non p. tulle reselli

It is also lamentable to see the effects that are produced by the sour leaven of sectarianism against the members of our established churches; for, to use the words of the admirable Scougal, in his book, entitled "The Life of God in the Soul of Man," a book which ought to be written in letters of gold, "There are but too many Christians who would consecrate their vices, and hallow their corrupt affections, whose rugged humour and sullen pride must pass for Christian severity; whose fierce wrath and bitter rage against their enemies must be called holy zeal; whose petulance towards their superiors, or rebellion against their governors, must have the name of Christian courage and resolution." But to return from this digression: The roads during the first stage were extremely heavy. The country

Country is distinguished in the map by the name of *Helemond*; which is formed into an island by the confluence of two separate branches of the *Maese*, and is said to be a rich and fertile district. After having been dragged some miles in this district through a deep and dirty road, we arrived at the South branch of the *Maese*, which we crossed, our waggon being carried over with us in the boat. In crossing this ferry, *Dordrecht*, or *Dort*, appeared to our view on the left hand; and I regretted that my arrangements left me no time to turn aside to visit a place which I was told would have repaid my curiosity, and which, moreover, is so famous in the annals of modern ecclesiastical history. I was informed that the great room, wherein the well-known synod held their sittings, was still preserved in its original state; and, I own, I should have been glad to have been able to say that I had sat down in President *Bogerman's* chair; not that I think the minister of *Leewarden's* conduct did honour to the chair, in which he displayed but too little of the meekness and gentleness of "that worthy name by which he was called." Indeed, with all due deference to the memory of some truly pious men who formed part of the majority of the Synod of *Dort*, I cannot but think that it might have been happy for the peace of the Protestant churches had they never been permitted to sit; and that from their proceedings, as from a fountain, have flowed many of those streams of bitterness which have poisoned the land. The leaders of that assembly, in their furious zeal, seemed to have forgotten "that the son of man came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them;" and certainly "did not know what spirit they were of," for, I think, we may in vain search the New Testament for any precedent to justify the spirit and temper that led to the banishment of such a man as *Grotius*, and the deposition of the venerable and pious *Episcopius*.

To resume the narrative of my journey. After crossing the above-mentioned ferry, we found ourselves in the island of *Voorn*, and in that district of it which goes by the name of *South Beyerland*. I have already had occasion to describe two towns in the isle of *Voorn*; namely, *Helvoetsluis*,

where I first landed, and the *Brill*, which lies on the road from that place to the *Hague*. The air of this part of *Holland* is far from being the purest in the country; but the soil is rich and productive, and some parts of it in a high state of cultivation. We travelled through the *Pais de Voorn*, until we came to the passage of *Moerdyck*, which separates *Holland* from *Dutch Brabant*. Here it was that *Prince John William of Nassau*, Stadtholder of *Friesland*, returning from *Brabant* to *Holland*, was drowned in 1711. It happened to rain, and he took shelter in his carriage without properly securing the door; while he sat there, a squabble took place among his people upon deck, and eagerly rising up with a view to restore order, the door flew open, and he fell into the sea. *Col. Ginckel*, who sat by his side in the carriage, plunged in immediately to save him; but unfortunately he shared the fate of his master.

In crossing the *Moerdyck* ferry, the fortress of *Williamstadt* appears to the right; also the fortress of *Klundert*, and beyond them the island of *Over Flackee*, and the arm of the sea called *Hollands-diep* issuing out of the great lake on the left hand called the *Bier Bos*, which the *Maese* forms behind the city of *Dort* in its progress towards *Gertruydenberg*. The whole scenery forms a curious and striking display of land and water; with which I was highly gratified.

When I closed my last letter, I expected my next would have introduced you to *Antwerp*; but I am afraid I have already trespassed too far upon your patience; and, therefore, I postpone my observations on *Dutch Brabant* and the city of *Antwerp*, till another letter.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 5.
THE pathetic recital of the death and funeral of the late *Lady John Russell*, calls forth the maternal feelings of an individual long initiated in the school of adversity; and who cannot remain silent on a subject so congenial to her present state of mind, without submitting to your judgment some serious reflections, which, should they meet your ideas as being worthy of attention, I shall think myself much honoured.

Oh!

Oh! bounteous Heaven! thy solace now
 impart, [heart.
 And soothe the sorrows of a Ruffel's

"How truly amiable must have been the feelings of those noble relatives, who paid their last tribute of affection to a dear departed friend, by attending her remains to the dreary grave! Were the world to abound with scenes of this awful and affecting nature, I am convinced much benefit to society would be derived from such tenderness and propriety of conduct. How cruel and devoid of feeling are the proceedings in general, daily exhibited to our view, on similar occasions (particularly in the higher ranks of life) by the most beloved and nearest connections, being followed to the grave by none but dependants, and the necessary attendance of, probably, an unfeeling undertaker and his assistants! I speak from experience, and the effusions of a heart overpowered with innumerable sorrows, having recently attended the funeral of a son * I tenderly loved, and cherished when in his cradle. Accompanied and supported throughout this solemn scene of duty by my dear surviving children (two daughters of whom are yet in a state of infancy), whose minds I have endeavoured to shield with Virtue's genial flame from Reason's earliest dawn, and with principles most conducive to their present and future happiness, to look upon the terrors of death as the great guardians of life. However tremendous the object may appear to us, it is the will of the Almighty that it should have that powerful effect, being an incentive to lead us to self preservation, which is evidently Nature's first law; and to influence us to bear the misfortunes of life with that calm degree of resignation which religion alone is capable of inspiring; when it opens to a Christian's view the certain and joyful prospect of a blessed immortality! and displays to our imagination the future dwellings of the spirits of the just made perfect; the mansions of everlasting rest! which, if we continue faithful unto death, are promised us to inhabit through the merits of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ; who tells us, "I am the resurrection and the life. He

that believeth in me though he were dead, yet shall he live!

Disappointments and trials teach us the instability and insufficiency of temporal things, and that true happiness can only be attained from God and virtue, which alone can frame our minds to sobriety and mature reflection; and to enable us "to commune with our own heart and be still." What a variety of changes in life are occasioned by the vicissitudes of worldly events! No regulation of conduct can altogether stem the current of passions from disturbing our peace, and misfortunes, ever attended by the poignant pangs of sorrow, from wounding our heart. "Life † never continues long in an uniform course; it is ever varying, and frequently annoyed by even unexpected distresses!"

Yours, &c. AFFLICTION.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 10.

MOST of your readers probably will be interested with the letters communicated by your correspondent of the "Temple," p. 995. Two other contemporary accounts of Mr. Naylor's apparition may be seen in your former volumes; the first, in some original letters by the Rev. J. Hughes, the learned editor of *St. Chryostom on the Priesthood*, printed in your vol. XLVIII. pp. 583, 621; the second, in vol. LIII. p. 412, b, by the Rev. Richard Chambre. This last was sent to Mr. Urban by the Rev. Dr. Townson, R[ector of] M[alpas], who received it from Mr. Chambre's son and "executor," the Rev. Rowland Chambre, rector of Thornton, in Cheshire, deceased. I observe that Peck (*Desid. Curios.* 1779, p. 523) calls the person, to whom the father of the famous Duke of Buckingham is said to have appeared, "Mr. Towse;" and refers to Echard, p. 489, for "some circumstances not in other relations of that affair;" all the particulars of which are connectedly detailed, from Clarendon and other respectable authorities, in Mr. Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. III. p. 208; and it may be worth observing, that the narrative was first printed so early as the year 1651, in "Lilly's Monarchy or no Monarchy," p. 90.

Mr. Shaw was rector of Souldern, near Banbury, Oxfordshire. R. C.

† I allude to that beautiful part of the burial service when they come to the grave. "Man that is born of a woman."

THE

* Alas! three years had scarcely elapsed since the insatiate hand of Death snatched another darling child from my bosom:

"Ere six summer months had stied their influence round!"

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL
INNOVATION. No. XLH.
ABERGAVENNY, continued.

THE Priory-church, of the pointed-arch style of architecture, has on its West front some peculiarities. In the centre of the design, a buttress decorated with a very elaborate niche is run up nearly to the pitch of the roof; on the right side of which is a porch, and on the left is a small chapel, or, as it is called, the Vestry. Above, still, on each side of this buttress, are two beautiful windows; and still higher, keeping on the same elevation, are two more windows, though of exceeding small dimensions. The South side of the church continues the same mode of work, but has no objects but what are usual in church-arrangement. In some fenced-off corners, by the West and North porches are thrown human bones; which are open to any eye that by chance may glance into such an unbalanced mortuary. The plan of the church comprises a body divided into two aisles, the area of the great tower, North and South transepts, a choir, and side aisles. Various correspondents have of late, in this Miscellany, argued pro and con about the propriety or impropriety of retaining pews in our churches for the comfort of certain portions of the congregation. These writers seem to me all to run wide of the subject. Our churches antiently were erected with an intent that their architectural lines, either of columns, recesses, monuments, &c. might meet the notice of the pious in a clear unobscured manner, to make due impression on their sights, and to prepare their souls to receive devotional sensations. Stalls in a choir, and some

and corner
situations
yet to be
generally
side of the
ruin: re-
is, whereby
preserving
uses of re-
sion: Pews
(which
whoop I
living in

the "dark age" of their own prejudices, are held to be no better than mere barns, p. 742) are as so many rubbish-holes to collect the filth of years, they

being, but in a partial manner even cleaned or repaired; a sort of piecemeal hedge carpentry promiscuously huddled up, spoiling the architectural effect of the edifices, and combining, by their height and numbers, to obstruct that free circulation of air so necessary in a confine not properly aired, and where the pavement is never roaded good over the graves continually dug therein. In a church which will soon come under our investigation, it was declared to me, that it had not been cleared out for ten years past; and, in addition, I found in one of the aisles the pavement in such a state, that to passers over it danger waited them, both in the hazard of breaking their necks and imbibing pestiferous infections. These are serious considerations; and hence it might be thought that this poor property, and poor breast-works for sleeping drones, giggling youth, and little-little midway age, would soon be banished, and moveable forms and other seats placed in their stead, the pavement re-laid, and neatness, cleanliness, and sweet-smelling odours, take their turn in a place raised for no less a purpose than bowing down ourselves in the presence of our Creator!

The order of Abergavenny church is most certainly chargeable under this stigma of desilement; and the admirers of our antient arts (must I exclude all others from the chosen few?) are distressed in the sight of the finest carvings and most inestimable monuments covered and surrounded with dust and broken pieces of torn-up pavement; works which, for their historic and intrinsic worth, should be universally protected.

In a stopped-up window of the North aisle of the choir is a colossal statue of St. Christopher carved in oak; and in an adjoining window, stopped up also, is a recumbent statue of a knight, cross-legged, wrought out of the like material. Viewing our Antiquities with such general regard, every subject comes before me with some to my attachment. I may, therefore, often be too lavish in my praise; but of this last performance no description or encomium can do adequate justice. I can only declare it as my firm opinion, that, were such a statue to be consigned from abroad by some artful dealer (after a sacrilegious conveyance of it from some one of our churches to

the Continent), our statue-collectors would know no end to their adorning placards, or no price too exorbitant to be hailed as the possessors of such a rare antique. Deluded man! how I forget the foresight of others in my own national predilections! This statue is stark naught, its legs are crossed, its hands raised in prayer, and its eyes and whole attitude in the last stage of Christian existence. It has neither the muscular concupiscence of Hercules, the unabashed virility of Pan, or the mad symbols of lascivious heathen priests and priestesses.

Another tomb bears two females; one of them holds a heart between her hands, alluding, it may be, to her open-heartedness, her truth, and lack of all deceit or unfaithfulness.

The rest of the tombs or monuments are many, and of the first degree of "excellence," for their rich armours, refinements, and elegant execution, still making an apology for their devotional attitudes, and for many of them representing angels, martyrs, and other scriptural characters. And let me intreat those, who may be hereafter attracted to witness the credit of my assertions, to place themselves at the West end of the South aisle of the choir, or the *Herbert* chapel, and give way to a momentary weakness (love of our ancient arts), and confess that they have before them a something that has a claim to rapture, excited by the building itself, and a groupe of no less than six historical and magnificent tombs and monuments. I will not, however, answer for the consequences, either of their becoming converts to Antiquity, or, what is of no less good, impartiality in thinking as Englishmen ought to think, and it is not impossible they may exclaim, "We will henceforth be hostile to Architectural Innovators, and protect the labours of our remote men of science even unto the last!" The choir-work of stalls and their appendages are of that varied and high-finished work, that a real, or, what is more, a particular attention bestowed on them by an investigator, he must be constrained to become their panegyrist, supposing in him a pre-determination to have set about to become their detractor. How men and manners change in a course of years! In this choir, and in these stalls, where the most sacred offices and the most dignified and sacred personages were wont

to be, I saw rotten stalls, a rummaging table, and old disused mats, crawling up each nook and cranny; and I saw inattentive hinds and licentious soldiery loitering about in heedless disrespect to the service of the church, at that time going on in the Western part or body of the fabrick, where the more devout number of the congregation were assembled; a part now held the most fit for the better sort, not alone here, but in many other parish-churches in the kingdom.

Why I did not tempt the atmospheric heights that inclose Abergavenny's ancient lore, I can give but a bare excuse; not in my brother tourists' way, of "want of time," or "another time," "health not permitting," or the like. I come with my simple plea (however culpable), want of inclination to endure the trial of traversing Nature's tremendous works, such as here are found. That arduous trial has been made by one whose perseverance and uncircumscribed research in such pursuits have qualified him best to tell their tale, so mighty and so full of wonder*. Yet one gentle eminence had the charm to wane me to its cultured top. As far I saw the genial invitation. I heard the melting sounds of harmony, and cheerful and open-handed greeting meet me by the way. Was this a toil for me? Ah! no. Pleasing recollection this to a grateful mind. Happy hours are few; for those to come—why, Hope must be my harbinger; and so I course my destined way towards Lanthony's secluded vale.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

YOUR correspondent, p. 912, seems to doubt concerning the propriety of admitting peers by courtesy into his edition of Noble Authors. If he intends treading closely in the footsteps of his noble predecessor, he cannot refuse them, as I apprehend, a place in the meditated publication. In Lord Orford's edition are the following instances: George Boleyn Viscount Rochford; Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey; Thomas Lord Paget; John Lord Hervey; Henry Hyde, Lord Cornbury; and perhaps others. Peers, whose only publications are speeches, must be

* See Mr. Cox's costly edition of his *Entertaining Tour in Mountbathshire*

classed as authors, unless it is known that the speeches were published without their authority. As your correspondent will of course wish his friend's edition to be as correct as possible, I take the liberty of suggesting to him the name of a peer omitted in all the editions that have yet appeared; this is Patrick Plunket, 7th Lord Dunsany, who died in 1601. The Peerage says, he wrote many excellent compositions; and Stanyhurst (de Script. Hibern. cap. VII. which is dedicated to Patrick Lord Dunsany) says, "this worthy baron was of antient extraction in Ireland, a person noted in his country for his great possessions there, and for his great natural parts, and was therefore renowned among the learned (in 1584) as being not only a person of learning himself, but also a patron of learning and learned men." The omission of this nobleman in Lord Orford's publication was, perhaps, occasioned by the circumstance of the title of Dunsany being for some time dormant, and the account of the family not to be found in any of the Peerages at the time his lordship consulted them. The title was allowed, in 1785, to Randal, the present and 18th Lord Dunsany.

Yours, &c. URBANIPHILOS.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 1.

I OBSERVE your correspondent, p. 912, corrects a mistake into which I had fallen in regard to the lady of the late Lord Oniel; but I beg leave to inform him, that I had the authority and example of Lord Orford in giving Viscount Castlereagh, though a peer by courtesy only, a place in the List of Noble Authors, in the instances of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, George Boleyn, Viscount Rochford, &c. "One liberty," says his Lordship, "I have taken, which is calling up by writ, if I may say so, some eldest sons of peers, who never attained the title, such as the Earl of Surrey, the Lord Rochford, &c." To another remark of your correspondent, less politely expressed, and somewhat trifling, I have only to say, that the late Lord Orford, in one of his letters, informs us, that his name was *Horatio*, though he signed himself Horace, as being more of an English sound; and this is farther countenanced by the circumstance of several individuals of his family bearing the name of Horatio, such as Horatio, the present Lord

Walpole, Horatio Lord Nelson, &c. Your correspondent will also find that Lord Orford invariably distinguishes those peers who were also barons by prefixing Sir to their family name. Your correspondent, in the latter part of his letter, expresses a doubt whether peers, of whom we have only a few published speeches, are entitled to be entolled among the Noble Authors. When a speech is published without the knowledge of the peer by whom it was delivered, I apprehend he ought not to be included in the list; but, where it can be ascertained that the speech was published by the peer, I am of opinion he must be ranked as an author. "It is against my rule," says Lord Orford (vol. II. under the Viscount Montacute), "to reckon peers as authors of whom nothing is extant but letters or speeches; indeed, it makes a difference where there is a presumption that either were published by the persons themselves." By the above quotation, the late Earl of Bellamont, it will appear, must be included in the List of Noble authors, as his Lordship published several speeches delivered in the House of Lords in Ireland; but I am not competent to say whether the speeches of Lord Westmorland on the Slave-trade were published with that nobleman's authority. A pamphlet (first published about 50 years ago, and lately republished), recommending an Union between Great Britain and Ireland, is attributed to the first Marquis of Downshire. C.

MR. URBAN, Slawston, Dec. 24.

YOU may inform A constant Reader, p. 976, that a single solitary Swallow was seen at Slawston, by three persons, on the 7th of last November. It flitted about a farm-yard for a very little time, and then took to the thatch, and was never seen afterward that I have heard. J. TAILBY.

MOLESLEY asks, Whence is derived the origin of the sign called *The Hole in the Wall*? Is it from Ovid?—Does he mean that which parted Pyramus and Thisbe; who "talked through the chink and whispered through the cranny of it," as Shakespeare disports?—We recommend him to go to York, where he will see the use of *The Hole in the Wall*, applied to a public-house, after shutting the city gates.

A COLLECTOR OF BIOGRAPHY requests information respecting T. CROUCHMAN the Poet, who was born in Slawston.

217. *The History and Antiquities of Staffordshire. Compiled from the Manuscripts of Lichfield, Lichfield, Bishop Lyttelton, and other Collections of Dr. Wilkes the Rev. T. Pichin, &c. &c. Including Eddelwick's Survey of the County, and the approved Parts of Dr. Plot's Natural History. The Whole brought down to the present Time; interspersed with Pedigrees and Armorial Bearings of Families; Observations on Agriculture, Commerce, Mines, and Manufactures; and Illustrated with numerous Plates. By the Rev. Simeon Shaw, B.D. F.R.S. and Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. Volume II. Part I. Containing the Prefatory Introduction, commencing with a Series of original Letters from Plot's Time to the present, general and natural History, &c., ancient and modern History of the remaining Parishes in the Hundred of Offlow, and the Whole of Seisdon, arranged geographically; with an Appendix of various Charters, and other Additions and Corrections, &c. Illustrated with Fifty Copper Plates, and a copious Index.*

IN announcing such ample materials as Mr. S. is repeatedly doing, we are naturally led to expect a suitable use of them. In the year 1798 he presented the publick with half the hundred of Offlow, and "a copious introduction or general history," reviewed in our vol. LXVIII. p. 959; and in the present half-volume he completes the hundred of Offlow, and gives the whole of Seisdon; the remaining hundreds are to appear in the other half of vol. II. and the whole of vol. III. "Nearly three years having elapsed since the delivery of the first volume, and many subscribers becoming more impatient for the appearance of a second than the nature of such a work would reasonably allow, consistent with proper attention to my health and other avocations; and as I, unfortunately, by my researches during the violent heat of last summer, rendered myself incapable of paying due attention to the unfinished parts of the intended second addition; I presumed it would be better, both for their satisfaction, as well as for the desirable return of the labor; and much-increased expences of paper and print, &c. to thus finish, for the present, with the hundred of Seisdon; in which I flatter myself, that to a handsome portion of letter-press is added a collection of engravings, and drawings in the illuminated copies, rarely met with in the same group; and on the same terms," (p. 11).

OXFORD: December 1801.

xxxi, xxxii.) The series of letters in the present prefatory introduction would be curious to those who are not impatient for a connected topographical survey of the whole county; and perhaps the introduction would have been better reserved to one general one, to be published at the head of the complete work. However, as the present introduction, with the corrections, &c. do not occupy 50 pages of this volume, we let them pass; premising that Dr. Plot's letter to Dr. Fell, the first in the collection, has been already published at the end of the second volume of Leland's Itinerary by Hearne. The collections for Staffordshire, in the hands of Mr. Bowen of Shrewsbury, we incline to suspect were for Shropshire, or as untrue as those which he scraped after Mr. Myton, who employed him as an amanuensis. The effect of queries in county-histories is well represented by Mr. O. Manning. The letter to Mr. Felde, pp. xvii, xviii, loses its value by being anonymous. The talents of Sir J. Peshall for any thing but assuming a baronetage, were rather equivocal. It is well men have different pursuits, or Dr. Darwin might be a ditch-scraper and a botanical Cupid all his life, as well as Mr. S. a pedigree-monger, who comes forward the champion of the study of Antiquity in the panoply of a new Catalogue of the Harleian MSS. Be that as it may, Mr. S. gives a new specification of MSS. illustrative of the history of Staffordshire, p. xxvii—xxix, and, among the rest, Mr. Smape's defence of synographs. The introduction concludes with acknowledgements of very ample assistance from various friends. The account of mines, manufactures, canals, agriculture, &c. is postponed.

This volume is adorned with 80 plates, besides 19 smaller in the left press, and in the illuminated copies 7 drawings.

The family of Bass is a considerable figure under It is not easy to account of "Robert Earl of Hereford general, under a place whence Queen Elizabeth Earl of Essex went for

His father is remarkable very of a Roman picture, near the Manning-street.

At Cammell was a small Benedictine priory, of which the accounts, by dis-

ferent authors, are here repeated, instead of being blended. The site came to the Lawley family in the reign of Elizabeth.

At *Swinsfen* in *Welford* was seated a family of the former name from the 8th to the present century. Much of *Shenstone* is properly borrowed from *Sanders's History* of that place, reviewed in our vol. LXIV. p. 549.

Whether Lord Somers went to school at *Walsall* is doubtful, but Bp. Hough had the early part of his education there. "Being tinged with the smoke of a manufacturing vicinity, this town has been often looked upon with great ignominy and contempt, but surely without reason, if we may judge from its present improved appearance." (p. 74.)

Wednesbury, or *Wedgebury*, is noted for its coal-pits, and for the riots against Methodism, 1743. A curious blunder in a date, DCCXI for MCCCXI, in a beam of the church, is detected (p. 86).

Bentley belonged to the *Lanes* from the reign of Henry VI. to the present time; *Great Barr* to the *Scotts* from 1668. The chapel was decorated, at the expence of the present proprietor, by a beautiful copy, by Eginon of *Handsworth* (a view of whose house, and an account of his works, are given in p. 122), from Mr. Peters's *Spirit of a Child* conducted by an Angel to the Presence of its Maker, opened on the wake-day, being Sunday, July, 1800, by an appropriate sermon by the then curate of Great Barr, now of *Handsworth* adjoining, Edward Pye Waters.

Church notes at *Handsworth* see in our vol. LXIV. p. 711. *Perry-hall* here has been the seat of the *Goughs* from 1669; and *Hamstead* of the *Wyrleys* from the reign of Henry III. now, by intermarriage, of George Birch, esq. son of the Judge. In this parish is also Mr. Boulton's manufactory, named *Soho*, of which a particular account is here given, p. 117—119, and of the care taken by the proprietors to diminish the poor's levies, and keep their numerous workmen from becoming troublesome to the parish, by an *insurance society*.

Sandwell, in *West Bromwich*, was a Benedictine priory, whose site, granted to the *Whorwoods*, came afterwards, and continues, the seat of Legge, Earl of *Dartmouth*, and contains a valuable collection of family and other portraits.

We are at length arrived at *Drdley*, and its castle and viscount, which all severally form ample articles, set off by its poetic rector, Dr. Bocker, and several letters from the King to Col. Levison, governor of the castle during the siege, 1643. Lord D. has cleared and preserved the remaining ruins, of which a large aquatinta plate was lately published, from a painting by Philips, representing the principal internal view of the castle, with the keep, and the volunteer corps exercising on the birthday of his lordship's son and heir-apparent, to whom the print is dedicated.

Under *Willenhall* we have memoirs and a portrait* of Dr. Wilkes, a physician, born 1690-1, died 1760 †, who practised at *Wolverhampton*, and made collections for a History of *Staffordshire*, and published a treatise on the dropsy, and a letter to the gentlemen, farmers, and graziers of the county, on the distemper among the horned cattle.

The hundred of *SEISDON* opens with *Wolverhampton*, of which a full detail is given by our historian, vol. I. p. 167. and a good print and description of the old pillar in the churchyard given in our vol. LXIV. p. 715.

The next town is *Bishlery*, with *Oldfallings*, the seat of the *Gough* family, derived from Wales, distinguished in Henry the VIII's wars in France, and, in the succeeding centuries, merchants of the staple at *Wolverhampton*, and settled as above, by purchase, in the middle of the 17th century.

Tettenhall is one of the pleasant villages in the county, and its churchyard has been compared to a Chinese burying-ground on the side of a steep hill. In the parish are *Wightwick* and *Wrottesley*, the seats of two families respectively named after them. It is not

* We would hope for one of the *Staffordshire Antiquary*, John Humbach. See p. 215*.

† "Dr. Wilkes had an edition of *Medi-bras*, with notes, and a large appendix, and a life of Butler, ready for the press; but Dr. Z. Grey got the start of him in his edition, when he dropt the design. He also left an interleaved MS. of *Lucretius*, with a Latin preface, in a forward state for publication; together with a variety of small poems and translations in Greek, Latin, and English, which, were they published, would, I make no doubt, do credit to his memory." In this appendix the brass figure of *Amias* of *Filberwick*, l. 370, is not explained.

easy to see why Staffordshire provincialism should be foisted in at the end of this town (p. 207).

At *Sedgeley* park is a fine old seat of Lord Dudley's family, which has been many years converted into a Roman Catholic seminary, large and in high repute. (p. 221.) Another old mansion of the same family at *Himley*, now pulled down, is engraved from an old painting, miserably executed, by Vandelest, 1785, and two views of the new house by Mr. Shaw.

Hollcuch house, in *Swinford Regis*, is memorable for the defence and arrest of the conspirators in the gun-powder plot. (p. 227.) This parish is also remarkable for the miserable case of a young man who, having committed a theft, imprecated on himself, in vindication of his innocence, the divine judgments which overtook him. (p. 230.) The curious old sculpture over the church-door is neither drawn nor described; or whether it is only Saxon zigzag, as at St. Kenelm's chapel. (p. 242.)

Prestwood house passed from the Lytteltons to the Foleys, its present possessors. At *Brierly* hill was built by subscription, 1767, a chapel. Mr. Thomas Moss, the first and present minister, was author of the celebrated poem intitled "The Beggar," which, in its original state, and not as it has been altered by Dr. Enfield, and from him copied into other works, is inserted p. 238. See our vol. LXI. p. 810, LXX. 41.

Clent is famous in our history for the murder of Prince Kenelm, only 7 years old, by his eldest sister, Quendred, about A.D. 820. The spring which rose at the place of his interment is now, with his chapel, in Hales Owen parish, co. Worcester, in which county Clent was included at the making of Domesday. Over the chapel, without, is the figure of a child under a crown, elevating his right hand to give the benediction, which may be St. Kenelm; but the carving within clearly represents our Saviour, surrounded by the symbols of the four Evangelists. (p. 244.) How much is it to be regretted that Mr. S. could not give such a list of incumbents in every parish as of Clent! (p. 250.)

Over Arley belongs to the *Lyttelton* family, some old monuments of whom remain in the church. Mr. S.'s readers are much indebted to the late Bp. Lyttelton, for his account of the parishes of

Clent, Arley, and Kinver, MS. in the library of the Society of Antiquaries (sometimes vulgarly called the Antiquarian Society). "At *Stourton* castle, in *Kinver*, was born Cardinal Pole, 1500, being a younger son of Sir Richard Pole, K. G. Lord Montague, and died 1558. This castle came to the Whorwoods; and Wortley Whorwood, esq. of Denton, near Canterbury, sold it to the Foleys. He was an encourager of the arts, frequently entertaining there Zachary Kneller (the brother of Sir Godfrey), whose hand still appears in many parts of the house; and my friend, Robert Pyott, esq. possesses a curious picture of this artist by himself, bought, some years since, at a sale of the furniture of this mansion, on the back of which is a dedication to his friend and patron, "Wortley Whorwood, esq." (p. 266.) Thomas, the only son and heir-male of this gentleman, captain of the Cambridge man of war, died 1745-6, leaving his estates for life to his cousin, Mrs. Cecilia Scott, and afterwards to endow a college at *Oxford*, with express orders to present one of their body to the rectory of Denton, who was enjoined to live in the mansion, preserve the library, and keep up hospitality out of the profits of the estate. But this being contrary to the statute of Mortmain, it came to the heir-at-law, Sir John James Markham, bart. who, dying before Mrs. Scott, never came into possession of this estate, which, by his marriage-settlement, came to his widow, Sarah, sister to the late Lord Clive, and she sold Denton, &c. 1792, to Samuel Egerton Bridges, esq. F.A.S. who has again repaired the handsome and roomy mansion-house at a great expence, and now resides there. We lament that he did not indulge Mr. Hasted with a plate of it, who has by mistake described it in his vol. III. p. 758, instead of IV. 180.

Enfield, or *Enville*, has belonged, ever since the reign of Henry VI. to the *Greys*, of whom Henry was created Earl of Stamford 1628, and his lineal descendant, George-Harry, is the present and fifth earl; but of his mansion, on the grounds of which Mr. Marshall has lavished description, Mr. S. has given no view, not even the old one in Dr. Plot's work, but refers to one in aquatinta by Mr. James, of Stourbridge, and a small one in Pearson's annual "Tablet."

Paisley

Patteshull belonged to the *Astleys*. Sir John rebuilt the house and church, but neither he nor his lady enjoyed it, and his son sold it to Lord Pigot, whose grandson enjoys and has much improved it. (p. 293.) In the hall is a *description, in painting*, of a combat fought at Paris between John de Astley and Peter de Maffe, 1438, and another fought by the same Sir John and Sir Philip Bowe in Smithfield, 1441. In the old church was, in 1608, a monument of a knight in armour, who, from the impalement and the pedigree, appears to have been Thomas de Astley of Nailston, co. Leicester. This circumstance we could have wished to have seen ascertained by Mr. S. who has given a plate of a costly monument of Sir Rd. A. and his two wives, 1687.

In the appendix of additions and corrections to both volumes we read, "The late opulent attorney, Isaac Hawkins, died at Burton, February, 1800, leaving by his will the bulk of his great wealth, about 200,000*l.* to charitable purposes; to his executors, Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. and the Rev. Thomas Gilborn, and to his heir-at-law, Joseph Muckleton, co. Salop, esq. 10,000*l.* and his house in Burton." If we are not misinformed, some great difficulty has arisen in delay of the execution of this will.

Of a musical prodigy from the same town take the following account:

"To the curious in natural history the following circumstance is worthy of record. John Stokes and his wife, of this town, had seven children, five of whom were born dumb, but two of which are now dead, the other three still living in that unfortunate state, and the father dead. This leads me very naturally to speak of another family very opposite in the blessing of their vocal faculties, viz. Thomas Chamberlain, an industrious breeches-maker at the Bridge-end, who, by his wife, has eight children living, most of them musical; the youngest son, now aged thirteen, being born with an uncommon voice and ear for singing, which, at the early period of four years of age, drew the attention of the town and neighbourhood by the favourite songs of God save the King and Mary's Dream, &c. which he then in particular, executed in a very precise and extraordinary manner. Being myself a considerable devotee to music, both vocal and instrumental, the delights of which are a frequent source of exercise and amusement to enliven these drier studies, I was highly gratified, at an annual concert there last November twelvemonth, with hearing this young genius "warble his native wood-

notes wild." Soon after which, I took him under my protection to London, where he had, that Winter, frequent opportunities of hearing the best musick and pronunciation, to correct bad habits deeply rooted by the rude culture of his native soil.—During a second Winter's residence in that hot-bed of musical productions (if I may be allowed the expression). I have had the satisfaction of hearing his extensive compass and sweet brilliancy of voice improve beyond expectation, under the occasional friendly assistance of Mr. Stevens*, at the society of Harmonists, of which I have several years had the pleasure of being a member, and also under the excellent instructions of the celebrated young Elliot; so that he has lately acquitted himself with much applause in the above society, the Academy of Ancient Musick, the Glee Club, and other public and private concerts: and I have now the satisfaction to think that I have thus been the means of rescuing from obscurity an unpolished diamond, which will next Winter shine amongst the brightest gems of the present musical cluster."

Mr. Gisborne's "Survey of the Christian Religion," and a paper on draining, in Pitt's Agricultural Report, are noticed.

The letters from Joseph Bentham to his son Anthony, p. 5—8, are truly affecting, but too long for us to extract.

"Bishop Newton's brother†, now living in Lichfield, has most nobly given 20,000*l.* of his property, during his life-time, for the erecting and endowing of 20 excellent houses, faced with Bilton-stone, to be inhabited by clergymen's widows who have not above 40*l.* per annum, and to receive a yearly stipend, &c. These houses are now building on the vacant side of the narrow street or gutter, as it is called, leading from Beacon-street into the West entrance of the clove and cathedral, opposite the house of the late registrar, John Fletcher, esq. who died there 1799 (being succeeded in that office by Mr. W. Mou), aged 91, leaving the bulk of his considerable property to his sister's children, the Sisters, and the rest to his nephew, the Rev. John Fletcher Muckleton." (p. 9.)

Our poetical readers will be pleased with the following tribute to the memory of Sheafstone, inscribed on an urn in Hales Owen church‡, in the yard of which his remains were deposited:

"Whoe'er thou art, with reverence tread
These sacred mansions of the dead—

* Gent Mag. vol. LXXI. pp. 113, 131.

† It does not appear by his life that he had a brother. EDIT.

‡ First printed in our vol. XLI. p. 564.

Not that the monumental bust
 Or sumptuous tomb here guards the dust
 Of rich or great: (Let wealth, rank, birth,
 Sleep undistinguish'd in the earth;)
 This simple urn records a name
 That shines with more exalted fame.
 Reader, if genius, taste refin'd,
 A native elegance of mind:
 If virtue, science, manly sense;
 If wit that never gave offence;
 The clearest head, the tenderest heart,
 In thy esteem e'er claim'd a part!
 Ah! smile thy breast, and drop a tear,
 For know, thy Shentstone's dust lies here."

Here we take our leave, for the present, of Mr. Shaw; not without repeating our regret that he does not give us *fuller* information, and arrange his materials more in the connected and ample style of the best county historians.

218. *The Works of the Rev. Jonathan Swift, D. D. Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Arranged by Thomas Sheridan, A. M. With Notes historical and critical. A new Edition, in Nineteen Volumes; corrected and revised by John Nichols, F. S. A. Edinburgh and Perth.*

THIS uniform and elegant edition of the Works of the immortal Drapier is dedicated to the Earl of Moira, "than whom the United Dominions contain not a truer patriot; who could distinguish himself no less by his pen than by his sword and his eloquence;" and is thus modestly introduced:

"In presenting to the publick a new edition of the Works of so well-known and popular a writer as Dr. Swift, it would be equally unjust and invidious to withhold the preliminary observations of men high in esteem for critical sagacity, who, on former occasions, have not disdained to undertake the office of ushering the Dean's writings into the world. These, therefore, will be found, collected into one point of view, at the beginning of the second volume.

"From a large accumulation of useful materials (to which the present Editor had contributed no inconsiderable share, and to which, in 1779, he annexed a copious index to the Dean's works, and a chronological list of the epistolary correspondence) a regular edition, in seventeen volumes, was, in 1784, compiled by the late Mr. Sheridan; who prefixed an excellent life of the Dean, which no man was better qualified than himself to undertake.

"Not wishing to trouble the publick with any more *last words* of Dr. Swift, the Editor contented himself with writing in the margin of his own books such particulars as occurred relative either to the Dean or to his writings; a circumstance which

now enables him to supply several matters which had escaped Mr. Sheridan's observation, and to elucidate some passages which were left unexplained. Careful, however, not to interfere with the general arrangement of the last edition, what has been done to the seventeen volumes, though attended with no small labour, it is useless to the general reader to point out. To the critical collator, it would be superfluous.

"For the principal part of the contents of the eighteenth and nineteenth volumes the Editor is alone responsible. The authority on which the miscellaneous tracts are adopted is in general given; and the articles in the epistolary correspondence sufficiently speak for themselves, and need no apology. Some of these are now first printed from the originals; and "Letters written by wise men," says an experienced writer, "are, of all the works of men, in my judgment, the best *."

"One advantage, at least, this edition possesses: a complete general index, compiled by a gentleman to whom the revision of the whole work at the press has been consigned by the proprietor, and whose kind attention has much facilitated the labours of the Editor.

"For the critical notes the reader is almost wholly indebted to the late Mr. Sheridan. Those which are historical are selected from the former publications of Lord Orrery, Dr. Dalany, Dr. Hawkesworth, Deane Swift, esq. Mr. Bowyer, Dr. Birch, Mr. Faulkner, and the present Editor."

The additional volumes will be found by no means the least interesting part of the present collection. The eighteenth contains ten political pamphlets published during the reign of Queen Anne; some Tatlers, and an Examiner, by the Dean; his Characters of Herodotus and Aristotle; his remarks on Mackey's Characters of the Reign of Queen Anne; a series of eighty-three letters, from 1691 to 1740; and a considerable number of additional poems. In the nineteenth volume is another series of fifty-eight original letters, from 1694 to 1740; with a few from some of his friends, relative to his monument and his works. This volume contains also several miscellaneous essays; Swift's account of Dr. Sheridan; and a summary of the character of the Dean by Dr. Johnson and Mr. Monck Berkeley.

The whole is very properly concluded by an accurate and very curious index to the nineteen volumes; in which we particularly recommend to

* Bacon, de Augment. Scientiarum.

the reader's notice the articles *Swift* and *Swiftiana*, and the chronological list of the letters.

In a future number one or two of the original letters shall be given.

219. *Animadversions on Dr. Haweis' impartial and succi Et History of the Church of Christ.* By the Rev. Isaac Milner, D.D. *Being the Preface to the Second Edition of Vol. I. of the late Rev. Joseph Milner's History of the Church of Christ.*

MR. Milner was, and Dr. Haweis is, a distinguished character in that religious class now known by the name of Evangelical Clergy. They agreed in the chief tenets of the Christian Church, as established in the Articles of the Church of England, but differed in their opinions of ecclesiastical discipline. Dr. H. being an advocate for unlimited toleration, Mr. M. vindicating establishments, allows of toleration only to a limited extent. Mr. M's brother, Dr. M., republishing his first volume, has prefixed to it this Philippic against Dr. H. who has published "A Reply to the Animadversions of the Dean of Carlisle on the succinct and impartial History of the Church of Christ" by him.

220. *A Short Memoir of Michael Dodson, Esq.*

FROM this brief account we learn a few particulars in addition to our account of Mr. D. in vol. LXIX. 1004; that he was son of Joseph Dodson, minister of Marlborough, where he was born 1782; brought up to the profession of the law, under his maternal uncle, Sir Michael Foster, and admitted of the Middle Temple 1754, and called to the bar 1783; and married, 1778, his cousin-german, Elizabeth Hawkes. In 1792 he published a third edition of Foster's Crown Law, with an appendix of three new cases. He contributed to the foundation of the Society for promoting the Knowledge of the Scriptures, 1783. His new translation was most ably controverted by Dr. Sturges, nephew to Bp. Lowth, who, on account of ill health, declined the task. He also published, in the same Society's Commentaries, "A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Evanion, on the Dissonance of Four generally-received Evangelists, and the Evidence of their respective Authenticity examined;" and left for the same Commentaries a dissertation on Eph. iv. 7—12. Dr. Disney sums up Mr. D's character in the

words of Erasmus: *Vir non exacti tantum sed severi judicii, vere theologus, integritate vitæ conspicuus.*

221. *A Short Memoir of the Life of Edmund Law, D.D. Bishop of Carlisle.* By William Paley, D.D.* *Reprinted, with Notes by Anonymus.*

DR. L. was born 1703. He joined with Taylor, Johnson, and Hutchinson, in the new edition of Stephens's *Thesaurus*, 1734, 4 vols. fol. He was presented to the rectory of Greystock by the University of Cambridge; the patron, the Duke of Norfolk, being a Roman Catholic, 1737; and was kept out of it two years by a contest about the right; and being under special obligation to RESIDENCE by the same act of parliament which vests such patronage in the University, he, 1746, was reinstituted, on the purchase of the living by Mr. Askew, and removed to Salkeld the corpse of the Archdeacon of Carlisle, to which he was appointed 1743. In 1777 he published a handsome edition, in 4 vols. 4to, of the works of Mr. Locke, with his life and a preface. "The life of Dr. L. was a life of incessant reading and thought, almost entirely directed to metaphysical and religious enquiries; but the tenet by which his name and writings are distinguished is, "that Jesus, at his second coming, will, by an act of his power, restore to life and consciousness the dead of the human species, who, by their own nature, and without his interposition, would remain in the state of insensibility to which the death brought upon mankind by the sin of Adam had reduced them. He interpreted literally that saying of St. Paul, 1 Cor. xv. 25, As by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead." These are the principal additions to be made to our account of the learned prelate in vol. LVII. p. 744.

222. *A Short Account of the Royal Artillery Hospital at Woolwich; with some Observations on the Management of Artillery Soldiers, respecting the Preservation of Health.* Addressed to the Officers of the Regiment, and dedicated to the Major-general and Board of Ordnance. By John Rollo, M.D. Surgeon-general Royal Artillery.

THIS account, with the observations on the management of artillery soldiers

* Extracted from Hutchinson's *History of Cumberland*, vol. II. p. 636—638. See also the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

under some of the most common circumstances which produce their diseases, with a view of guarding against them, were drawn up purposely for the information of the officers of the regiment, comprehending the various regulations suggested by the author at various times, which have been added for the improvement of the medical department, and bettering the condition of the sick, being likewise agreeable to the instructions of the medical board of the army, as sanctioned by his Majesty, 1796, and the extended instructions of the same board, 1799, as ordered by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

223 *Reflections on the present State of Things in these Nations. By the late excellent Dissenting Divine, John Leland, D. D.; and now re-published by a Lay-member of the Church of England.*

"IT is now above fifty years since the following reflections were first delivered to the world. They constitute the appendix with which that Divine concludes his able exposition of the fallacies, and confutation of the arguments, of all the principal writers who had assailed Christianity in England before his time. The wide diffusion of infidelity, the inordinate increase of luxury and levity, and sad inefficacy of the formal religion, acted among us these and many other phenomena, which did not escape his vigilance; awakened in his bosom an alarm for this great country above half a century ago." We should remember what the history of that half-century contains, and what we have witnessed in the Christian world during the last ten years. This appendix is here said to be found in the second volume of Leland's "View of the principal Deistical Writers;" but in our copy, which is the third edition, 1766, it is at the end of the third. A new edition has lately been published by Dr. Brown, principal of Marischal college, Aberdeen, who has added a copious appendix on the subjects considered in the present tract.

224. *Rules for the better Management of the Poor of the Parish of Shipton Moyne (co. Gloucester), agreed to at a Vestry of the said Parish, held on Friday, Feb. 27, 1801.*

THE overseers take account of the family and earnings of each parishioner applying for relief, and allow them sufficient to maintain them with their

earnings, an income for each man equal to the purchase of 14 lb. of bread, and every child under 14 years old 7 lb. weekly. Every poor man wanting work to be employed by the overseer; nor any person to have relief who does not send to the house of industry their children of a proper age to work; their extra earnings to be estimated at the common rate of day-labouring wages in the parish. Every family regularly attending church on Sunday morning for a twelve-month to receive 20 shillings' worth of cloaths each man, and 15 shillings' worth each woman, and 10 shillings' worth each child, deducting 6d. for the absence of each. Every family who whitewashed their house every September, and washed the floor every Saturday morning in the six Winter months, receive three pecks of coals every Saturday on wood. No family of a crimes punishable by imprisonment to receive relief unless proved to have the crime. A shop selling the necessaries poor at prime cost; court, &c. and the 1 are visitors of the poor of near 70l. (the 1a Eficourt family) has been raised; and the subscribers engage to attend 10 and reward the poor as abovementioned.

225 *A Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the abbey-church, Westminster, Friday, Feb. 13, 1801, being the Day appointed by Proclamation for a general Fast. By Brownlow Lord Bishop of Winchester.*

FROM Prov. xiv. 34, the Bishop shews the connexion between national righteousness and national prosperity. Public or national virtue consists in the private virtue of the aggregate and restue, acts of social i the general cultivation good manners. C friend of good gove forms; but it is in ment only, such as joys, that law and n united and consisten principles of law, a purity of religion, same spirit, both hav The Established Chu Government mutually support each other.

226. *The Sin of Schism: A Sermon, preached at the Parish-church of Rempstone, Nottinghamshire, on Sunday, July 6, 1800. By Edward Pearson, B. D. Rector.*

FROM 1 Cor. i. 10, Mr. P. recommends unanimity of opinion in religious matters, and laments the fatal tendency of divisions in religion to alienate men's hearts from each other, and destroy public peace and private charity. Sensible as he is that our Church may require from those who offer themselves as its *ministers* conditions of admission to that office to which they cannot perhaps conscientiously submit, and that it too often happens that persons who cannot bring themselves to comply with this demand, yet are desirous of being employed as ministers, are very industrious in forming separate congregations. This, however, is no justification of those who may thus be prevailed on to separate from the Established Church. The change of religion is in itself an evil of no inconsiderable magnitude, and ought not, in any case, to be lightly hazarded. People are apt to confound the outward forms of religion with religion itself; there is danger, therefore, that a change in the forms may give an irrecoverable shock to the religious principles, even if it should not, as is too often the case, be productive of uncharitable sentiments towards those from whom we separate. The rest of the discourse is occupied with arguments against pretenders to inspiration and the gift of teaching; which are shewn to be claims unwarranted by Scripture.

227. *A Sermon, preached at East and West Leke, in the County of Nottingham, upon the second Sunday in Advent; and printed and distributed to every Householder of both Parishes, by the Rector, T. H. Hastings, in the Year 1800.*

"AFTER having delivered to you, my dear little flocks of this and my other parishes, the following discourse from the pulpit, I mean to have so many copies of it printed as there are heads of families, and distribute them (gratis) to all without exception; which, sure I am, may be of more utility than the erection and endowment of a school for the instruction of children in reading, writing, and accounts (though that was a noble benefaction, and worthy to be had in remembrance of all who have been partakers of it, and the unification of the opulent in this and every parish, because preparatory to the knowledge of the

Scriptures), if you read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest them, because they point to you the only way to eternal life and happiness, through him that loved us, and gave himself for us, Jesus Christ the righteous.

In veritate victoria;

Truth will prevail;

et

Honorantes me honorabo;

They that honour me I will honour.

Effice quam visideri;

It is better to be than to seem."

Preface.

After this preface it is unnecessary to give any farther specimen of Mr. H's talent at classing together Methodists, Jacobins, Atheris, and Infidels, as represented by the beast with 7 heads and 10 horns and 10 crowns, and the name of blasphemy and the false prophet, the principal or connected with a society of men into which the two powerful parties, the Methodists and Baptists, as they call themselves, have united in this kingdom; and thereby become a beast with two horns. These and similar observations are said to be highly worthy the notice of our modern nominal Christians, all the dissenters and seceders from the Established Church, by whatever names they may please to call themselves, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, or Independents. They are highly worthy the notice also of all our modern nations, all the republicans of every degree, from the lowest to the highest, all the enemies to the constituted state.

But, as these interesting observations are intended gratuitously for the benefit of the parishioners of the two Lekes, we spare ourselves and them the pain of farther animadversion, admitting, however, in the fullest extent, the truth of the rector's remarks on the design and tendency of the *saints-errant* whom he describes.

228. *A Review of the corrected Agricultural Survey of Lincolnshire. By Arthur Young, Esq. Published, in 1799, by Authority of the Board of Agriculture; together with an Address to the Board, a Letter to its Secretary, and Remarks on the recent Publication of Lord Somerville, and on the Subject of Inclosures. By Thomas Stone.*

IT is neither easy nor perhaps necessary to enter into a discussion of competitions of an agricultural nature, whose foundation is laid in the Colossian pretensions of the secretary of a board established at his instigation, and with

with a view to hold him out as the very God of British Agriculture. Mr. Stone was employed to make a survey of the county of Lincoln, which was presented to the board, and printed, with all its imperfections, for private circulation in the county, 1794. While its author was employed in collecting fresh information to improve it, Mr. Y. was dispatched to make a new survey, which the board, Mr. S. says, *are themselves sensible* has only tended to bring new disgrace upon their authority and exertions (Pref. p. xi), and which he has here undertaken to review. As he is better qualified for this undertaking, we cede it to him without reluctance.

229. *A Funeral Sermon, delivered at the Interment of an exemplary Parish-priest. By Laurence Halloran, D. D. To which is added, An Elegy on the Death of the Right Hon. Lord Anson; respectfully inscribed to W. Coke, Esq. M. P.*

230. *On the Observance of the Sabbath, a Sermon, by the same. To which is added, A Form of Morning and Evening Service, for the Use of Schools.*

THE subject of the first of these compositions, which is conceived in half-verse half-prose style, is kept out of sight; and the verses subjoined, both Latin and English, are but indifferent. The second is a common, and, in some respects, not very judicious, recommendation of the duty. The author was a chaplain in the navy, and is now, we believe, a schoolmaster. A former sermon of his was reviewed vol. LXIX. p. 600.

231. *The Controversy between Mrs. Hannah More and the Curate of Blagdon, relative to the Conduct of her Teacher of the Sunday School in that Parish; with the original Letters, and explanatory Notes. By Thomas Bere, M. A. Rector of Butcombe, near Bristol.*

THOSE who wish to mark the progress of METHODISM may here see what *insinuation* and *artifice* are employed to support the cause of CHRISTIANITY. They will learn what is the extent of a Sunday-school established by Methodists, not merely confined to one day in the week, or to children, but carried on to other days, and to grown persons, and extended to a *conventicle*. They will see by what unworthy artifices even clergymen, who profess themselves members of the Establishment,

and hold livings under that authority, may suffer themselves to be duped to become instruments of the propagation of opposite doctrines and practices. They may hereafter learn, that, from introducing Methodistical teachers into Sunday-schools, attempts have been made to foist Methodistical curates on worthy clergymen, who neither want the aid of any curate, nor are deemed deficient in the discharge of their duty by the body of their parishioners.

The narrative concludes thus.

“From the unjustifiable treatment which the curate of Blagdon unremittingly experienced through the whole of this uncommon, and let me add unaccountable transaction, it is indubitably manifest that *there is something wrong somewhere*. If people of the description of this Henry Young are to be introduced into country parishes under one character, and tolerated, perhaps encouraged insidiously, to assume another; if not children only, but persons also of all ranks and ages, of divers parishes, of different characters, of various views, are to be congregated to private meetings, where personal confession is used, and extempore prayer made by poor ignorant and deluded people; if all this be systematically and expensively supported; let me again ask, *Is there not something wrong somewhere?* But if ever such things and such persons be not only countenanced, but avowedly encouraged and protected by the rulers and dignitaries of the Church of Christ, I may then confidently pronounce, ‘that, if in this life only they have hope, the lowest orders of the clergy in this kingdom will indeed be of all men the most miserable.’ For my own part, I disdain to be querulous; ‘Let the struck deer go weep.’ I have done my duty; and I suffer, not without pride, the unjust oppression of a designing, artful, and remorseless Party; a people who, as the admirable Quintilian says,

Dum satis putant vitia carere in id ipsum, incident vitium quod virtutibus caret.”

Henry Young was appointed to a Sunday-school by Mrs. Hannah More, and took an opportunity to hold one on a Monday, in the conventicle form. After he had been fully convicted of this and removed, and Mr. Bere as fully vindicated from every imputation on his character, this worthy clergyman, who had been rector of Butcombe 20 years, curate of Blagdon 17, and for 19 the most active magistrate in a division the most extensive, populous, and active, in the county of Somerset, was displaced from his curacy at the recommendation of his diocesan, and

Mrs.

Mrs. M's school was re-established. In her letters we perceive nothing but *evasion*; in his honest frankness, in his rector's mean temporising, and in every other of his adversaries, that illiberal and pitiful resentment which is more frequently raised by any objection to *doctrines* than even to moral principles. Such are the *Evangelical* professors, who, while they arrogate to themselves the exclusive privilege of saving souls, care not what becomes of the characters or fortunes of more worthy, more candid, more sincere believers. In the whole controversy we perceive, with sincere concern for the cause of Christianity, that the governors of our church, alarmed for their own negligence and remissness, are glad to avail themselves of the aid of Methodism and Enthusiasm to prop a falling structure. The Bishop of Rochester's advice, vol. LXX. pp. 1077, 1078, cannot be enough attended to.

"For Mrs. H. More's retractive behaviour, and her people's uncommon virulence, I could not account; nor was I informed of it till Aug. 5, 1800, when Dr. Crossinan, at Monkton, gave me to understand that accusations *against me* (which I could never see or hear) had been sent by Mrs. H. More to the chancellor and the bishop; that those were forwarded to him; that, in his reply, he spoke of me as a person whom he had well known near twenty years; that this his letter had been sent to Mrs. H. More; that, in consequence, the lady opened immediately a correspondence with him, and added *more accusations*, and also inclosed a similar letter of Mr. Defoury's, containing similar matter." (p. 30.) "Sir Abraham Elton understood Mr. Bere had permission to obtain copies of these letters; but here also were *two different* notes, on this subject. Mrs. More refused the fair request of a copy of the charges which she had not *openly* but *covertly* brought against a regular-bred clergyman of the Church of England, with palpable design to ruin his reputation, to alienate his friends, and surreptitiously snatch from his possession the moderate remuneration of unremitting attention and assiduous labour; for no other apparent reason but that *this clergyman* had dared to apprize her of her teacher's extravagance in his own parish. THIS AND THUS MUCH DID MRS. HANNAH MORE." (p. 33.) Sir Abraham Elton, "decidedly a partizan

of Mrs. More's cause" (p. 50), returned the decision of the chancellor of the diocese for a fresh hearing in favour of Young (p. 47). Dr. Crossinan, "feeling the delicacy of the situation wherein he was placed, as a public friend to justice, and a private friend to his curate, whom he had known and regarded near twenty years, declined to assume any judicial character in the controversy at issue. His sentiments on the business being already known to Mr. and Mrs. Bere, it would require stronger arguments than he had yet heard to alter the opinion which he had long entertained of his merits as a Christian and a moralist." (p. 49.) Yet, after a most complete hearing of the controversy, determined in his favour "by gentlemen of so high character in the neighbourhood" (p. 82), was this friend induced, by a recommendation from the bishop, to dismiss Mr. Bere from his curacy; and, "after every possible exertion, of Sir Abraham Elton, whose heart was indubitably in the cause, the examination of witnesses on both sides closed, and Mr. Bere withdrew from the meeting held at the George inn, Blagdon, Nov. 12, 1800, expecting that those who were interested would follow his example; in that he was mistaken. He was very soon required to come forward; when the chairman, in manner and words he shall never forget, informed him of the gentlemen's judgments; after the repeated repulses of his adversaries, thus honourably and miraculously restored to his situation in society. (p. 53.) This opinion, or judgment, was communicated to him in a letter from F. E. Whalley, esq. of Winscombe, in a letter next day; adding, that it was, he believed, unanimous. If not the very words, the substance was, "that you had done away every imputation on your character; that the schoolmaster had behaved extremely improper; that, at all events, the private school ought to be abolished; and that he ought not to be continued at all as a schoolmaster at Blagdon without your approbation." Had Mr. W. *formally* given in his vote, he should have added, that "he thought Mr. Bere very injuriously treated." But what his adversaries could not fairly and *openly* obtain was, somehow or other, by strange means and crooked ways, soon after accomplished. They had marked, they had denounced, and therefore they could not cease till they

had crushed, the curate of Blagdon (p. 79). The charges intimated against Mr. Bere were, the rejoicings of his parishioners at Blagdon because he had succeeded in his vindication; that he had omitted to read the Athanasian creed; and that he had misrepresented certain blasphemous conversations respecting the Trinity. Upon these and other unsupported accusations his dismission from the curacy was recommended by the bishop, without hearing his defence, and though never yet admonished after living 25 years under his eye, and within 12 miles of his palace, and after a wish for a private voluntary resignation, enforced by his rector, "after a long acquaintance and good understanding, which, for a length of years, had subsisted between them; on the strength of which he had, for above 17 years, preached but twice in his parish." (p. 95.)

232. *A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Bere, Rector of Butcombe, occasioned by his late unwarrantable Attack on Mrs. Hannah More: with an Appendix, containing Letters and other Documents relative to the extraordinary Proceedings at Blagdon.* By the Rev. Sir Abraham Elton, Bart.

THIS defence, in many respects injudicious, must undoubtedly have injured the cause it was intended to serve. Affidavits have rashly been multiplied, and conversations repeated, which the other party are charged with "rashness to the extreme for publishing."

233. *An Appeal to the Publick, on the Controversy between Hannah More, the Curate of Blagdon, and the Rev. Sir Abraham Elton, Bart.* By Thomas Bere, M. A. Rector of Butcombe, near Bristol.

A SEVERE retaliation, written with the spirit of a man who felt himself aggrieved, but perfectly able and willing to wield the arms of controversy. He detects the Baronet's mistakes; and persists in his opinion, that there is danger to the church from the influence of the Methodists over Sunday-schools, from the instances of several other parishes. It certainly was intended such schools should be under the controul of the incumbent or officiating minister, and confined to children, instead of being extended to grown persons, and converted into conventicles.

234. *The Blagdon Controversy; or, Short Criticism on the late Dispute between the Curate of Blagdon and Mrs. Hannah*

More, relative to Sunday-schools and Monday private Schools. By a Layman.

PLACES several points in a clear light; but is not altogether free from the partiality it strongly disavows. The remarks on the conduct of the several actors in this religious drama are in general appropriate and temperate. It concludes with the following proper summary: The decision of the meeting at Blagdon (the Rev. Mr. Whurley in the chair) remains unshaken; 1. That the schoolmaster had behaved improperly—Proved; 2. That the private school ought to be abolished—Admitted; 3. That Young ought not to be continued schoolmaster without the curate's (Mr. Bere) approbation. Nothing clearer as to all Sunday-schools.

"The cause of dismission of Mr. Bere from the curacy is still unknown. Now, as Dr. Crossman informed his curate, that Dr Moss and his venerable father were impressed with very favourable sentiments respecting his conduct, is not the publick entitled to know when or why they changed their minds? I must say, with Mr. Bere, at the close of his appeal, that the bishop either 'did too much or too little;' and probably he now thinks so himself, for nothing short of a doubt could make the concealment of a doubtful delinquency prudent or necessary on his part. Mrs. Hannah More has suffered in reputation by the discussion. What she might have effected had she defended her own cause as well as she had done others, I cannot pretend to say; but sure I am that her apologists, with more zeal than judgment, have hurt her cause, and would have injured it even had it been better; they have been mere panegyrists in a matter which required plain statements of facts, and no ornaments or figure of speech.

*Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
Tempus eget.*" (p. 33.)

235. *Exposulatory Letter to the Rev. Sir Abraham Elton, Bart. in consequence of his late Publication addressed to the Rev. Thomas Bere, Rector of Butcombe.*

THE author of this most truly candid and satisfactory publication on any strongly-disputed question we have ever seen, thus expresses his judgment on this case, not very far from the truth:

"I believe that Mrs. More, with the purest and most upright intentions, might pursue her schemes of piety and religious instruction to an extent that would establish what the author of a letter to our Metropolitan, lately published, terms an '*imperium in imperio*' in our church system. And that (to use the words ascribed to her and her

father

sister by Mrs. Parsons) 'it was not their intention to establish a school merely for children, and that it should not be made a nursery of, but that it was intended to instruct the grown-up.' But you must be aware, sir, that the Constitution has placed this duty in other hands; and blind indeed must be your zeal, if you do not perceive the force and strength of a great part of what has been stated on that subject by the author alluded to. In a word, sir, I am of opinion it would be a blessed thing, both for the rising part of the present generation, and for that which is descending, if there were an Hannah More in every parish, invested, under the controlling superintendence of the resident minister, with power to carry into effect all her benevolent purposes; but I would not have that power, in any instance, delegated to an Henry Young, or any other enthusiast, or uneducated person, however religious or well-disposed.—Finally, returning for one moment to the cause of Mr. Bere, I offer you what I feel to be the best proof and illustration of the sentiments I entertain of Mrs. Hannah More, by declaring my persuasion that the length to which matters have been carried against that clergyman is to her a subject of deep regret, and that she would rejoice not less than his own friends, at his restoration to the curacy of Blagdon." (p. 33.)

236. *A Statement of Facts relative to Mrs. Hannah More's Schools; occasioned by some late Misrepresentations.*

INTENDED to shew, by the attested declaration of nine clergymen in the several parishes, that the teachers are appointed and the Schools considered under their inspection.

237. *A Letter to the Rev Thomas Bere, Rector of Butcombe, by the Rev. J. Boak, Rector of Brockley.*

RANSACKS old and idle stories, in a challenge to Mr. Bere to prove his charges against this clergyman.

That Mrs. More is to be regarded as a person encouraging dangerous proceedings, may be denied. Whether Mr. Bere was justly removed from the curacy of Blagdon, his restoration to it by the same authority which had removed him from it is a satisfactory proof that, on a fuller enquiry, this measure appeared improper. This restoration is thus stated in the country journals, and copied into the London papers. "At a public meeting at Langford inn, Sept. 4, of the most respectable gentlemen of the Eastern division of Somerset, Matthew Brickdale, esq. chairman, immediately after dinner in-

troduced the Blagdon controversy, so far as related to the rector and curate of that parish. He forcibly expressed the high opinion he had for many years entertained of both; that every one must lament the subsisting misunderstanding; and nothing could give him greater satisfaction than to bring about a reconciliation, under the sanction of that respectable company, who heard the proposal with strong marks of approbation. Dr. Crossman rose, and, after some exculpatory observations, offered his hand to Mr. Bere, which he cordially received; and thus a happy reconciliation took place, apparently to the sincere joy of the parties and unanimous satisfaction of the whole company."—We rejoice, therefore, to hear of his restoration, and of the renewal of a right understanding among the parties principally concerned.

238. *The Force of Contrast; or, Quotations, accompanied with Remarks, submitted to the Consideration of all who have interested themselves in what has been called The Blagdon Controversy.*

THE force of Contrast is not always the force of Conviction. But, in the present instance, after the final settlement of this business, such a publication shews only the force of inveterate party-prejudice.

239. *Suggestions respecting a Plan of national Education; with Conjectures on the probable Consequences of non-descript Methodism and Sunday Schools, by the Rev. William Shaw.*

THE Blagdon controversy seems to have given rise to this pamphlet, the author of which professes himself the friend of freedom and liberality of sentiment. The parish of which he is rector, by the presentation of Sir Charles Kemys-Tynte, bart. contains but few inhabitants; and the church is shut up, and no service performed in it. The object of the present work is to point out, as a discriminating mark of the "non-descript Methodist," a restless anxiety to propagate Sunday schools. "To permit these to exist by superintending and taking on themselves the education of the adults as well as the children of the lower orders of the people is tolerating (it is said) *imperium in imperio*." On such considerations his Grace of Canterbury is requested to introduce a bill in parliament to establish regular daily parochial schools.

Wharfedale

Whatever may be the author's object in this plan of national education, we cannot help offering it as our opinion, that if many grammar schools, founded in this kingdom by royal and private munificence, were kept up to their original design, their funds regularly kept, and, where insufficient, augmented, there would want no substitutes in parochial schools, which are already too much superseded by the variety of private ones set up by every pretender to science and œconomy, for the relief of such parents of all ranks who are too idle and too careless to give their own children the first rudiments of education.

Mr. S. is said to have lately advertised, in imitation of Marat, a work intitled, "The Crimes of Kings," but it has not yet appeared. He is a native of Hebrides; and also author of "An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems ascribed to Ossian," 1781, 8vo, and displayed much learning and acuteness in denying their authenticity; of which see our vol. LI. 251. It was republished, with a reply to an answer by Mr. Clarke, a land-surveyor at Edinburgh, a relation and pupil of Macpherson, see LII. 251. This enquiry decided the fate of Ossian. Mr. S. published also a Gaelic Dictionary 1780, in two volumes, 4to; and for these several works was elected F.A.S. 1781.

240. *Account of a Plan for the better supplying the City of Edinburgh with Coal; together with an Examination of the Merits of the Two principal Lines pointed out for the intended Canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow.* By Henry Stewart, Esq. LL. D. F. R. and A. S. E.

241. *Observations on the Account of a Plan for the better supplying the Cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow with Coal.* By an old Coal-master.

242. *Supplement to an Account of a Plan for the better supplying the City of Edinburgh with Coal; comprising an Examination of an anonymous Pamphlet lately published under the Signature of an old Coal-master.* By Henry Stewart, LL. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S. E.

THE course surveyed for a canal of communication between Edinburgh and Glasgow is either by a place called *Bat-tin mofs*, or by the town of *Falkirk*. Dr. S. prefers the former, not as the shorter, but as leading to the richest coal district in Great Britain, or perhaps in the world. His answerer attempts to counteract his arguments by clumsy petulant wit; but Dr. S. in his second

publication, plays off his reasoning (if reasoning it can be called) against him, and shews, that Ellinburgh would save 860,000*l.* or more annually by his proposed plan, and even London be ultimately benefited.

243. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish-church of St. Lawrence Jewry, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Sheriff, and the Court of Common Council, of the City of London, on Sunday, Jan. 11, 1801, being the Day appointed for administering the Holy Communion to the Members of the Corporation.* By G. Gregory, D. D. Chaplain to his Lordship, domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of London, and Author of *Essays historical and moral, the Ceremony of Nature, &c. &c.*

FROM Coloss. ii. 17, the Doctor inculcates the value of ceremonies in religion, without forgetting the essentials to which they tend.

244. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral-church of St. Paul, London, before the Lord Mayor, Judges, &c. April 26, 1801, being the first Sunday in Easter Term.* By G. Gregory, D. D.

FROM Rom. viii. 9, the Doctor inculcates the true and strict profession of Christianity, and thus concludes: "Christian brethren, I have set before you, with that earnestness and sincerity which my own duty as a disciple of Christ absolutely demanded of me, what I humbly conceive to be the actual terms on which you can be accepted of God. I think I have used no arguments but what are strictly scriptural; and all I have to entreat of you is, that you would only be considerate enough to examine those scriptures for yourselves. It is certainly a matter of no light importance; and if, on a fair and impartial investigation, it should be found, that something of a greater degree of strictness than you now profess is essential to that eternal happiness, surely you will not think it much to sacrifice a few of these trifling objects and pursuits to a matter which in itself is so superior to all that the world can bestow. I am persuaded myself, on no slight grounds, on no cursory examination, of the truth of every syllable of what I have this day advanced; and, if you will only examine for yourselves, I have no doubt but you will be equally convinced."

245. *Sermon, preached before the Lord Mayor, Judges, &c. June 7, 1801.* By the same.

FROM Luke xvi. 31, the Doctor bids y

briefly impresses his audience with cautions against infidelity, "which," he observes, "would not make such a progress in the world, if men were not previously wicked, and ready to lend an ear to insinuations which destroy their best and most flattering hopes, to wild conjectures which, instead of elucidating faith, lead only a distracting maze of painful error to doubts which metaphysics can never resolve." He cautions them not to encourage and approve those who profess and propagate those dangerous opinions, to punish pernicious publications, and by their lives to illustrate their own Christian faith and prove its efficacy.

246. *The Importance of Religion to the Military Life illustrated, in a Sermon, preached on Sunday, Sept. 6, 1801, at the Garrison Service in the Church of St. Peter's Port, Island of Guernsey. By Thomas Brock, M. A. and Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford.*

MR. B. illustrates the character of Cornelius the devout centurion, delineated Acts x. 1, 2.

247. *The Church of England vindicated from Misrepresentation, shewing her genuine Doctrines, as contained in her Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies; with a particular Reference to the Elements of Christian Theology, by the Bishop of Lincoln. By a Presbyterian of the Church of England.*

ON this pamphlet one observation is sufficient. If the doctrines of Calvinism as here stated are the doctrines of any church, she "flouts the gates of mercy on mankind."

248. *Trial of an Information filed by Order of the Court of King's Bench against Samuel Ferrand Waddington, before the Hon. Sir Simon Le Blanc, one of the Justices of the said Court, and a special Jury, at the Assizes for the City of Worcester, July 29, 1800, for engrossing Hops, and other Misdeeds relating to the Hop-trade.*

IT is enough for Reviewers to state, that, on this indictment, and on a subsequent one tried at Maidstone, the culprit was fully convicted and found "guilty generally;" and, by the decision of the Court of King's Bench, sentenced to pay a fine of 500*l.* and be imprisoned a month, and till such fine be paid.

249. *Remarks on the present high Price of Grain, and on the Expediency of farther*

Legislative Restrictions in order to effect its Reduction.

AFTER ascribing to the duke of Portland's letter a general tendency to enhance the nominal value of the different species of grain, this writer only "ventures to mention, in general terms, that it seems expedient to establish such legal restraints as would operate as a check to unfair combinations among the dealers in grain; some regulations respecting the mode of its sale; and to render the communication between the grower and consumer as little encumbered by intermediate traders and agents as possible."

250. *Correspondence relative to the stationing of a Troop of the Fourth Regiment of Dragoons in the County of Carnarvon.*

AN imaginary alarm, communicated to some of the magistrates, occasioned an application through the lord lieutenant to the duke of Portland for a military force, notwithstanding there was a sufficient association upon proper investigation. "The pike story turned out to be quite a gudgeon."

251. *A Hint of the Chouan Army having been but a Snare fabricated by the Jacobins themselves.*

"THE following instances of the deception the body of Jacobins are ever capable of using in pursuance of their system, and the farther delusion they have imposed on the world by the establishment of a Chouan army in the Vendee to the full accomplishment of their views, are collected from a relation given by a British subject long resident in France ere the Revolution, and lately escaped from it."

252. *An Historical View of the unremediable Causes of the Non-residence of the Parochial Clergy on their respective Livings; wherein more than One Hundred Acts of Parliament are referred to, and many of them amply discussed, during an Interval of near Six Hundred Years: with a particular Investigation of the Act 21 Henry VIII. Cap. 131 on the Subjects of Residence, Farming, &c.; and Remedies proposed for improving the Condition of the Clergy. By the Rev. J. Matham, Vicar of Helton, Dorset, and Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury.*

OF a subject which is at all times highly interesting, and rendered peculiarly so by the causes which have lately occasioned its discussion in both houses of parliament, we feel more than usually anxious to take notice. From the preface

preface we learn, that "more than 110 statutes or acts of parliament have been briefly referred to, or more largely discussed," in this tract. Every reader must, from thence, feel impressed with a sense of its importance.

We are happy to find this author, in the commencement, admitting the non-residence of clergymen on their livings to be "a very serious evil." His professed object is not so much to vindicate non-residence, as to shew its impracticability in a great majority of parishes, under the present impoverished state of their incomes. He has taken much pains to investigate the true spirit of the act, 21 Hen. VIII. cap. 13; and, whether his construction of the penal clauses may be agreeable to the lawyers, or not, his remarks at least highly merit attention. Manifesting, as we think he has, an extensive knowledge of his subject, he has ventured to suggest various remedies for improving the present condition of the clergy of small livings, with a view to render residence practicable. Difficulties will, of course, present themselves in all attempts at reformation and improvement, of which Mr. M. seems aware; but he also seems to be of opinion, that some partial disadvantages may and ought to be submitted to, when general benefit demands it. Many of his suggestions certainly require an attentive consideration. To some, perhaps, we ourselves could furnish objections; but, out of the several propositions he has stated, we think the members of both houses of parliament may deduce much useful information, concentrated, as it were, into one point of view. We hope they will not be displeased with the author, if in some few instances the suggestions should be found to militate with their temporal interest. In contributing their endeavours to reform the laws on this subject, and to accommodate them to the real state and condition of the parochial clergy of the present times, they will be laudably employed; and they need not be ashamed to learn many things from the treatise before us, though they may differ in opinion from the author in some things. For a good intention we think him entitled to our highest commendations; and, as a sincere friend to the dignity and credit of our ecclesiastical polity, he is certainly entitled to something better than mere applause. But this we must leave to the dignitaries of the church,

convinced that nothing can tend so much to its honour, or contribute to its stability, as will the rewarding of its industrious defenders in times of industry.

253. *Proposals on behalf of the Married Poor.*

IN the multitude of plans for the relief of our distressed fellow subjects, no wonder there should be at least as many visionary as practicable ones. It would be well if there were none whose execution, so far from answering a good purpose, should end in real mischief. Under pretence of making the poor independent of the rich, no measures have been spared to instruct them how to supply their own wants by industry. This has failed; for there is a certain class of poor, who, so long as you will do any thing for them, will do nothing for themselves. Thus idleness and mendacity are not prevented. The best equality of men is destroyed by erecting separate places of worship for the rich and poor, who should meet together to serve the Lord who made them all. The industrious peasant, who from cattle kept on wastes and commons would raise milk for his own family, and to sell to his neighbours, is precluded from this advantage by inclosure. Parish relief, instead of being given in food, is exchanged for money, a temptation to debauchery; and the nourishing bread or meal, which they are not able to buy for dearth, is withheld from them by pretended scarcity. Pretending to relieve the parish from tithes, certain rich landholders combine together, to dispose of, at exorbitant prices, the lands on which the parishioners had a right of common, which is by specific authority of parliament sold at from 50 to 160*l.* per acre, or let at from 3 to 4*l.* 10*s.* per acre, for the accommodation of men of property and builders, or of farmers, who much advance the price of their commodities in proportion; not to mention the expence of surveyors and commissioners to carry these ruinous speculations into execution. Thus round the metropolis, where there is the greatest influx of poor, the poor are deprived of their natural relief. Pains are taken to set them against parochial relief from rates or workhouses, and to throw them on the benevolence of the rich by subscriptions, which are confessedly of a temporary nature; one bad effect of which is, to furnish the farmers,

farmers, already sufficiently hard-hearted, and who are literally the persons who import poor into parishes, with a pretence for withdrawing themselves from rates, or getting them made as easy as possible. These are a few specimens of the present ill-constructed system for the relief of the poor, professing indeed to be intended for the *industrious* of that class, but affording pretences to the most indolent and dissipated. In the mean time an untermitted class of people between the extreme rich and the extreme poor are gradually falling into all the horrors of poverty.

The object of this writer is, to procure "parochial allowances to be extended to the families of the labouring poor without increasing the wages of the labourer, and confine the allowance to the industrious parents of families. An increase of wages might affect two of the most useful and important classes in the kingdom, without augmenting our product or increasing our national capital." (p. 17.) We cannot help thinking, the best increase of wages under the present pressure would be to add a loaf or two or a few pounds of meal to the pay of each labourer, which would support his health and strength without tempting him to the alehouse; and though an advance in this kind might be more indeterminate in value to the employer, he would receive the benefit by the encouragement, strength, and sobriety, of the labourer, to which he thus conduces. The rich should not *sell*, but *give* rice and potatoes to their labourers, as they would escape the imputation of monopoly and jobbing. "*Public aid*," continues this writer, "should be extended to lessen individual expence; and *productive labour* should be attainable on the easiest terms, in order to diffuse its advantages by employing an additional number of hands, which could not be done on so extensive a scale, if wages were increased beyond their fair and natural level." (p. 18.) Agriculture has been neglected for commerce and manufactures, and the price of labour has not risen in proportion to that of provision. If even the articles of subsistence were reduced 50 per cent. the price of labour cannot support a family of children; and population must inevitably decrease by the discouragement of marriage: the most profligate and dissolute manners will pervade every part of the kingdom; and a train of

evils of the most mischievous tendency must ensue, if conjugal connections are not promoted and encouraged among the labourious poor" (p. 31.) Experience unhappily evinces that but too many of the lower description of our fellow subjects are addicted to intemperance; and habits of indolence, generally the parent of licentiousness, must be most sedulously guarded against. It is obvious, that high wages tend to decrease labour, rather than to encourage it; and those labourers who earn much, frequently not only dissipate their earnings in profligate pursuits, but, what is still worse, abstain from work till all their money is expended. And, unfortunately, those whose peculiar office it is to distribute parochial relief do not always give themselves the trouble of discriminating between the meritorious and the dissipated, the industrious and the idle, the objects really entitled to public support and such whose courses render them unworthy of protection. The diligent labourers, parents of a legitimate progeny, have unquestionably superior claims to aid, to those of indolent habits; and their prior claims should not be curtailed for the purpose of furnishing idle and licentious persons with means of intemperance." (p. 36.) "If women and children were once placed in a situation of providing for their own wants, and taken out of the hands of the overseer, the parishes would be spared the extended establishment of workhouses, and the future erection of expensive buildings for their reception. No mischief can result from thus taking the poor under our immediate protection. The Sunday schools have been already productive of great benefit; the youth attending them are more orderly and much more cleanly than heretofore; and, as knowledge is an enemy to vice, and friendly to the best energies of the human mind, I make no doubt but that individual usefulness, and consequently the national force, is greatly increased by their extension." The writer proposes to appoint persons qualified by their situation and talents to observe the conduct of the poor, and become guardians of their rising progeny, separately and distinctly from the general care of the parish paupers, who might still be left under the management of the usual parochial officers. The inspectors or guardians might be empowered to reserve from the poor-

rates the funds needful for the purposes before mentioned, or commissioners of six respectable persons in every parish or district, who contribute largely to the assessed taxes, three of whom to form a quorum, for the care and relief of the poor who have families therein, with a power and controul, at least by way of appeal, over the overseers; and to allow to every labourer and poor artizan whose wages do not exceed 15s. per week, within 20 miles of the metropolis, 1s. per week at least for every child born in lawful wedlock; and the like allowance, at above 20 miles from the metropolis, whose wages do not exceed 12s. per week, until their respective children shall attain the age of seven or eight years; and for every lawful child of a widow, 1s. 6d. per week. From his statement of the poor in Wroughton parish, Wilts, we presume he dwells in that county or neighbourhood. His plan is a good one, *if he can find persons to execute it.*

254. *Memoirs of the late Rev Samuel Medley, compiled by his Son; to which are annexed, Two Sermons, with a Variety of Miscellaneous Pieces in Verse*

MR. Samuel M. grandfather of the subject of these memoirs, was born in 1667, and was from 1729 seven years in the service of the Earl of Kinnoul, our ambassador to Constantinople; and while in Turkey kept a diary of events relative to the embassy and the manners and customs of the Turks, &c. miscellaneous observations and extracts, &c. journal of his experiences. He ended his days at Pontefract in a good old age. His son Guy early distinguished himself as a scholar, and was chosen private tutor to the late Duke of Montague, with whom he made the tour of Europe, and continued with him after his return at Montague House, now the British Museum. By the interest of the Duke, he was appointed attorney general of the Island of St. Vincent; but, on his return from thence after a short residence, he determined to throw off all his former connexion, and *consult the interests of his soul.* He opened a boarding-school at Cheshunt; and married the youngest daughter of Mr. Tonge, of Enfield, who was the master of a considerable seminary* at that place. By her he

had three sons: William Tonge, shipwrecked in the Fanny, Capt. Macklan, on Portland Beach, 1760; Samuel, the subject of these memoirs; and Guy, lost at sea near Halifax, 1765. He translated, from the German, Dolben's Present State of the Cape of Good Hope, 1731, 2 vols. at the desire of Sir Hans Sloane, to whom and to the Duke of Montague they are inscribed. He also revised the works of Mr. Hervey, of Weston Flavel, and died at London, 1760. His second son Samuel was born 1738, and educated under his grandfather Tonge at Enfield. He was apprenticed at 14 to an oilman in Newgate-street; but, at the breaking out of the war, 1755, entered on board the Buckingham man of war; and thence was removed with the captain and officers to the Intrepid, another 74, and soon sailed with a squadron under admiral Boscawen; and, in the action with Le Clue, was wounded in the calf of his leg, which, tending to mortification, was cured by his conversion and earnest prayer, so that the surgeon* exclaimed the change was little less than a miracle. He now quitted the sea; and, in December 1760, joined the Baptist congregation under Dr. Gifford, in Eagle-street; and, entering into the ministry 1766, was ordered to the Baptist church at Watford 1767; and thence called to that at Liverpool 1771, where he was two Sundays, and preached nine sermons†. The meeting was enlarged 1778, and a new one built 1789. Whenever he came to London, he preached in the chapel at Tottenham-court-road. In the beginning of October 1793, he was attacked with the first symptoms of the disease which terminated his mortal existence July 17, 1799‡, having just completed his 61st year, been in the ways of God 39 years, a minister of the gospel 33 years, 5 years pastor of the church at Watford, and 27 of that of Liverpool, where he died, and was buried July 24, leaving a widow, whom he married 1762, and eight children, one of whom is absorbed in the engagements of a profession which claim nearly the whole of his time and attention, the writer of his life. Our readers may recollect, that Mr. M. was a

* Now Dr. Wright, physician to his Majesty's forces.

† We are not told if he preached them all in two or fourteen days.

‡ See vol. LXIX. p. 718.

* For young ladies. If we mistake not, Mr. M. kept a boys' school at Enfield.

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party

party to the consecration of the Methodist meeting on Enfield chace, June 7, 1780; and, when London was suffering all the horrors of the Protestant mob, he preached a sermon of an hour and a half long. (vol. L. 294.) One of the sermons annexed to these memoirs, on "the spiritual Merchant," preached at the Tabernacle, Moorfields, 1777, from Prov. iii. 14, has been long out of print; the other preached at Glynn Ceiricog, in Denbighshire, 1779, before the "ministers and messengers of the Scotch baptized churches, met there in association," was translated into Welsh and published, but now first in English; text, Zach. ix. 16, 17. The "Miscellaneous Pieces" of poetry are of the most moderate sort.

255. *The Poetical Works of George Lord Lyttelton, with Additions. To which is prefixed, an Account of his Life.*

WITH the poems of this ornament of human nature we have so long been delighted, that we rejoice to see them separately presented to the publick with an elegance they well deserve. Our opinion of lord Lyttelton's "History of King Henry II." has been given in vol. XXVII. p. 319; of his "Miscellaneous Works," vol. XXXIV. pp. 322, 528; and of his "Poems," vol. XLIX. p. 600; and one small article from the present volume, not hitherto printed in the noble author's works, shall here be selected:

LINES WRITTEN FOR
A MASQUE OF CHILDREN AT HAOLEY;
To be spoken by a little Girl, in the Character of
Queen Mab, to Lord Temple.

BY magic wheels through air convey'd,
I come from Kew's mysterious shade;
Where perch'd on Stuart's ample wig,
With dark designs and councils big,
I've sent the Lord of Lu'pon-Hoo
The man of Hayes again to woo:
For, though it be my first delight
To wing the silent gloom of night;
Or, falling down th' Arabian breeze,
Drink fragrance from the spicy trees;
Or, where light's spangled insects glow,
Pinch the love-dreaming maiden's toe;
Yet, sometimes led to nobler things,
I sport with kingdoms and with kings.
One fatal touch of this dread wand
Breaks the white staff; or from the hand
Of high ambition strikes the seals,
And o'er the nation terror deals.
Not all the eloquence of Pitt,
With all your Lordship's nervous wit,
Can quell the force of wily charms,
Which withers power, and fear disarms.

And now, great Lord, you've felt my sway;
Observe, from this propitious day
I've mark'd you mine; and on your head
Fresh streams of glory will I shed.
Renown and pow'r attend my voice;
For each has heard my boasted choice,
And each approves; then haste, be great,
Rule and uphold our sinking state.

"An Ode sacred to the Memory of George Lord Lyttelton" was published by Mr. Doddsley in 1778. (XLII. 510.)

256. *Introduction to "The English Reader;" or, A Selection of Pieces, in Prose and Poetry; calculated to improve the younger Classes of Learners in Reading, and to imbue their Minds with the Love of Virtue. With Rules and Observations for assisting Children to read with Propriety. By Lindley Murray, Author of "English Grammar adapted to the different Classes of Learners," &c.*

THIS work is designed to assist young readers who have just finished the spelling-book; and consists of select pieces of prose and verse so arranged as to form an easy gradation adapted to the different progress of the learners; to which are prefixed some plain and judicious rules, suited to the capacity of young pupils, and calculated to rectify such errors as they are most apt to commit.

257. *A compendious Dictionary of the Holy Bible; exhibiting a Biographical History of the Persons; a Geographico-Historical Account of the Places; a literal, critical, and systematical Description of other Objects, whether Natural, Artificial, Civil, Religious, or Military: Including the Significations of the Hebrew and other Words occurring therein. Likewise a brief View of the Figures and Metaphors of Holy Writ. To which is added, An Appendix, containing Essays on various Subjects, and a Chronological Table of Scripture History. The Second Edition, considerably enlarged.*

THE first edition of this useful compendium had escaped our notice; and of the second, the very copious title may be a sufficient recommendation. Among the Essays, one is, "On the Millions for the Furtherance of the Gospel, at the Commencement of Christianity, and some Account of the present Missionary Societies;" of which "the most flourishing at present are those in Greenland, Antigua, St. Kitt's, the Danish West India Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope; and "a new awakening has appeared of late among the Arawacks and Free Negroes in South America, the Esquimaux on the coast of Labrador, and in Barbados."

258. *An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medals, issued in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, within the last Twenty Years; from the Farthing to the Penny Size.* By James Conder.

THIS publication cannot fail of being highly acceptable to the collectors (and they are numerous) of these provincial curiosities; on which, we believe, the scene is now finally closed. It is introduced by a modest address from the editor, now resident at Ipswich; and a scientific preface by the late James Wright, esq. of Dundee. See our vol. LXVI. pp. 753, 867, 991; vol. LXVII. pp. 31, 120, 177, 183, 267, 270, 351, 441.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Travellers in the Levant.—Letters from Vienna contradict the reports that were circulated last summer about M. Von Hammer, an Hungarian, who studied in the Oriental Academy at Vienna, and was afterwards with the Imperial Ambassador at Constantinople. It had been said by some, that he had been drowned. Mr. Keith, indeed, private secretary to Sir Sidney Smith, thus lost his life at the entrance of the Nile; but luckily Mr. Hammer was not on board the ship. Equally false is the report, that the Capitan Pacha had caused him to be beheaded at Rosetta. M. Hammer has made some literary discoveries in Paphos, and in a library at Rosetta, where he found a complete manuscript copy of the Arabian Tales, or Thousand and One Nights. Clarke has lately been three weeks in Troas, and his observations very much agree with those of Hammer.

The French artist Tourel and the Austrian Major Schwarz, who now resides at Vienna with Count von Fries, and is worthy, on account of his extensive knowledge and the amiableness of his manners, to be the companion of a man, who in himself and others sets more value on the endowments of the mind than the possession of millions, have been making important researches at Athens. Some fears, however, are entertained of the safety of Tourel.

An English traveller, of the name of Tweddel, has been murdered by his Greek servant, and buried by his countrymen in an ancient temple of Theseus. Professor Carlyle has recovered his papers.—We give this on the authority of French Intelligence; having inserted a very different one in

vol. LXIX. 993, and wishing a contradiction by some of our correspondents.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A Correspondent, who is by no means partial to any of the new doctrines established in France, asks, whether there cannot be made a distinction, in the application of the term CITIZEN, between that detestable levelling sense in which the revolutionists of that nation, both in religion and politics, adopted it, and were therein followed by certain seditious spirits of our own country, who wished to adopt the practice; and the appellation and the nobler sense in which it belongs to every truly patriotic character, whom benevolence and charity renders a *Citizen of the World*; not thereby precluding that love of one's own country which, on the ancient principle that "Charity begins at home," makes man the friend of man; with discriminating judgment dispensing his bounty from that centre, his native country, as the individual extends it from his fire-side to all around him; and, while he frames designs to civilize the world, does not leave his own family or parish worse than savages.

M. H. requests to be informed, where he may find any experiments that will elucidate the following subject: Is Dew, that thick and moist vapour found on the ground in spring and summer mornings, collected from the ascent of vapours from the earth during the night time; or from the descent of such vapours as have been raised throughout the day?

The author of the History of Reading will be particularly obliged, if the gentleman who purchased "*The Art or Crafts of Rhetorick, by Leonard Cokes*," at the sale of the late Dr. Lort's library, will communicate his address to Mr. Urban.

X. Y. of Suffolk, wishes for a description and drawing of the *Iron Railways* lately projected, and now carrying into execution in different parts of the kingdom, answering the purpose both of roads and navigation, but of which the community in this Eastern part of the country is entirely ignorant.

We accept with thankfulness the kind offer of 3 drawings from our Friend at Sarum.

SCOTUS's very interesting Narrative of the EVENS in HOLLAND shall appear in our SUPPLEMENT; with W. B. on the Life, Studies, &c. of Dr. CHELSUM; ARTHINGTONIDES; P. Q; Mr. RUELEY'S ACCOUNT OF COCKANE HATLEY; M. BROWNE; CORNUBIUS, &c. &c.

BODIAM CASTLE; FERD. STANLEY'S MEMOIRS OF HAKTLIB; J. W. on Malvern; Selections from LE CLERC; &c. &c. in the MAGAZINE for JANUARY.

* See Herbert's edition of Ames, l. 390.

PROLOGUE,

By the Rev. Mr. BELOE;

Spoken at the private Theatre, Belwick-street.

IF they who wear the buskin, year by year,
 Feel, as we know they do, some qualms of
 Whene'er the audience critic eye they see,
 What must the terror be of one like me;
 Me, of no talent, of no art possess'd,
 But the strong earnest zeal to do my best;
 A zeal, which must, I know it must, suc-
 ceed

With all, like you, who take the will for
 Rous'd by this thought, with firmer nerves
 I rise,

And hail glad auspices from beauteous eyes:
 Beauty will give her eye, her ear, her
 heart,

When Pity pleads poor Desdemona's part,
 Poor Desdemona; blest'd with ev'ry grace
 That Wisdom's self in female mind can
 trace,

Gave her whole soul to Valour's gallant
 Secure of joy, of happiness, of rest;

And so she was;—till Jealousy accurst,
 That foe of love and beauty far the worst,
 Pour'd his fell venom in Othello's ear,
 And Death and Murder took their station
 near:

She fell;—the victim of a phrenzied rage,
 And left a soul dark stain on Valour's page.

In this soft moment, when each female
 heart,
 From Nature's impulse, acts the noblest
 Yields unresisting to that still small sound,
 Which Pity whispers now to all around;
 Whilst in no mean, no sordid cause we
 strive,

Bid our best efforts with kind plaudits live.
 So may each Fair her future hours employ
 In love and peace, in innocence and joy:
 Love, undisturb'd by Rancour's poison'd
 breath,

And peace, unbroken till the hour of

As for you, Critic Elves, sure some I see,
 Too loving of themselves to care for me;
 Who, whilst I toil and fret my hour away,
 Vote, of all bores the worst, a private
 play;

Talk of the Kemble, Billington, and
 Cooke;

Then pick their teeth, with sage and sa-
 pient look.

Be not uneasy, Sirs, you'll soon be gone;
 For soon "Othello's occupation's done!"

For us we wish to toss the playful ball,
 From you, to you, to please and interest all:
 Thus may we, not o'er-vain, I hope expect,
 If not your loud applause, a just respect;
 Thus may we too attain our different ends,
 Please, and be pleas'd;—meet, and depart
 good friends.

MR. URBAN,

Dromore, Dec. 13.

ITAKE the liberty of sending you a copy
 of some Verses, written by a son of

Mr. Thomas Robinson, the portrait-painter*, a child but eight years old! It is entirely his own composition; no one having dictated even a single word; would we allow a syllable of it to be altered; which is mentioned in *exco* the *does* and *do*, &c.

T. STOTT—

VERSES ON THE PEACE.

*Written by T. ROBINSON, a Boy of Eight
 Years of Age, Nov. 1801.*

PEACE, long from Europe driv'n, ~~no~~
 length returns;

Her olive-branch o'er hostile climes does
 Unhappy cities, scourg'd by war, ~~the~~
 mourns.

And furious Slaughter from the earth
 With horror chill'd, she stands, intent ~~on~~
 view

Those frightful scenes that lay before her
 Where stately cities rose, and forests grew,
 Nothing but ruin'd walls and woods do
 rise!

The rapid Rhine shall cease with blood to
 flow;

Nor longer shall th' affrighted Gaul be
 Upon its banks encamp'd, the warlike foe,
 While heaps of bodies in its waves are
 roll'd!

Now Agriculture, friend to life, does
 spread;

Th' industrious farmer tills his ground
 For now no hostile hand he views with
 dread;

Beneath whose numerous feet the dust

O Peace! thou art the greatest good below;

Abundance, still to us thy blessings gives:
 For bliss continual War can never know;

And wanting thee for ever—could we
 live?

O D E,

ON THE APPROACH OF WINTER.

*C. v. apianus fel
 Nondum byemem conti- uquis, jam præteritis
 æstat. VIRGIL.*

SINCE Libra warm'd with equal fires
 The doubtful year, the Sun retires;
 Whose rapid chariot hastes,
 To gain the bearded Capricorn,
 And leaves our hemisphere forlorn,
 Expos'd to frigid blasts.

* This ingenious artist, who is from Windermere in Westmorland, painted in 1799 an excellent picture of the battle of Ballynahinch, which the Marquis of Hertford has now at his house in London. He is now finishing, in a capital style, a picture of the Giants Causeway, to be disposed of by raffle to 100 subscribers, at a guinea each. Having painted many portraits, &c. for the Bishop of Dromore, &c. he is lately removed to Belfast.

Stora

Stern Winter looks with sullen gloom,
Nature flings off her Summer bloom;
And mourns her absent charms;
The trees their leafy honours shed,
And wide in chilling air they spread,
Their white, their naked arms.

The fields their verdure now resign,
The bleating flocks, and lowing kine,
Give o'er their former play;
The feather'd tribes forget the notes,
Which joyful strain'd their vocal throats,
To chant the morn'g lay.

The short'ning day, the gath'ring storm,
The black'ning North, which clouds de-
form,

That o'er the welkin veer:
Rain half-congeal'd to fleecy snow,
And cloud-capt Donard's * misty brow,
Proclaim that Winter's near.

Yet come, for thee prepar'd we stand;
Since Nature's God, with bounteous hand,
Such plenty hath bestow'd;
The fields a golden harvest bore:
E'en Nature's hand could grasp no more,
So great the plenteous load!

Nay, Europe, long with war's alarms
O'erspread, now drops her hostile arms,
When Hope had almost fled:
One month sees Dearth and Discord cease;
O happy change! Plenty and Peace
Their choicest blessings shed.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM †.

Maghera, near Dromore, Nov. 10.

SONNET.

YOUTH, mildness, and beauty, sweet
Ellena grace, [in her eyes:
And the sun-shine of innocence beams
As with rapture I gaze on the charms of
her face, [quent sighs.
My heart pleads my passion with elo-
Ah! what to her lips is the nectarine's
bloom! [and sleek;
Or the peach to her skin, so transparent
Ah! what to her breath is the rose's per-
fume, [on her cheek!
Or its beauty compar'd with the blush
Her soul-soothing voice is the musick of
spring, [blers cease;
Or Philomel's lay when the day-war-
Or such as we fancy bright Seraphim sing,
When the Spirit ascends to the regions of
peace.

* *Slieve Donard*, one of the highest moun-
tains in Ireland, rising by the sea side in the
county of Down; finely seen in the neigh-
bourhood of Dromore. *Slieve*, in Irish, sig-
nifies *Mountain*. *Donard* was a hermit, who
had his cell on its summit.

† Concerning this young Irish Bard, see
p. 1030 of our last Magazine. Although
he only began his Latin rudiments last Ja-
nuary, we are assured he is now reading
Virgil.

Innate sensibility glows in her breast,
Empassions her features, and throbs in
her frame:
On her bosom of loveliness angels might rest;
For Ellena's bosom and Heaven are the
same.

I smile to remember the days that are past,
When I woo'd the coquette, while I saw
thro' her art;
And fondly mistook for a flame that would
last [my heart.
The meteor of passion that glanc'd o'er
But Art's empty haubles delude us no more,
When the beauties of Nature impreg-
nate the soul:
Then cease, tricky maids; your weak ef-
forts give o'er, [controul!
Against Nature's and Ellena's boundless

AN EXTEMPORE EFFUSION IN SICKNESS. By DR. PERFECT.

I FEEL thy ineffable love,
My Father, my Saviour, and Friend!
Those greatest below and above,
Beginning! continuance! and end!
Though disorder, repulsive of mien,
Fell Gorgon of horror and fright,
With mandates most cruelly keen,
Enshrouds me in darkness and night;
There's a dear little gem in my breast,
A particle truly divine, [press'd,
Pervades through the whole that's op-
Till it reaches the Heavenly shrine:
Its cheering effulgence great Day-star above
Revolves to my soul thy ineffable love.

PESTILENCE. AN ELEOY.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 16.

A TRADITION, that 60,000 persons,
dying of the Plague, were buried
near the Charter-house, and principally
upon the spot where Sutton-street and
Wilderness-row now stand, suggested the
following ideas. Whether I am exact as
to number or place, the Antiquary is the
best judge; but as to the natural effects of
the calamity, the man of genius and the
philosopher will, no doubt, admit them as
genuine. WM. HAMILTON REID.

AVAUNT, Indifference, with thy heed-
less air,
And Levity, on tip-toe, just behind:
This weedy waste, irregularly bare,
Speaks other language to a feeling mind.
Within this site, these cross'd walls be-
neath, [branches wave,
O'er which yon limes their spreading
Six times ten thousand bore the train of
death, [grave.
Stamp'd in a moment for the noisome
Some who, perhaps, when Henry led the
way, [provoke;
In Norman fields could deathful deeds
Their fustianous flashing like a comet's ray,
While woods of spears descended at their
stroke. Pro-

Promiscuous here lie mingled with the dust,
In heaps who fell in pestilential hour;
No dirge funereal their worth confess'd,
No stone perpetuates their boast of power.

But here, convey'd by mates in mournful guise, [trade;
Whole wants had soften'd horror to a
No crowds pursued with idly curious eyes;
And bat astonishment, no tribute paid.

And yet, how promising the morning rose,
That brought destruction with the welcome light;
What may a day, or what an hour disclose!
Life's noon may sicken to the damps of night.

Unwarning hour! what projects then
were crush'd! [years of care!
What hopeful schemes, that furnish'd
Perhaps, in sad concern alike, were hush'd
Two restless rivals, and some fated fair!

No common numbers justly can express
The panic that discovery must feel,
When the first victim of the dire distress
Prov'd what Credulity would fain conceal:

For, guilt attractive, now the story flies
The dark recess, the City to alarm;
Where gold no more could charm Avaro's eyes, [arm.

Unhing'd his happiness, unnerv'd his
Nor could the Court the stubborn fact evade
To supple arts, and flattery unknown;
Fearless of all, from none the truth is said;
Nor can the sycophants defend the Throne:

But privileg'd they fly, and arms severe
The meanest, not the guiltiest surround;
Death in the front, and Terror in the rear,
Distress, distraction, and despair confound.

Nor art, nor industry, nor prayers avail;
The mournful Thames a sinking commerce sees:

No brisk winds whistle in the bleaching sail, [breeze.
Close furl'd, as fearful of the tainted

Habitual misery the bosom stee's;
For this no heartfelt charities can claim;
And Sympathy in sufferance conceals

All her mild suavity, her soothing flame.
Still weak's the feeling sense of distant woes;

The past and future still the least engage!
Let man anticipate each change he knows,
Aspire with virtue, and exult with age.

TO MISS N.

WITH TWO WHIST-MARKERS.

GOOD-humour'd daughter of my friend
(Himself good-humour'd too), I send
The Markers; which your sense will find
As more than Whist can aid the mind.

With these, score up the times, if any,
(I hope they never will be many!)
That deep simile of wayward Fate,
Or tricks of Fortune, small or great,
Contrive to sour or render less
The gay good-humour you possess.
Good-humour, with her sister Graces,
Can beat the honours and the aces:
Good-humour holds, if understood,
The thirteenth trump, or what's as good:
Good-humour (partners, don't abuse her)
May have *carte blanche*; yet not be lost:
Good-humour 'gainst the crillest men
May win; yes, tho' they reckon ten;
And, 'gainst a husband or a wife,
Wins every rubber all through life. H. C.

*Written with a Pencil on the Blank Leaf of the
Farmer's Boy, belonging to a young Lady.*

THO' Bloomfield's pencil, dip't in Nature's hue, [roll;
Shall charm attention while the seasons
And my poor black-lead, scor'd by ev'ry Muse,

Shall vanish ere it charm a single soul;
Its pride is fair Elizabeth to greet,
Emblem of each delight the seasons know:
As lambskins playful, and as roses sweet;
Gen'rous as wine, and pure as drifted snow. T. D. W.

CHELSEA WIT.

To certain fair Ladies of Chelsea.

"Quærenda pecunia primum,
Virtus post nummos." Hor. Ep. L. L.
"Now every man, or richer poor,
A fortune asks, and asks no more."

GAY, *Fab. XII.*

TO the words of a friend, Chelsea damsels, attend; [penn'd;
Give ear to these lines, which in pity I've
'Tis honest advice:—Ladies, be not too nice, [price
For young men are now at a much higher
Than they have been.

Be wise, and restrain all your scornful disdain; [you again:
If gallan's you slight, faith! they'll slight
Then you'll surely run mad, or weep,
heavy and sad, [be had
For there are not so many young men to
As there have been.

Perchance you suppose, fine far-below'd cloaths [rose,
Will serve for a portion; but, under the
If the truth may be spoke, this is all a mere joke; [like smoke,
Fond love, without money, will vanish
Let me tell you.

The plain country clown, although just come to town,
Despises sweet Miss in her butter fly gown:
No, no, it won't do; there must be a few
Bright glittering guineas; a thousand or two,
Or he'll leave you.
Gallant

Gallants are grown wise, a portion they prize; [eyes]
A fig for the charms of your conquering
"Money, money," they cry, "modern
husbands must buy; [high]
So hold up your purses, and, lasses, bid
Or live single!"

The bachelors they will beg and will pray,
And then sob you off with provoking
delay:
Come fortune there must; so, down with
your dust, [a craft
Or, my dears, you'll be happy to jump at
Chelsea. When you get it.

2. ANSWER

To certain fine Gentlemen of CHELSEA.

"Miser est, qui nemini admiratur."

TO the words of a friend, Chelsea gallants,
attend; [I've penn'd;
Give ear to these lines, which in friendship
'Tis wholesome advice, which I'll prove
in a trice, [your price,
And shew that you've much over-rated
I assure you.

Now the warfare is o'er, some millions or
more [before *;
Will return, fighting-sick, and as poor as
And some pretty beaux, who have spoilt
their fine cloaths, [repose;
In the sun-shine of beauty no more shall
Become threadbare.

The mean sordid elf, so devoted to self,
Who is lost to all charms, but those cen-
ter'd in self,
I am led to surmise, at last will be wise,
When, no dust in his pocket, but all in
his eyes,

He's neglected.

The plain country clown will ne'er raise a
frown; [Becky the brown;
'Tis for him to drive plough, and count
But, when clowns better taught, don't be-
have as they ought,
They should read these queer lines, with
queer sentiments fraught;

Nay, should spell them.

For such Cygons as these we will ne'er
heave a sigh; [eye;
Who, lost to the sense that illumines the
Whose poor icy hearts, insensibly cold,
Are dead to all love, save the lucre of gold;
There's no danger.

Then, puppies, attend, 'twill your reason
amend;
Lift high your strong ears to the voice of a
friend; -

'Till the suitor we find, that's true loving
and kind, [mind,
And blind to the faults of both person and
We'll not marry.

Chelsea.

P. G.

* "No bones broke, though fore pep-
per'd."

Midas.

LINES, TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE
SIR JOHN PARNELL, BART.

IF public virtue, scorn'g ev'ry lure,
If private probity, benevolence pure;
If honour zealous for his country's cause;
If staunch attachment to her rights and
laws; [drefs;
If judgment clear; if truth, in her plan
It candour, prompt an error to confess;
If taste, politeness, talent, sense refin'd,
With ev'ry nobler trait of man combin'd,
Should gain applause, or admiration raise—
Then, PARNELL! thine's no common
claim to praise.

Lamented Statesman! thy distinguish'd
name

Time shall inscribe upon the list of fame;
History shall paint thy virtues in her page,
As bright exemplars for the rising age.
The child of fortune, with ambition fraught,
Shall Wisdom's lesson at thy tomb be taught.
As Rectitude thy conduct shall review,
Her honest course she'll with new strength
pursue: [praise;

Freedom thy wholesome maxims shall ap-
Thence languid Loyalty recruit her love
For that old, venerable, British firm
Of polity, still proof to ev'ry storm.
That mad licentiousness, in modern days,
Against its blendid bulwarks sought to arise.

Dromore, Dec. 16.

HARRIS.

A DIALOGUE

BETWEEN MISS AND HER MAMA.

The Parties are supposed to have been
come from a Country Village at a little
Distance, for the Purpose of hearing
some Scholastic Exhibitions at a Semi-
nary of Eminence in one of the princi-
pal Towns of Berkshire.

Intended as an Epilogue for the Year 1800.

Miss. WELL! sure, Mama, 'twas
scarcely worth the while.
To drag through many a slough, and many
a mile,

To hear these boys, with tiresome jargon,
[Greek?
Their crabbed Latin, and their foul-mouth'd
Was this the language Paris used to Helen?
'Twould take ten years*, or more, to
learn to spell in!

Or such the gibberish Toney talk'd, when
tipsy [gipsy?
He quaff'd Pearl Cordial † with the famous
With such a shipmate I had never wan-
der'd! [been squander'd ‡.
Troy might have stood, nor had the world

* Alluding to the ten years Trojan war.

† In the excess of their luxuriant ex-
travagance, Anthony and Cleopatra are
said to have dissolved pearls of the greatest
value, and to have swallowed them.

‡ Refers to the play, All for Love, or
the World well lost.

Had they in French exhibited to-day,
I had been ready with my, "S'il vous
plait;"
Or had they pleaded in Italian score,
Could make a shift to pop in, "Si Signor."
But now, for all the noise with which they
bait me,

I know not if they *love*, or if they *bate* me.

Mamma. Peace, girl! Thy thoughts, like
rusty vane, of late

On one point only seem to terminate.

These Classic striplings in their early bloom

Imbibe the sentiments of Greece and Rome;

Hence catch the ardour to repel the foe,

Or ward a Catiline's insidious blow.

With Pitt and Addington* the Senate guide,

Or monarchs of the main with Nelson ride:

With arts and arms hence guard th' in-
trusted State, [state.

Hence Britain's glory last shall yield to

Vain too the fear, lest they should want
the art

To breathe the softer language of the heart:

Love's passion dictates to the artless lover

A Lingua Franca, current the world over.

When, nobly daring in their country's
cause, [laws;

They fight her battles, and maintain her

Soon shall these youths expect their fairest
prize, [eyes.

Their rich reward, from your approving

Thus shall tried worth still deck our fa-
vor'd isle, [smile.

And Merit shall be crown'd with Beauty's
I. E.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

N° XLIX.

TO go to law, or not; that is the ques-
tion—

Whether 'tis better for a man to suffer

The frauds of swindlers and the wrongs of
debtors,

Or fetch a warrant, and take out a writ,

And by attachment end them. To sue (no
more—)

For dormant claims, and by a verdict say

We end disputes, and gain the thousand
ducats

That we are heirs to—'tis a remedy

Most fairly to be used. Recover damages?

Perchance ourselves be ruined: there's the
rub; [dled,

For, with what heavy costs we may be sad-

When we our papers put in attorney's
hands,

Must give us pause: there's the respect

That makes calamity of so long date;

For who would bear the forms and rules of
courts, [lays,

The travers'd cause, appeal, effoigns, de-

* These distinguished personages were
in the neighbourhood, and expected to be
present at the exhibition.

Answers, rejoinders, rebutters, surrebut-
ters,

The stamps of office, and th' excessive fees
That counsel of the patient client rake,
When he himself might his own quiet make
By arbitration? Who would losses bear
From puzzled wills and endless codicils,
But that the dread of something worse than
loss,

A Chancery suit—whose lingering [demur,
Th' appellant scarce survives, makes us
And rather put up with a scant moiety,
Than file a bill, in hope to gain the whole?
Thus doth redress make beggars of us all;
And thus the law, pride of our constitution,
Evaded is by errors, quirks, and flaws;
And causes of great worth and expectation,
From term to term put off, or tried afresh,
There is no end of actions.

TO have it out or not? that is the ques-
tion;

Whether 'tis easier for a man to suffer
The throbs and shootings of a raging tooth,
Or take up courage to sit down at once,
And by extraction end them:—a touch, no
more,

And with a single shock to feel we end
The tedious aches and head-distracting
pangs

That we are subject to: 'tis a relief
Most wisely to be used; perchance wrench
out [risque;

A sound deep-rooted fang: aye, there's the
For, from a bungler's hands what mischief
follows,

When once the horrid instrument is fix'd,
Allows no pause: there's the respect
That makes our patience of so long endu-
rance;

For who would ever be applying tinctures,
Specific opiates, poppy, mandragora,
Magnets, metallic tractors, anodynes,
The poisonous drugs of mountebanks, or
charms,

That fond credulity of old women takes;

When he himself might his quietus get

For a bare two-pence in a barber's shop?

Who'd sweat and groan whole sleepless
nights in pain, [all,

But that the thought of torture worse than
A broken jaw! (which any mortal suffer-
ing [soul,

Would strait fall frantic) harrows up the
And makes us rather bear our present tor-
ments,

Than fly to others that we never felt:

Resolution thus doth make men cowards;

And heroes, of great enterprize and valour,

Turn pale and sickly at bare sight of physic;

Whilst women, weak and delicate of
frame, [ful,

Shrink not at operations slow and dread-
Nor fear the keenest knife.

HAMLET, III. 1.

MASTER SHALLOW.

PRO.

H. OF LORDS.

Oct. 30.

After the Lords had returned from waiting on his Majesty with the Address, Lord *Peabody* presented copies of the Northern Convention, and of the late Preliminaries.

Earl *St. Vincent* moved the thanks of the House to Sir James Saumarez, for his gallantry on the 12th of July; an action of which we may be able to appreciate the boldness, when his Lordship declared that it had astonished the whole Board of Admiralty.

Lord *Nelson* bore high testimony to the merit and bravery of his friend Sir James, who, but for the failure of the wind, he had no doubt, would have brought the enemy's squadron into Gibraltar.

The Duke of *Clarence* also expressed his approbation of the bravery and ability of Sir James, and the officers, on that occasion; and a vote of thanks was passed *nem. diff.* to him, the Captains, officers, and crews.

In the House of Commons the same day, on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, similar thanks were unanimously voted to Sir James Saumarez.

Nov. 2.

Mr. *Whitbread* rose to interrogate Ministers whether Spain and Holland had acquiesced in the cession of their territories understood to have been made in France?

Lord *Hawkebury* declared, explicitly, that Spain and Holland were no parties in the communication between Great Britain and France; as also that the integrity of the kingdom of Portugal, as guaranteed in the 6th article of the Preliminaries, was the integrity settled by the Treaty of Madrid. In reply to a question from Mr. *Grey*, his Lordship observed, that there were two distinct treaties; one between Portugal and Spain, the other between Portugal and France. The former had been ratified; and the extent of territory belonging to Portugal was of course to be determined by it. As to commercial relations, should Portugal put the woollens of France on the same footing with those of this country, it was equally in our power to put the wines of other countries on a footing with those of Portugal.—The resolutions on the supply were then agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 3.

On the order of the day being read for taking into consideration the Preliminaries of Peace;

Earl *Romney* rose, and bestowed many encomiums on the late ministers for their vigour and decision with which they had conducted the war, which he regarded as

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merely defensive on our part; but at the same time insisted, that their successors were entitled to equal praise, for embracing the first favourable opportunity of bringing it to a termination on safe and honourable terms.

His Lordship argued, that, having gained the main object of the contest, the security of our territory, laws, constitution, and religion, we should sacrifice every thing else on the altar of Peace. He concluded with moving, "That an humble address should be presented to his Majesty, thanking him for his gracious condescension in communicating to their Lordships the articles of the Preliminary Treaty of Peace; informing him, that they had taken them into their most serious consideration; and assuring him, that they highly approved of them, as eminently displaying his Majesty's moderation and love of justice, and as being equally honourable and advantageous to the interests of this country."

Lord *Limerick* seconded the motion.

Earl *Spencer* regretted that he should stand in the situation of an opposer of men with whom he had long acted with satisfaction; but he could not avoid placing himself in that situation, consistently with the discharge of his duty to his own character, his King, his Country, and his God. How could that peace be called honourable, by which we gave up every thing to our principal enemy, whilst he could do nothing? How could it be called secure, when we yielded, without any just equivalent, stations of the utmost importance to the enemy, in case of future hostilities, and which largely contributed to the means of prosecuting them? His Lordship, however, fervently prayed, that events might shew that his fears were groundless; and he hoped that ministers would shew that they were sensible of the new and perilous situation of affairs, by keeping up a strong naval and military establishment.

Lord *Grenville* considered the Preliminaries of Peace as the utmost degradation and humiliation.—His Lordship, at great length, went into the danger to which the country would, in its internal situation, be exposed; and concluded by hoping that the peace establishment would be such as to avert danger.

The Duke of *Bedford* said, he was glad of Peace, but thought it was a Peace produced by coercion.

The Duke of *Clarence*, Earls of *Westmorland*, *Moray*, and *St. Vincent*, the Lord *Chancellor*, Lord *Peabody* and *Hobart*, voted in ministers for agreeing to the Preliminaries of Peace, and supported the question for the address.

The Bishop of *Rockester* said, he could not but consider the treaty of Peace, which left France in possession of such extended territory

territory on the Continent, as dangerous to this country, and as delusive in itself. He therefore could not concur in the address moved for.

The Bishop of *London* declared himself the decided friend of peace. The people of this country had seen nine years of war and two of famine, and he could not but rejoice that they were relieved from both.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* said, he had ever deprecated a peace with Republican France, and he could not but do so now as much as he ever had done.

Lord *Nelson* expressed his opinion, that the Cape of Good Hope was by no means worth risking any thing to retain; that it was of the greatest importance to wrest Malta from France, but of little value to England as an acquisition, as our fleets could not at that station watch the port of Toulon. The peace he thought a good one; and that the country owed much to his Majesty, for his paternal care and goodness in bringing it about.

The Marquis of *Buckingham*, the Earl of *Warwick*, and Earl *Carnarvon*, spoke at length against the preliminaries, as generally insecure, dishonourable, and disadvantageous, in every point of view, to the country.

The question being loudly called for, their Lordships divided: for the address 94, proxies 20; against it 10. Majority 104.

In the Commons, the same day, upon reading the order of the day for taking the Preliminaries of Peace into consideration;

Sir *Edmund Graddock Harcourt* rose, and, in a speech of considerable length, reviewed the various events of the war. He could not help saying, that, owing to firmness, and a most steady and unrelaxed perseverance in every department, was to be attributed the successful issue of the contest. The country had in a great measure been prejudiced against the war; but he was confident that the prejudice which had arisen had been the fruit of Jacobinism, which, he was sorry to say, had very much pervaded the country. He then adverted to the cessions which had been made by this country; and contended, that the acquisitions of Ceylon and Trinidad were fully equivalent for all we had abandoned. The late glorious campaign in Egypt had preserved the free and undisturbed possessions of our Indian territories; and this certainly was an event at which the country did heartily rejoice. The conduct of Ministers, in their moderation as to terms, was undoubtedly commendable in the highest degree; and the Honourable Baronet passed a very high eulogium upon their forbearance: they certainly, from this instance, were entitled to the gratitude of all men, and particularly to the confidence of the nation at large.—He then concluded by moving the address.

Mr. *La Bouchardiere* seconded the motion.

Lord *G. L. Gower* did not mean to censure the Preliminaries of Peace; but the terms were certainly infinitely below what he expected.

Lord *Temple* said, he completely disapproved of the terms of the Peace, although he knew that at present it was popular in the country.

Lord *Hawkebury*, in an able speech of great length, defended the Preliminaries of Peace.

Mr. *T. Grenville* declaimed violently against the Peace.

Mr. *Pitt* generally defended the Peace. After expatiating at great length upon the terms of it, which he considered more advantageous than could have been expected from the new situation in which the nations of Europe were placed, he continued as follows: "With the terms, as they regard ourselves, I am perfectly satisfied; as they regard our allies, they are equally satisfactory. For the Porte we have done every thing we were bound to do, and a great deal more. That I may not repeat what has been already so strongly urged, let me only remind gentlemen of the recognition obtained from France, of the Republic of the Seven Islands. This Republic may soon be of not much less importance than the Porte itself; and had the islands, agreeably to the treaty with Austria, remained in the hands of France, the very existence of our ally would have been precarious. Naples, it is true, only deserted our alliance through over-ruling necessity; but we have done as much for her as we could have done had the treaty between the two countries remained strictly in force. For the King of Sardinia we could not pretend to stipulate, unless, standing by ourselves, we should pretend to dictate the limits of the Continental Powers; unless we could have removed the new King of Etruria; unless we could have dissolved the Cisalpine and Ligurian Republics; unless we could have stripped France of the sovereignty of Switzerland; we would have conferred upon his Sardinian Majesty a very poor favour, in procuring him the restoration of his capital. The province of Olivença, ceded by Portugal, is of little moment; and, if natural boundaries are to be regarded, it belongs properly to Spain. It is not true, that we offered Portugal our guarantee after France was satisfied with her spoils. France refused to ratify that treaty which is now to be in force; and, had it not been for our interposition, would have insisted upon far more considerable cessions. We here give proof, not of punctilious good faith, but of dignified liberality. We did guarantee the Constitution of Holland in 1797; but shall it be said that we have violated that guarantee? Are all the exertions we made in support of it to be forgotten? All that was

was proposed at the treaty of Lillo was, that the Stadtholder should receive a pecuniary indemnification for his losses. This, by means of the King of Prussia, he is probably on the eve of obtaining; and, at any rate, it is a thing of too trifling import to be allowed to endanger the success of a negotiation for general peace.—Thus, Sir, have we obtained, both for ourselves and our allies, all that we could reasonably hope for, or that honour required us to demand.” After several ingenious arguments, to prove that we had nothing whatever to fear from France outstripping us in trade and manufactures, Mr. Pitt proceeded to make some remarks on the French Government and the Chief Consul. “I think, Sir,” said he, “that all those Governments with which it has pleased the wisdom of our own that we should be at peace, are entitled to outward respect. I am for banishing all harsh language, all acrimonious epithets, all irritating allusions. It would be hypocrisy in me to declare, that all my opinions, with regard to personal merit and demerit, have undergone a change. My opinion of the past never can be altered; and, if a laudable line of conduct is pursued for the future, I am afraid that I must consider it to be dictated by interest more than by principle. Not an opinion which has been given with regard to the propriety or impropriety of rejecting overtures, not a plan which has been formed during the progress of the war, is in any degree inconsistent with cordially supporting this address. We were called upon to repel an attack against all existing Governments, and our only object was security. I will not disguise that we looked to the dissolution of the revolutionary Government as the surest means of obtaining it; but this was never for a moment reckoned a *finis quædam*. I thought, that the restoration of Monarchy would have been an happy thing for France, and for all Europe. I think so still. I seek not to disguise from the world, that to my dying-day I shall regret the disappointment of my hopes. Happy should I have been to have put together the fragments of that venerable edifice, which had been so cruelly scattered: but, when this becomes unattainable, I must look to that which is within my reach. We have survived the ravages of Jacobinism; we have lived to see it lose much of its virulence; we have seen it at any rate stripped of the delusive colours which gave it its chief powers of destruction; we now behold it held up as only capable to destroy; we can prove, by example, that its plans are sure to end in the establishment of a military despotism. I am sensible of no inconsistency in supporting a treaty concluded with the person that now rules the destinies of France. On the very occasion when I attempted to prove

the propriety of repeating his former overtures, I distinctly stated, that, if things should take the unhappy course which they have actually taken, I should consider it my duty to treat with him. Enough has been said to allay all apprehension with regard to the aggrandizement of France. However colossal her power may be, our best means of combating it will be found in our commercial wealth, our national spirit, and maritime greatness. Is no account to be taken of the acquisitions of other Powers? Are we altogether to overlook the losses she has sustained? What have been her sacrifices in population, in capital, and in habits of industry? What corner of the Republic has not been desolated by the ravages of the Revolution? The growth of this country has been immense, and has been the progressive effect of laudable exertion, while her's has been owing to rapacity.” Mr. Pitt then enumerated the advantages we had gained by the Union with Ireland, by our naval and military reputation, and the consolidation of our Indian empire; and, after predicting to the country, if it was true to itself, a long train of prosperity and happiness, concluded by giving his hearty assent to the motion.

Mr. Fox said, “Never, since I have been a member of this House, did I give my support with greater satisfaction to any measure, than now to the Preliminaries of Peace between Great Britain and the French Republic; and I think that the gentlemen who framed the motion have acted judiciously and properly in avoiding all topics that might have embarrassed the assent which gentlemen might otherwise be inclined to give to the motion. For my own part, I am ready to confess, that, even the epithet *lamentable*, which with some might have produced differences of opinion, would not have had much weight with me; for the peace must be honourable, or it does not merit to be submitted to a vote at all. The great points for consideration in forming an opinion of the peace, are two.—1st, Generally, whether peace, on the conditions obtained, is preferable to a continuance of the war? and, 2d, whether better terms could have been obtained? Unquestionably, if better terms of peace could have been procured without risk, Ministers would merit censure if they did not exert every effort to procure them. But was that to be expected in the present instance? We have gained Ceylon and Trinidad; nor do I regret the Cape, as I conceive that, from its destination, we shall, without expence, insure all the benefits it is calculated to afford. Perhaps, if there were any part of the cessions which I regret, it is Malta, because a place of such strength and importance in the Mediterranean must have been highly beneficial to

our interests in any future war; and, though I hope the peace will be permanent, we cannot lay out of view the possibility of a new war. But we cannot flatter ourselves that we could have obtained better terms. We could produce no pressure upon France; and perhaps it was better not to risk the rupture of the negotiation by insisting on an advantageous article, which the pride or prejudices of the enemy would have led him to refuse. The truth is, that France and England were in such a situation that they could not produce any considerable impression on each other. In Europe we could not touch her—in her colonies we had done every thing we could do; and, happily, the present Ministers had not founded any hopes upon the financial circumstances of France. They had not built their expectations on the idle jargon so often repeated, that France was in the gulph of bankruptcy. In such a situation, to conclude peace on these terms was to consult the dignity of the nation; because, to have attached too much importance to trifling interests might have risked the calamity of another year of war: not that I think resources might not have been found; I see resources that might have been rendered available. The Income tax, pledged for 55 millions, might be pledged for 55 millions more; but these resources ought to be reserved, should it be necessary, for the defence of honour and independence. In truth, then, even those who are the most prejudiced against the peace (in the style of oratorical exaggeration calling it a capitulation) will not go so far as to say, that the war ought to have been continued another year, rather than submit to them." With respect to the future, he was of opinion, that, to enjoy the blessings of peace, small establishments were necessary. It was in commercial resources that we were to compensate the aggrandizement of France. To cope with France in expensive armies and navies, would be the surest way to unnerve our exertions, and to reduce us from a great people into a subordination to France. He was not sanguine enough to calculate on a 70 years' peace; but he entertained a pretty sanguine hope that the new order of things would cherish dispositions mutually pacific, and that the restless and hostile spirit which had actuated the Bona-partists against us for so long a period would be changed. (After the peace, the commerce of this country might suffer a slight diminution, as had been found in former cases; but, upon the whole, he was inclined to believe that peace would give it a new impulse. The example of an active, intelligent, literary nation, would stimulate all our powers, and present new encouragements to our industry.—Mr. Fox concluded by giving his hearty assent to the motion before the House.

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After a few words from Mr. *Wilberforce*, the motion was agreed to.

H. OF COMMONS.

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On the Address being reported, it was opposed by Lord *Temple*, on his former ground. A considerable debate ensued, in which the arguments of last night were again gone over by both parties. The only parts which struck us as novel, were, on observation of Mr. *Windham's*, that an alliance with France would tend to render adultery fashionable; one from Mr. *Wilberforce*, that our possession of Trinidad would call for an increase of the slave-trade; and another from Mr. *Ogle*, that the Loyalists of Ireland were to a man glad of the peace, while, on the contrary, the disaffected were against it; and that, to secure that part of the United Kingdom, it was necessary to make it a garrison. The Address was carried without a division.

In a Committee of Supply Sir *W. Elliot* moved, that for the service of the navy, for three months, from the 1st of January next, there be granted 130,000 men, including 30,000 marines, and that they be paid at the rate of 1*l.* 17*s.* per man per month; which was agreed to.

Nov. 9.

The *Speaker* read his Majesty's Answer to the Address on the signing of the Preliminaries of Peace; which expressed his Majesty's

Majesty's thanks for the loyalty and fidelity of his faithful Commons.

On Mr. Robson's proposing that the army estimates should be printed, and wishing to know what the peace-establishment was to be;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that the papers on the table could not give him that information, as they were calculated for a war-establishment for three months; but he hoped that it would not be necessary to continue it so long.

Nov. 10.

The House resolved not to receive private bills after the 19th of February next.

A new writ was ordered for the borough of *Castell*, in the room of *Rev. R. Bagwell*, who hath accepted the *Chiltern Hundreds*. Thus the dispute, as to this gentleman's capacity of sitting, he having taken holy orders since his being returned, is at an end.

Nov. 11.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the continuance of the late acts, imposing additional duties on malt, cyder, perry, &c. and also the duty of 4s. in the pound on pensions, &c. to March 25, 1802.

Lord *Sheffield* moved for an account of all grain, meal, flour, and rice, imported into, and exported from, Great Britain, from Jan. 5 to Oct. 10, 1801; also for an account of the grain, flour, meal, malt, and rice, imported into, and exported from, Ireland, from March 25, 1790, up to the latest period the same can be made up.—Ordered.

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 12.

Lord *Holart* moved the thanks of the House to *Sir J. H. Hutchinson*, for his brilliant services at *Alexandria*. In this he was seconded by Lord *Nelson*, who, in a speech as remarkable for the modesty of the manner in which it was delivered, as for the important matter it contained, undertook, from his own personal knowledge, to say, that the achievements of our army in Egypt had been not only of a nature the most glorious to themselves, but also of the most essential benefit to the country. His Lordship stated, that the plan of the French had not been simply confined to the conquest of that country, but it extended to the establishment of a new and extensive empire; and of so much consequence did they consider the landing of their army in that country, that they treated it as cheaply purchased even by the loss of their fleet. In every engagement after their landing they came off victorious, until they were checked by the ardour of British troops; and so sanguine

were they in accomplishing their project, that they actually established a college, in which were admitted 300 French children, under eight years of age, and the same number of natives of the same age: these were to have been instructed in French principles; and by their means it was expected that the rising generation would have been a new people, and, as he had before said, would have established a new empire: and how that would have affected our possessions in the East, it was unnecessary for him to explain. He had himself had the honour of commanding forces, whose bravery had assisted to counteract that design; and other officers had since commanded troops which had effectually defeated it: for, wherever they came, the French forces, though inured to the climate, and superior in number by upwards of 4000, were invariably obliged to give way to British valour.

Lord *Pelham* and the Duke of *Clarence* joined in testimony to the eminent services of the army on the occasion; and the vote of thanks was agreed to, *nem. diff.*

Thanks were then voted to Major-gen. *Coot*, and the other Generals by name, and the officers and men serving under their command.

Lord *Holart* then, after lamenting the absence of his noble Friend at the head of the Admiralty, who was unable to attend the House, moved a Vote of Thanks to Lord *Keith*, Admirals *Blanket*, *Bickerton*, and *Warren*, their officers and crews; which passed accordingly.

Lord *Nelson* observed, that the service in Egypt was of a double nature, yet of equal importance. It fell to the lot of the Army to fight, and of the Navy to labour: they had equally performed their duty, and were equally entitled to thanks.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved addresses of thanks to Gen. *Hutchinson*, Lord *Keith*, and the other officers and men, similar to those agreed to in the House of Lords. Speaking of the successes of Egypt, he observed, that "the British army had crowned itself with glory, and had added a renown to this country which would be recorded on the page of history to the remotest period of time. The sword was now happily sheathed, and he hoped in God it would be sheathed for ever; but if, contrary to his expectation, it should again be drawn from the scabbard, the recollection of the great and brilliant exploits that had been achieved in Egypt would give additional energy and vigour to those forces who should again have to fight our battles."

H. OF LORDS.

Nov. 13.

The order of the day being read, to take
into

into consideration the treaty between Great Britain and Russia; Earl *Darnley* moved an humble Address to his Majesty, for his gracious communication; which was seconded by Lord *Cathcart*.

Lord *Grenville* made a variety of objections to the motion.—He was answered by the Lord Chancellor,

The Address was approved of by Lords *Melland*, *Malgrave*, and *Nelson*, and passed without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Howick* moved the order of the day for the House to take into consideration the Convention signed between his Majesty of Great Britain and the Emperor of Russia; and the same being read, Lord *Francis Osborn* moved the Address to his Majesty, and Mr. *Ryder* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Grey* offered a variety of observations, and was followed by Lord *Temple*,

who was hostile to the conduct of ministers in regard to the treaty.

Lord *Howick* replied.

Dr. *Lawrence* was dissatisfied with the treaty.

Mr. *Sturgeon* and Mr. *Newble* were both in favour of it.

Mr. *Erskine* likewise expressed his approbation of the treaty; as did Sir *Wm. Scott*, and Mr. *Tierney*.

The question being called for, it was carried without a division.

Nov. 14.

Mr. *Vanittart* reported from the Committee of Supply the several resolutions, which were read, and agreed to.

Mr. *Tierney* moved for the repeal of the act rendering it penal for bakers to sell, or expose to sale, bread, until it had been baked 24 hours. Leave granted.

(To be continued in the SUPPLEMENT.)

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, Nov. 14. A letter from Gen. the Hon. H. E. Fox, commanding his Majesty's troops in the Mediterranean, dated Malta, Oct. 7, introduces the following from Lieut.-Col. Airey, commanding the troops in British pay in the island of Elba: *Forto Ferrajo, Sept. 16.*

Sir, Since my last dispatch, we could observe the enemy busily employed in strengthening their works and batteries round this place, and especially towards the Church of the Annuncziata, and English Cove, where we found they had thrown up some additional works, and masked all the embrasures, by filling them with fascines. Sir J. Warren arrived here on the 12th inst. and from all the intelligence I had received, I thought, with the assistance of the marines of the fleet, and a party of seamen, an attack from the garrison might be attended with good effects; that we might at least destroy the batteries that shut up the port, and by bringing their force into the field, be able to ascertain how far the accounts we had received of their numbers were to be depended on. The Admiral acceded to my representation, and on the morning of the 14th inst. with the concurrence of the Governor, a little before day-light, a landing was made by two separate divisions, amounting in the whole to about 1,000 men, including Tuscans, peasants, pioneers, &c. at the same time a reserve was left in the garrison under the command of Lieut.-Col. De Berly, to make a sortie from the gate, if found practicable, and to co-operate with the main body, in seizing the works in front of the falcons. The landings were made with success, and the batteries round the Bay were destroyed, but finding our force not sufficient to complete the whole business,

we re-embarked our troops with comparatively little loss, having destroyed the batteries of Punta Pina, the Grottoes, and Giovanni, with a great quantity of powder and made-up ammunition, and bringing off into the garrison 150 barrels of gunpowder; we also brought off with us 53 prisoners, including three captains and two subalterns. I feel myself much indebted to the corps of marines and seamen for their support and assistance, and was much pleased to see the steadiness of the Swiss troops under Capt. De Winter; Capt. Knobler of that corps, who had the command of the division sent against Punta Pina, speaks very handsomely of the detachment of De Berly's corps, who acted with him on this occasion. I beg leave further to express my gratitude to Capt. White, of his Majesty's ship *Renown*, for his great attention in the arrangements for the landing, and his activity in re-embarking the troops, when a good deal pressed by the enemy.

GEORGE AIREY, Lieut.-Colonel.
Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the attack of the enemy's batteries on the Island of Elba, on the 14th inst.

De Berly's corps, 3 missing.—Swiss corps, 5 killed, 14 wounded, 11 missing.—Tuscan corps, 12 killed, 9 wounded, 14 missing.—Total, 17 killed, 23 wounded, 25 missing.

I have not yet got the return of the seamen and marines. Capt. Long, of the *Vincenzo* brig, was unfortunately mortally wounded, and died the next day; Lieut. Clarke, of the Marines, wounded and taken prisoner.

(Signed) G. AIREY, Lieut.-Col.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 14. Letter from Right. Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. &c. to H. M. Secy.

Nepean, Esq. dated Foudroyant, off Alexandria, August 27.

Sir, My letter of the 5th inst. acquainted you, for the information of their Lordships, that the embarkation of Gen. Belliard's corps was carrying into execution with all possible dispatch; but, on account of the difficulty of getting forward the immense quantity of baggage that they brought with them from Cairo, the operation was protracted till the 8th. The ships of war, as well as the transports, however, were directed to proceed by divisions. The Braakel, with the first division, sailed on the 4th; the Indefatigable, Dolphin, and Ulysses, with the second, on the 6th; and the Experiment and Pallas, with the last, on the 20th; carrying with them between 13 and 14,000 individuals of all descriptions. The army from Cairo moved on forthwith to the camp before Alexandria; and the General, who did me the honour of spending some days with me while the embarkation of the French was going on, resolved on transporting by the Marcotis, to the Westward of Alexandria, a corps of about 5000 men, under the orders of Maj.-Gen. Coote, to divide the enemy's force and attention, to invest the town closely on that side, and cut off all farther hope of reinforcement or supplies by land. On the 12th, I proceeded with Lieut.-Col. Austruther, the Quarter-master-General, to examine the enemy's position on the side of the Lake, and the strength of the flotilla that they had assembled there; and, having ascertained that their armed force could be easily subdued, and that a debarkation could be effected with little or no difficulty, the General determined to carry the measure into immediate effect. To secure the landing from interruption, Capt. Stevenson, of the Europa, who is continued in the command of the flotilla, was forthwith directed to take a station in front of the gun-boats and armed boats which the enemy had assembled on the Lake, and drawn up in a line under the protection of batteries thrown up for their defence, to keep them in check till they could be seized or destroyed. On the evening of the 16th, all the boats of the ships of war and transports in this bay were assembled in the Marcotis, with as many galleys as could be collected from the Nile, for the purpose of receiving the troops, who were embarked in the night, and landed without opposition the next morning, under the superintendence of Cap. Elphinstone, considerably further to the Westward than was intended, the wind not admitting of the boats reaching the shore nearer to the town; the enemy seeing no prospect left of saving their armed boats, set fire to them, and blew them all up in the course of this and the following day, except two or three which have fallen into our hands. Whilst the landing was

carrying into effect, Capt. Sir W. Sidney Smith, of the Tigre, was directed with some sloops of war and armed boats to make a demonstration of attack upon the town. On the night of the 17th, Maj.-gen. Coote was enabled to establish batteries against Mahout, a small fortified island that protects the entrance into the great harbour of Alexandria, on the Western side, and distant from the town about seven or eight miles, which, for many reasons, it was important to possess, Rear Adm. Sir Richard Bickerton, having the command of the squadron blockading the port, directed armed launches from the ships to co-operate with the troops; and the garrison, consisting of near 200 men, unequal to farther resistance, surrendered as prisoners of war on the evening of the 21st. Mr. Hall, midshipman, and one so many of the Ajax, were killed on this service; and two seamen of the Northumberland, wounded. On the afternoon of the same day the Rear Admiral ordered the Cythra, Port Mahon, Victorieuse, and Ben Citoyenne, with three Turkish corvettes, to proceed into the harbour under the direction of the Hon. Capt. Cochrane of the Ajax (a channel having been previously surveyed with great industry and precision by Lieut. Withers of the Kent); and on the morning of the 22d, Maj.-gen. Coote's detachment moved forward four or five miles on the narrow isthmus leading to the town, formed by the Marcotis or inundation on the South side, and the harbour on the North; Capt. Stevenson, with the gun-vessels on the lake covering the right flank, and Capt. Cochrane, with the sloops of war and armed boats, protecting their left. The position which the Major General took up, and that occupied by our little squadron, which has been since reinforced by the Diane, completed the blockade of the town. The Rear Admiral gives great commendation to the Hon. Capt. Cochrane, for the zealous and judicious manner in which he executed the service entrusted to him. Soon after our ships entered the harbour, the enemy sunk several vessels between our advanced ships and their vessels in the port, to obstruct our further progress to the Eastward, and moved their frigates and corvettes from Fig-tree Point close to the tower. Gen. Manou finding himself closely pressed on the Eastward of the town by the Commander in Chief, who had carried some of the enemy's important redoubts, and established strong batteries against their entrenched lines; and on the Western side by Maj.-gen. Coote, who had, during the preceding night, driven in several of their out-posts, and advanced close up to an important position which the enemy seemed conscious of being unable to defend; sent out, on the evening of the 26th, proposals for an armistice of three days,

our interests in any future war; and, though I hope the peace will be permanent, we cannot lay out of view the possibility of a new war. But we cannot flatter ourselves that we could have obtained better terms. We could produce no pressure upon France; and perhaps it was better not to risk the rupture of the negotiation by insisting on an advantageous article, which the pride or prejudices of the enemy would have led him to refuse. The truth is, that France and England were in such a situation that they could not produce any considerable impression on each other. In Europe we could not touch her—in her colonies we had done every thing we could do; and, happily, the present Ministers had not founded any hopes upon the financial circumstances of France. They had not built their expectations on the idle jargon so often repeated, that France was in the gulph of bankruptcy. In such a situation, to conclude peace on these terms was to consult the dignity of the nation; because, to have attached too much importance to trifling interests might have risked the calamity of another year of war: not that I think resources might not have been found; I see resources that might have been rendered available. The Income tax, pledged for 55 millions, might be pledged for 55 millions more; but these resources ought to be reserved, should it be necessary, for the defence of honour and independence. In truth, then, even those who are the most prejudiced against the peace (in the style of oratorical exaggeration calling it a capitulation) will not go so far as to say, that the war ought to have been continued another year, rather than submit to them." With respect to the future, he was of opinion, that, to enjoy the blessings of peace, small establishments were necessary. It was in commercial resources that we were to compensate the aggrandizement of France. To cope with France in expensive armies and navies, would be the surest way to unnerve our exertions, and to reduce us from a great people into a subordination to France. He was not sanguine enough to calculate on a 70 years' peace; but he entertained a pretty sanguine hope that the new order of things would cherish dispositions mutually pacific, and that the restless and hostile spirit which had actuated the Bona-partists against us for so long a period would be changed. After the peace, the commerce of this country might suffer a slight diminution, as had been found in former cases; but, upon the whole, he was inclined to believe that peace would give it a new impulse. The example of an active, intelligent, literary nation, would stimulate all our powers, and present new encouragements to our industry.—Mr. Fox concluded by giving his hearty assent to the motion before the House.

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MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, December, 1801.

THE misunderstanding which had long subsisted between the Emperor of
GERMANY

and the King of

PRUSSIA

has at length been accommodated,—as we are told, by the intervention of the French Government. The Emperor, it is said, now agrees that the Archduke Antony shall renounce the Bishoprics of Munster and Cologne; and that the ci-devant Stadtholder shall be indemnified in Germany. In consequence, Count Stadion, the Austrian Ambassador, who had hastily quitted Berlin, has returned, and resumed his station at that Court.

The Diet of

RATISBON

holds few sittings, and those on unimportant subjects; in fact, the Ministers of the principal Powers are absent; and it is hence conjectured, that what was intended to have been discussed there will be transferred to the Congress at Amiens.

Accounts from

HANOVER

positively state, that Prince Adolphus of England (now Duke of Cambridge) is to be appointed Governor-General of that Electorate, and to reside there with the supreme authority over both the Civil and Military Departments.

Turning our view to

ITALY,

we find, that the new Constitution of the CISPINE REPUBLIC (formed on that of France, with this exception, that, instead of a First Consul, there will be a President for twenty years,) has been announced to the Continental Governments of Europe. Lucien Bonaparte, it is thought, will be the President.—The King of Prussia has written a letter of congratulation to the new King of ETRURIA, on his accession to that Government; ANCONA has formally been delivered up to the Pope; and it is believed, that the Sovereignty of MALTA will also be offered to his Holiness by England and Russia. The accounts from Italy are filled with the most distressing particulars of devastations, occasioned by the late hurricanes and floods. Venice has been partially inundated. In the city of Mantua 20 houses were swept away; above 200 are in danger of falling; and the damage is estimated at 28,000,000 of francs. Near Pavia, the Tesino and the Po form but one impetuous river; the lesser rivers also have all overflowed their banks, destroyed houses, mills, and bridges, and desolated large tracts of land.

French troops are expected immediately to take possession of

THE VALAIS,

which is to be united to France, as part of
Gen. T. Mao, Dec. 1801.

the division of Piedmont. As soon as the cession of the Valais takes place,

THE FRICKTHAL,

it is supposed, will be united to the Helvetic Republic; the Eastern part being joined to the Canton of Argovia, and the Western to that of Basle.

As an acknowledgement of the important services rendered by the English in recovering

EGYPT

for the Porte, the Grand Seignior has ordered a new palace to be erected at Pera, which shall in future be the permanent property of the British Embassy.—On the arrival of Gen. Menou in France, a copy of the deliberations of a Council of War, convoked by him previous to the surrender of Alexandria, was published. The troops, it appears, did not amount to a third of the number necessary for the defence of the place; horse-flesh was their only meat; their water was nearly exhausted; and the hospitals were destitute of necessaries for the sick. Of twenty-one reasons assigned for the surrender, more than half are indirect panegyrics on the ability of our officers, in "hermetically" blockading the garrison both by sea and land; and on the valour and good conduct of our troops, who "kept them in continual activity." To these reasons, Menou has subjoined his individual opinion, that the surrender was principally made necessary by the premature capitulation of Cairo, which, he asserts, had the means of holding out ten weeks longer than it did. We have, however, seen a memorial of Gen. Regnier's to the French Government, asserting in express terms, that Cairo was in no wise tenable at the time of its surrender.

The different Administrations of the
BATAVIAN REPUBLIC

have received orders from the State Directory, to omit for the future, in all public Acts, the epigraph "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," which was introduced by the Revolution. The Government has also prolonged the law, prohibiting the introduction of English merchandize and manufactures into the ports of Holland, to the 1st of May next; subject, however, to a repeal, according to circumstances.—The late violent storms on the Dutch coast have been of the most destructive nature. They pervaded the whole line from the mouth of the Texel to that of the Maese. The lower part of the city of Amsterdam has been inundated, and the dykes of Haerlem have received considerable injury. Thirty-three vessels have been wrecked, and the general damage appears to be almost incalculable.

On the 18th inst. the first mail, since the commencement of the war, was made up at our General Post-Office for

FRANCE;

FRANCE:

and all the obstacles to epistolary communication between the two countries have been removed, by the repeal of the Traitorous Correspondence Act. The French Legislature has opened its sittings at Paris on the 22d ult. and presented, what they termed, a Review of the Situation of the Republic in its internal and external Relations. This Paper, which is signed by the Chief Consul, delineates with much apparent candour the system of policy adopted by France toward the different States of Europe; and, from a perusal of it, we clearly perceive, that our Ministers, instead of being for Peace, dictated the terms on which alone they would consent to end the contest. "France (says he) was obliged to stop at the point at which all negotiation becomes impossible. Her allies, exhausted, no longer offered her any means of continuing the war; and those objects which England refused to resist could not be put in competition with a new campaign, and all the calamities which it might heap upon us." While it mentions the unalterable determination of England to retain the islands of Ceylon and Trinidad, due credit is given to the frank disposition manifested by our Ministry, throughout the whole of the negotiation, to put an end to the miseries of war. "The hatred of rivalry between Great Britain and France (says the Consul) are now extinguished; and the only emulation that remains is, that of generous action and useful enterprise. The first ambition of the French Government (he adds) was, to restore to France its natural connexion with other nations; and its glory will be, to preserve its work, and to perpetuate the blessings of Peace, &c. &c.—We do not find, however, that the hopes of our manufacturers are to be immediately realized, respecting a trade with France; the manufacturers of which country, particularly those in the Northern department, alarmed at the idea of a Commercial Treaty with England, and the rivalry of British goods, have applied to the Minister, expressing their uneasiness lest the introduction of English manufactures should materially injure those of France; the reply of the Minister was, "that the French Government had no idea, at present, of concluding a Treaty of Commerce with England."—The Chief Consul, having lately to propose three candidates for the vacancies in the Conservative Senate, preferred Gosselin Jordan, Lamartiniere, and Herruyer; observing, that he had thought it proper to select military citizens, in order to give the senate a reinforcement of the national feelings and gratitude to that body, whose valor and exertions had procured them peace.

There seems no doubt, that the

BREST VESSELS.

which had been prepared for the ostensible purpose of repairing to St. Domingo to rendezvous Toussaint's Overtures to obedience, has sailed, comprising 16 ships of the line (11 French, 5 Spanish) and 40 transports, with 10,000 troops on-board. We cannot doubt that, either its departure has been sanctioned by our Court, or that a Squadron of observation will be sent after it, for the protection of our own rights and property against any possible invasion.

Respecting the Congress at

AMIENS,

we yet only know, that Marquis Cornwallis and Joseph Bonaparte, who have been there ever since the 14th ult. have exchanged their full Powers, and been joined by the Batavian Ambassador, M. Schommel, &c. &c.: the Marquis d'Alange, it appears, has been appointed by the Spanish Court Plenipotentiary to the Congress; but has been stopped on the road by a sudden indisposition. Much speculation is indulged respecting Spain's disposition to confirm the cession of Trinidad to England; and we observe, that no commercial passports have yet been received from that country; but these are State secrets, into which it does not seem becoming an humble *Correspondent* to pry.

FOREIGN NEWS.

St. Petersburg, July 31. From Y. M. published here by the Standard, it appears, that in the course of last year there died, in Russia, 216 persons who had reached their 100th year; 133 who were from 101 to 110 years old; 28 from 111 to 119 years; 9 who were 120; 1 of 121; and 2 of 122 years old: and this, including those persons, there died 2150 who were 150 years of age.

A letter from Moscow, dated October 2, says, "The ceremony of the young Emperor's coronation has been particularly grand; so much so in fact, that I feel compensated by the sight, for the very laborious journey of 2000 miles, which I contemplated in order to be present at it. The Emperor arrived at his palace in the morning on the 22d, where he continued to reside till the 25th: during the festival, however, he repeatedly visited the city in

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private. On the morning of Sunday he made his public entry. The procession was led by the heralds and the Grand Duke's regiment of cavalry; to these succeeded a long line of empty carriages belonging to the nobility; a regiment of hussars, richly dressed, well mounted, and in all respects the finest corps I ever saw, followed; and then the nobility, in their carriages of state, the Grand Chamberlains, and all the superior offices of the Government. The equipages were most magnificent; the carriages in general were drawn by six horses, and attended by eight servants in the richest liveries. The Empress Dowager, in her state carriage, came next; then the present Empress (a most lovely woman); and then the sisters of the Emperor, followed by another regiment of hussars, caparisoned as the former. Next in succession came the Emperor, mounted on a fine English horse, with the Grand Duke riding on his right; and a vast body of guards closed the procession. The Church ceremony commenced by the Archbishop Platon consecrating the crown, &c. At 9 o'clock the Empress-mother entered the cathedral under a salute of cannon and a *feu de joie*, and took her seat, which was prepared on the left hand of the throne; the Emperor and Empress followed, and then the nobility of both sexes; who, most superbly dressed, were seated on each side of the cathedral; the centre was occupied by those of the first class. The prayers were performed by the Archbishop Platon, assisted by the Bishops, whose dress was uncommonly magnificent. The ceremonies, music, &c. engaged a considerable time; and after a sermon, suited to the occasion, two Bishops advanced with the crown, and, under a salute of cannon, placed it on the head of the Emperor. The scene was grand and impressive, beyond the power of description. The Emperor then placed a crown of the most exquisite workmanship on the Empress's head; discharges of artillery giving weight to the solemnity. After the ceremonies of the Church were over, their Majesties walked round the Kremlin, under a canopy of gold and silver; and proceeded to the hall to dinner. The cathedral is small; but the ceremony was managed with singular precision. The English gentlemen, of whom 17 were present, had seats assigned them; and, to avoid confusion, were, with all the other spectators, except such as formed the procession, obliged to attend at 7 o'clock in the morning. The illuminations of the city continued for three nights. The Kremlin is particularly adapted for such an exhibition, and was uncommonly brilliant. The English and other strangers were presented to their Majesties on Tuesday, and in the evening there was a splendid ball at Court. The

rejoicings are enthusiastic. To-day a fête is to be given to the populace. A large field is inclosed, and tables placed for the accommodation of many thousands, and a profusion of wines and viands are prepared, with a variety of amusements. The weather has been, and continues to be, uncommonly favourable."

Thirty thousand persons were entertained at dinner at Moscow on the Emperor's coronation. The wine flowed from fountains. The happy event was followed by a proclamation, ordering the suppression of the recruiting service during the remainder of the year; the remission of the fines not collected, and the release of the insolvent debtors of the Crown.

The Russian Archbishop Platon, who officiated at the Coronation of the Emperor Alexander, is 105 years of age, and a man of distinguished talents. He has consecrated three Sovereigns of Russia. His speech was remarkable for its firmness and good sense, and was circulated by the Emperor with great profusion.

Oct. 21. Accounts from the Doris, of 36 guns, Capt. Halliday, dated about three weeks since, off the coast of Spain, state the melancholy loss of that ship's cutter, with Lieut. Ross and seven seamen, by upsetting in a squall of wind. Lieut. Ross had been into a Spanish port, near Corunna, with a flag of truce, and was returning to the ship when the unfortunate accident happened.

Mantua, OS. 22. A festival of great magnificence has been celebrated in this city in honour of the monument of the celebrated Poet who was born there. If Virgil be one of the children most favoured by the Muses, and has had most empire over the imagination and sensibility of men, he is also one of those who can have least reason to complain of their ingratitude. The laurel, ever blossoming over his tomb at Mantua, and that flourishing over his fabulous tomb at Naples, those hills bordering on the sea, where may be seen to this hour those delicious situations where he imbibed the inspiration of the Muses,—all serve to show the admiration in which this great man has been held by succeeding generations. Nothing of the same kind in Greece has been done to extol the memory of Homer or of Hesiod. It is vain to search in Scotland for any traces of the birth-place or the tomb of Ossian.

The King of Prussia has bought, for 80,000 rix-dollars, the library of the late M. Forster, Professor at Halle, with which the Royal Library at Berlin is to be enriched.

WEST INDIA NEWS.

An American sloop having expended all the water of one of their casks, they filled it with sea water, and on their arrival at Jamaica a month after, the cask was ordered

shot to be stopped and cleaned; but, upon the bung being drawn, the pirated air rushed out, and the Captain, with three of his men, died instantly.

The crews of the *Lowestoffe* frigate, and the six merchantmen which were wrecked with her on the Henoga Rocks, have arrived safe at Jamaica on board the *Bonett* ship of war, which has also saved all of a large quantity of dollars that were on board the frigate.

A gun having burst on-board his Majesty's ship *Retribution*, while firing at a schooner in *English Bay*, in *St. Domingo*, which was lying under the protection of a battery, two men were killed, and 40 wounded: 18 have since died, and little hopes were entertained of the recovery of the remainder. The deck on the larboard side was much damaged from the accident. Two men were also killed in the boats belonging to the frigate, by the guns of the battery which protected the schooner.

NEWS FROM SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Kilmarnock, Oct. 19.

The magistrates of *Kilmarnock*, to prevent exaggerated accounts of a public calamity which happened yesterday in the parish-church here, and to quiet the minds of many at a distance, think it their duty, however painful, to give to the publick the following melancholy particulars:— At two o'clock P. M. when the congregation was nearly assembled for divine service, an alarm was given that one of the galleries was falling; which, although unfounded, occasioned such crowds suddenly to attempt rushing out, that a great number of persons, particularly upon the stairs of the East and West ends of the church, were trampled under foot; of whom several were most unfortunately killed. The other persons trampled upon are much hurt, and under the charge of skilful medical gentlemen, who were fortunately upon the spot. Every possible means were used to relieve the congregation, by the exertions of the magistrates, the Royal *Kilmarnock* Volunteers, and the humane inhabitants who had escaped from, or were ready to enter, the church; and many were saved by ladder-ing the windows of the galleries. It will afford consolation to the friends of those who are hurt to know, that every thing will be done for their recovery and relief which humanity can accomplish.

ALEX. FOWLER, Magistrate.

WILL. GIBSON, Magistrate.

Oct. 30. As some school-boys were performing a play on the second floor of a hack-house in *Nicholas-Street*, in the city of *Dumfries*, about 8 this evening, the floor gave away, and above 200 spectators were for some time buried in the ruins. The darkness of the night added much to the

shocking scene of parents, &c. seeking for their children and friends. We have not heard of any person being killed, but several are bruised in a dreadful manner; others had their limbs so terribly shattered and maimed, as to require amputation.

Dec. 31. A handsome tablet, in memory of the late learned Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, Keeper of the Advocates Library, is erecting in the New Grey Friars Church at *Edinburgh*. It was prepared in London by desire of Dr. William Ruddiman, late of *India*, as a tribute of respect to his relation; and the descendants of Mr. Ruddiman in this country obtained the permission of the Lord Provost and magistrates to place it in the above church. The inscription is in these words:

"Sacred to the memory
Of that celebrated scholar and worthy man,
THOMAS RUDDIMAN, A. M.
Keeper of the Advocates Library near
Fifty years.

Born Oct. 1674; within three miles of the
Town of *Banff*;

Died at *Edinburgh* 19th January, 1757;

In his eighty-third year.

*Post obitum, benefactis monument, æternæque virtutis
Non metuit fœgitis ne rapiatur æquitas.*

This Tablet is erected as a respectful tribute
By his relative, Wm. Ruddiman, M. D.
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GENERAL NEWS.

Sept. 23. Some young boys bathing near the North Pier Head, at *Dover*, one of them unfortunately got out of his depth; he could not swim: a young man of the name of *Sherlock* (son to one of the pilots) swam to his assistance, and brought him nearly to the shore; but, exhausted with his weight, and weak through a recent fit of sickness, he sank himself just as he had saved the other lad. Though every endeavour was used, his body could not be got up for near 25 minutes; every exertion was used, but in vain, to restore animation.

Sept. 29. This evening, as Mr. Jones, cooper, was returning from *Hadleigh* to *Sudbury*, in a cart, a flash of lightning struck him and his child, which equally affected his horse. So violent was the shock, that himself and child were both thrown out of the cart, and remained for some time insensible. When Mr. Jones recovered himself, he found his horse down, and the cart turned upon him; but providentially no further injury was sustained than being severely bruised.

Oct. 9. A phenomenon truly wonderful in this climate was observed at *Sudbury*. About a quarter past 4 P. M. the atmosphere, which had previously been clear, was suddenly darkened by thick clouds, which soon concentrated, and at last exploded. At this instant a whirlwind arose, which rent a small aperture in the roof of St.

St. Edmund's church, slightly damaged two houses opposite, and tore up a mulberry tree in the garden of Mr. Wyndham, adjacent to the church-yard. In another part of the city a drying shed in Mr. Wilkie's ten-yard was thrown down, and other buildings were damaged. Feathers, straw, and other light substances, were carried into the air, whirling round with great velocity. But the most extraordinary circumstance occurred at Ford, where the hurdles of Mr. Blake's sheep-fold were forced from the ground, carried an immense height in the air, and fell at a considerable distance from the spot where they had been fixed. The top of a large haystack, belonging to Mr. Welcott, at Bishop's-down, was at the same time blown off, and irrecoverably scattered over the country. Vivid flashes of lightning, and loud peals of thunder, were the awful accompaniments of this phenomenon, more resembling a West India tornado, than the usual storms of our hemisphere. It lasted about 20 minutes; during which a heavy rain fell with hail, or rather pieces of ice, some of which measured three inches in circumference. It appears to have extended only about three miles, and was very violent on some spots.

Oct. 10. This morning Trevenon-house, near Redruth, the seat of Thomas Keville, esq. was struck and considerably damaged by lightning. The staff entered at the front windows, proceeded through the bed-rooms, from thence to the garret and through the roof of the house, where it made a considerable fracture. The family, being at breakfast at the time, were dashed from their seats by the shock, and everything on the table broken to pieces about them, but fortunately they received no material injury. A servant maid, who was in one of the bed-rooms, was immediately after the accident found senseless at the bottom of the stairs; she soon recovered, but could give no account of what had happened. Upon examination above stairs, one of the rooms was found to be on fire (which was soon extinguished), the walls, &c. scorched in several places, and a bedstead flung and thrown from the bed into a corner of the chamber. Excepting two windows, there was not a pane of glass left standing in the front of the house, and the whole damage is estimated at 200l. The accident is attributed to the window-frames, which are upon a new construction, and hung together with an unusual quantity of iron, which is supposed to have attracted the lightning.

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the house, were preserved, the wind being in a contrary direction.

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Southampton, Nov. 2. Last evening, during divine service at *St. Mary's*, in this town, a dreadful fire broke out at the Deanery, which was entirely burned to the ground: so rapid were the flames, that no possible assistance could preserve the mansion, which had recently been repaired and painted for the residence of Dr. North, who was called out of the church, where he was christening a child. This accident is attributed to the fire made in the chambers to air the house for the reception of the family. A few chairs were almost the whole of the furniture which had been put into the house.

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Stanford,

Stanford, Nov. 17. On Friday last reversed the practice, sanctioned only by long usage, of toll-running, or baiting, in this town; but the 13th falling on the market-day, the celebration of this event was postponed to Saturday; when a most melancholy accident afforded another incontestible proof that this wanton custom would be "more honoured in the breach than the observance." After having enjoyed as much sport with their victim, pent in St. George's-street, as the bullards thought proper; a wider field of operation was afforded the poor animal, which, immediately quitting the town, crossed the Welland in the direction of its home (*Bainston*): Here was a field for our true town-born babes to evince their zeal and intrepidity in their chartered sport: and in this field we have to lament the accident that put a momentary (alas! only momentary) check to the pleasures of the chase. Benjamin Overton, a horse keeper of this place, whilst violently perspiring, out of breath, and in a state of intoxication, plunged into the river after the fugitive bull; and, as might be expected, struck with the sudden icy cold, was unable to save himself from a watery grave. Boats were immediately brought to the spot, and three or four young men (whose humane exertions do them indelible credit) dived for the sufferer; but it was more than half an hour ere his body was found; which rendered abortive the means a long time persisted in for restoring animation. The unfortunate man has left a wife and child, and two aged parents, to deplore his fate.

Nov. 17. A pilot-boat, with three men in it, was upset last week in *Swansea bay*. They supported themselves above the water for several hours by clinging to the boat, rats, &c. when they fortunately were discovered by a vessel, and picked up.

Nov. 13. No place has suffered more during the late gales than *Cremor*. It has lost all its fishing-boats, and upwards of 47 men and boys engaged in that pursuit: not a family but has experienced a loss.

Nov. 20. During a violent storm of wind at *Exeter*, a few days since, a little girl, about four years old, was blown over the bridge into the river, and, being carried under the pine-mills by the current, was drowned. The mother of the infant witnessed this calamitous accident.

Dec. 4. This morning, at 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered to have broke out at the house of a basket-maker, near St. John's chapel, Duke street, *Plymouth Dock*, which burnt with great fury for some time; but was at length extinguished by the great exertions of the inhabitants, after destroying that house, and the greater part of the one adjoining. In a room of the latter, which was not consumed, was a married woman, with a family of eight children, all of whom

were suffocated. When found, the mother, with four of her children, were in bed, and two of them (twins) perished at the mother's breast: the other four were lying dead in different parts of the room; one of whom was turned quite black.

York, Dec. 7. Yesterday morning Mrs. Taylor went to the pump, in order to fill a tea-kettle for breakfast; on pumping the water, she observed that it was rather milky, but paid no farther attention to the circumstance. After drinking the tea, the whole family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, four children, and two servants, were seized with the most excruciating pains in the stomach and bowels, accompanied with the most extreme nausea and sickness. This led them to examine the water in the tea-kettle, at the bottom of which they found a quantity of white powder: they then went to the pump, where they likewise found a large quantity of the same sort of powder in the cylinder, and strewed round the inside of the pump. Medical assistance was sent for, when the powder, on examination, proved to be arsenick: the usual remedies were immediately applied, happily, with success. The family still remain extremely weak, from the deleterious effects of the powder.

Dec. 15. This day the mansion-house of *Stratton Strawless*, near *Aylsham*, the seat of the ancient family of *Martham*, of whom Robert the representative died September 3, 1797, at the age of 90 (see vol. LXVII. p. 892), was by the carelessness of workmen burned down. It was built by his great uncle, William, who died 1674.

Dec. 17. This evening, at Mr. Dockera's worsted spinning-mill, at the Holme, near New-Church, *Rossendale*, *Yorkshire*, a number of the work-people went to divert themselves on the ice of the mill-dam, but, in consequence of their collecting together, the ice gave way, and, before assistance could be procured, eight of these unfortunate people were drowned: amongst them was a man aged 72, who, in attempting to save some of them, fell into the water, and perished with the rest.

A tremendous explosion of hydrogen gas, or inflammable air, lately took place in the collieries belonging to Mr. Poole, of *Finney Green*, near *Newcastle*, *Stafford*, by which four men, who were in the pit, were dreadfully scorched: and, had it not been for the trifling circumstance of a boy stopping to eat a roasted potatoe, several others would have been blown to pieces by the explosion, as they would otherwise have been going down to the pit—a striking interposition of Divine Providence.

Two non-descript birds, which the ship *Buffalo* brought home from *Bany Bay*, are now ordered to be sent to the Lord of the *Margairs* of *Exeter*. A cage has been purposely made for bringing them on shore.

and another for conveying them to his Lordship. They rise in height seven feet, from the toe to the point of the beak, and their form resembles that of an ottrich, with greyish brown plumage, consisting of two feathers in one quill. They are extremely docile, and are with difficulty enraged: when they are in anger, they show it with no other method than by kicking with the greatest violence. The neck is like that of a swan, and the head and beak greatly resemble those of a goose. Their legs are long, thick, and feathered; and when they stand erect, they are, in form and attitude, nearly perpendicular.

A piece of water at *Thorncliffe Royal*, Yorkshire, which for several years has been ordered to be filled up, and for which purpose logs of wood, roots of trees, rubbish, &c. had been thrown into it, lately being found useful, the steward was ordered to clear it out. Persons were accordingly employed, and though almost choked up by weeds and mud, so that little water remained, and no person conceived any fish, except possibly a few large eels, would be found, yet about 200 brace of tench of all sizes, and as many perch, were taken, about 10 brace of which were from 3 to 4 pounds weight each. After the pond was thought to be quite free, under some roots there seemed to be some animal, which was conceived to be an otter; the place was surrounded, and on opening an entrance among the roots, a tench was found of most extraordinary form, having literally assumed the shape of the hole, in which he had of course, for many, many years been confined.—His form was an irregular semicircle; his length, from fork to eye, was 2 feet 9 inches; his circumference, to almost the tail, was 2 feet 3 inches; his weight 11lb. 9oz.; his colour was also singular, as his belly was the colour of a char, or a vermillion. This extraordinary fish, there being a sculptor in the house, was sketched, and a model is taken of it. After having been shown to many sporting men, it was carefully put into a pond; but either from confinement, or age, or bulk, it only floated, and with difficulty, at last, swam gently away. It is now alive.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, Oct. 31.

A curious examination this day took place at the Castle Inn, Deptford, before William and Philip Goodhew, Esqrs. two magistrates of that place, aided by Mr. Bond, of Bow-street. It having been discovered that the church of St. Nicholas, Deptford, had been several times plundered of lead coffins, proper steps were taken for the detection of the offender; and, in consequence of warrants issued for the purpose, several persons were brought up for examination, for stealing from the several

vaults in the Church-yard of St. Nicholas at various times since the month of January last, 40 leaden coffins, weighing upwards of two tons, and of the value of 30l. or thereabouts, the property of the parochial churchwardens, and other persons. Nine were committed on the whole. The examination lasted from 11 till 4 in the afternoon; in the course of which several horrid circumstances were developed, at which humanity revolts. It appeared, that the lead fresh buried was the best for sale; and, in order to get at it, those miscreants mangled the bodies with their spades, and several limbs were found strewn about in directions totally exposed and uncovered.

Monday, Nov. 9.

The Lord Mayor's procession took place this day in the usual order, and attracted immense crowds of people. The city was thronged at an early hour, to see the procession from the Guildhall to the water-side. A few minutes before one, Sir John Eamer, the new Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and the Common Council, went into their barges at Blackfriars-bridge, and were rowed to Westminster, where they landed at 20 minutes past one. After being sworn-in, at half-past 2 o'clock his Lordship and the procession left Westminster, and returned to Blackfriars-bridge. At half-after 3, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, &c. proceeded in their splendid carriages to Guildhall. The bridges were covered with people; particularly Bridge-street, Blackfriars, owing to the man in armour, who, it was expected, would make his appearance therein publick about 3. He appeared soon after, mounted on a bay horse, led by a boy, who wore a breast-plate of armour. This man, in armour bright (for it literally glittered in the sun), was of an uncommonly athletic make, in appearance above six feet high, his face (for he wore his helmet up) was handsome, but wanted that martial appearance necessary on the occasion. After parading about 30 yards towards Blackfriars-bridge, he returned to his station in Bride-lane. The Lord Mayor and the company arrived at Guildhall at half-past 4. The Lord Chancellor joined the procession in an elegant new State-coach. The carriage of the late Lord Mayor (Sir William Staines) was drawn by the populace. Viscount Admiral Lord Nelson, accompanied by Sir William Hamilton, in Sir William's carriage, was drawn to Guildhall by the populace, who greeted his Lordship with repeated plaudits, and stopped his carriage several times to have the gratification of seeing him. The foreign Ambassadors, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl Canning, the Secretary at War, Mr. C. Yorke, and a numerous company of nobility, were invited to the civic banquet. The ladies, who were numerous and beautiful, were most

most elegantly attired; their head-dresses consisting of tiaras, ostrich feathers, and gold sprays; also bandeaus of diamonds and spangles, with the words "Vive la Paix." The favours worn by the Lord Mayor's attendants were orange-colour and yellow, with large bouquets of laurel; which were also worn by many of the servants of the nobility. The procession having concluded in a style of pageantry unknown to modern civic exhibitions, the Lord Mayor, with the whole of the constituent parts of the Corporation, entered Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided. The hall was illuminated in the most splendid style. At the upper end, over the Hustings, was a transparency, extremely well executed, of Peace, in the midst of four allegorical figures, representing the quarters of the globe, who seemed to return their acknowledgements for the blessings showered upon them. This transparency was decorated with a frame of lamps, which produced a very brilliant effect. At the lower end of the hall, the word PEACE shone conspicuous. The splendour of the Gothic hall was principally confined to that part which forms what is called the Hustings, the whole of which was appropriated to the accommodation of the noble and dignified visitants who honoured the Lord Mayor with their company. There was a fanciful display of decoration: an illuminated arch formed the most prominent object, the pedestals of which displayed the following appropriate verses:

GEORGE du peuple Anglais est le Dieu
tutelaire,

Il en est respecté & chéri comme un père.

On the reverse,

Long may our Isle with Peace be crown'd,
And Plenty every where be found.

The arch was surmounted by the words Peace and Festivity. There were ornaments of a similar nature at the lower end of the hall, at which the Sheriffs presided. Many personages of the first rank attended. After the cloth was removed, the health of the King was given, and a variety of toasts allusive to the Peace. The ladies after dinner retired to the ball-room. Mr. Alderman Curtis and Miss Eamer opened the ball with a minuet; soon after which country-dances commenced.

Whitehall, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Nathaniel Winchcombe, of Frampton Court, in the parish of Frampton upon Severn, in the county of Gloucester, Esq. his Royal Licence and Authority, that he and his issue may (in testimony of his respect for the antient family of Clifford, of Frampton, from which he is maternally descended, and of whose estates he is now in possession) take and use the surname, and bear the arms, of Clifford; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws

of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office. And also to order, that his Majesty's Concession and Declaration be registered in his College of Arms. *London Gazette.*

Monday, Nov. 16.

Court of King's Bench.—*Newhall v. Afflin*, to recover of the husband a debt of 4*l.* for bread furnished to support the wife, who lived apart.—Lord Kenyon. "We must not break through the rules of law to suit the alleged or supposed hardship of a particular case. The rule in this case is a plain one, and was settled long ago in a well-known case: 'Where a woman cohabits with her husband, and he throws her out of doors, or makes it impossible for her to live with him, and she contracts debts, the husband is liable to pay, up to the extent of his degree in life, for those things which are absolutely necessary for his wife so circumstanced: but if she goes from him, and commits adultery, he is answerable for nothing on her account. If the husband and wife separate from each other by agreement, the husband is not answerable for the debts which his wife contracts. The agreement is a voluntary agreement between the parties, the propriety of which nobody has a right to question, because it is a matter between themselves.' God knows where we should go if third parties were allowed to judge whether the allowance is sufficient or not."—Plaintiff nonsuited.

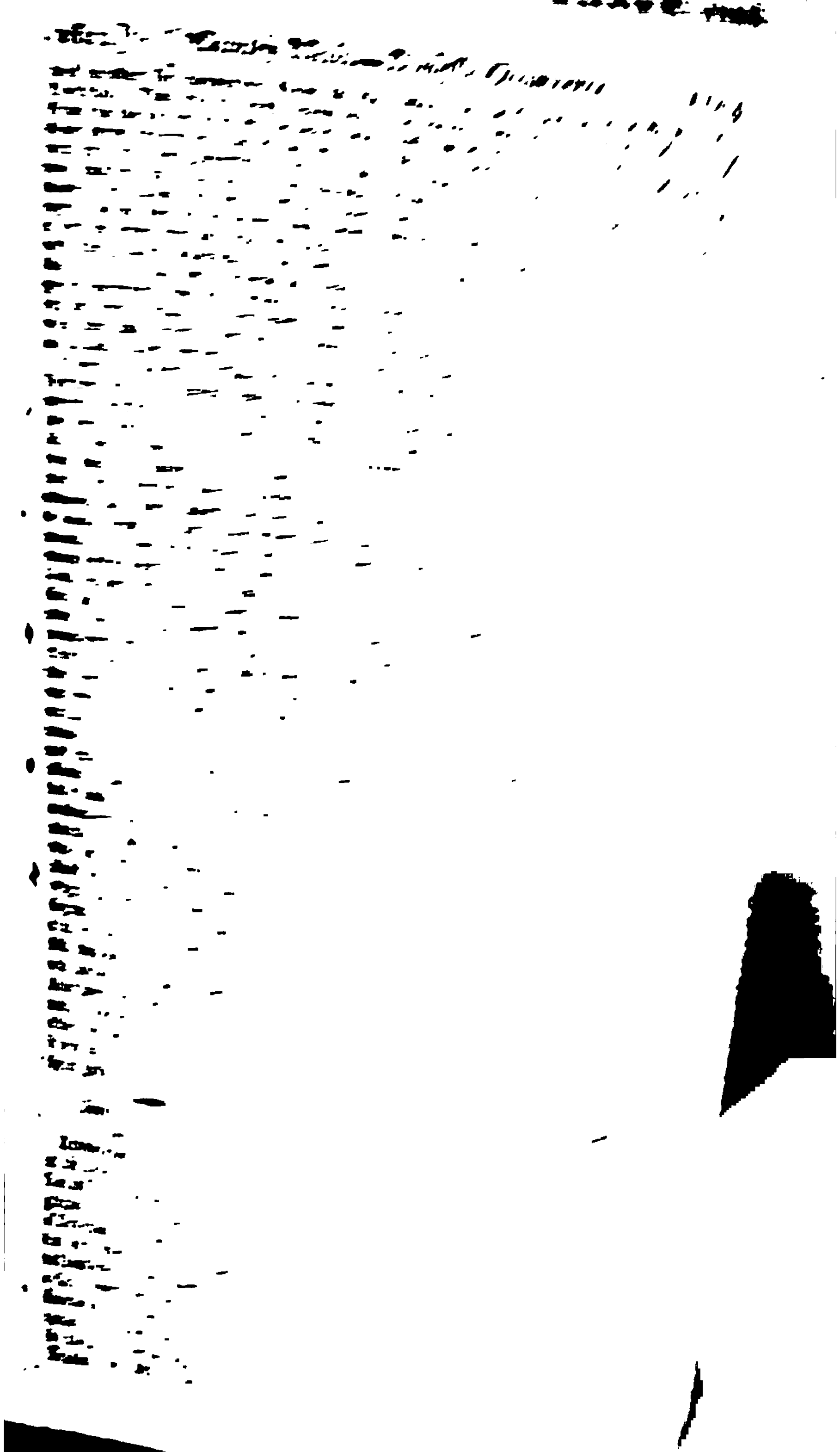
The King *v.* Ogle.—The point of the law determined in this case appears of infinite importance to the publick. The defendant was first indicted for obtaining, by false pretence, 20*l.* in money of the opines of the King. To this indictment the Common Serjeant, with great ability, took an objection, and argued with great zeal, that Bank-notes, which were mentioned by the evidence, to be the money received by the defendant, was not money within the statute. This was confirmed by the jury acquitting the defendant on the ground urged.—We mention this as a caution; because, if persons advance thousands of pounds, under any false pretence, and that in Bank-notes, the offending party cannot be punished by the criminal law of this country.

Friday, November 20.

A few days since an elderly lady, 80 years of age, was unfortunately burnt to death in her bed in King-street, Chertside, by the furniture of her bed catching fire. A young man in the house being alarmed, ran up stairs to her assistance, wrapt her up in a blanket and brought her down stairs, when she was found dead.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

This day, about 3 o'clock, as a hackney-coach was passing through Old Broad-street, opposite Mr. Allen the tailor's, the roof of the coach being gone away,



most elegantly attired; their head-dresses consisting of tiaras, ostrich feathers, and gold sprays; also bandeaus of diamonds and spangles, with the words "Vive la Paix!" The favours worn by the Lord Mayor's attendants were orange-colour and yellow, with large bouquets of laurel; which were also worn by many of the servants of the nobility. The procession having concluded in a style of pageantry unknown to modern civic exhibitions, the Lord Mayor, with the whole of the constituent parts of the Corporation, entered Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided. The hall was illuminated in the most splendid style. At the upper end, over the Hustings, was a transparency, extremely well executed, of Peace, in the midst of four allegorical figures, representing the quarters of the globe, who seemed to return their acknowledgements for the blessings showered upon them. This transparency was decorated with a frame of lamps, which produced a very brilliant effect. At the lower end of the hall, the word PEACE shone conspicuous. The splendour of the Gothic hall was principally confined to that part which forms what is called the Hustings, the whole of which was appropriated to the accommodation of the noble and dignified visitants who honoured the Lord Mayor with their company. There was a fanciful display of decoration: an illuminated arch formed the most prominent object, the pedestals of which displayed the following appropriate verses:

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Monday, Nov. 16.

Court of King's Bench.—*Newhall v. Aslin*, to recover of the husband a debt of 4*l.* for bread furnished to support the wife, who lived apart.—Lord Keayn. "We must not break through the rules of law to suit the alleged or supposed hardship of a particular case. The rule in this case is a plain one, and was settled long ago in a well-known case: 'Where a woman cohabits with her husband, and he turns her out of doors, or makes it impossible for her to live with him, and she contracts debts, the husband is liable to pay, up to the extent of his degree in life, for those things which are absolutely necessary for his wife so circumstanced: but if she goes from him, and commits adultery, he is answerable for nothing on her account. If the husband and wife separate from each other by agreement, the husband is not answerable for the debts which his wife contracts. The agreement is a voluntary agreement between the parties, the propriety of which nobody has a right to question, because it is a matter between themselves.' God knows where we should go if third parties were allowed to judge whether the allowance is sufficient or not."—Plaintiff nonsuited.

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Friday, November 20.

A few days since an elderly lady, 80 years of age, was unfortunately burnt to death in her bed in King-street, Chesham-side, by the furniture of her bed catching fire. A young man in the house being alarmed, ran up stairs to her assistance, wrapt her up in a blanket and brought her down stairs, when she was found dead.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

This day, about 3 o'clock, as a hackney-coach was passing through Old Brompton-street, opposite Mr. Allen's shop, the roof of the coach being low, and the

and the two hind legs of the off hand horse fell into the cavity, which sunk the animal to the breast; but, when the coachman attempted to cut the reins, he fell to the bottom of the common sewer, being at least 13 feet deep, where he remained from 3 till 6 in the afternoon; in which he stood up to his belly in a strong current of water. After clearing away the rubbish, they found means, by cradling the horse with ropes, to drag him out head-foremost; the passage being made near three feet wide, which was only two feet seven inches when he fell in.

Thursday, Dec. 3.

This morning, at the house of a Mr. Squires, in Kent-street, in the Borough, while two children were at play together near the fire, the cloaths of one of them caught fire, which burnt the child in a shocking manner. The father hearing the cries ran from the attic story, but in his hurry was precipitated from the top to the landing place, and was so much injured as not to be able to assist the child. The mother, who had been out, arrived at this juncture to witness the deplorable scene. She went to the relief of the child, who flew to her; and, dreadful to relate! the mother was set on fire by the cloaths of the child, and is so much burnt as to be rendered incapable of getting a livelihood. The child has had medical assistance, but there are very little hopes of her recovery, and the case of the father is extremely doubtful.

Friday, Dec. 4.

The hackney-coach, No. 327, was taken home without its driver, the poor man, named Lewis, having been thrown from the box, and killed on the spot, in consequence of a hole in the pavement at the narrow part of St. John's-street, Smithfield. Lewis had left four helpless orphans, his wife having died some time ago.

Tuesday, Dec. 8.

This afternoon, at the new Paper-mill-factory at Millbank, several persons being employed in raising a piece of timber, the scaffolding gave way; by which one of the workmen was instantly killed, two had their legs broke, 10 their arms; and four others were terribly bruised.

Mr. Hardy, Stationer, of Shadwell-marsh, being confined to his bed by a very severe fit of the gout, by some accident he was inclosed in a blaze of fire, which ascending the chimney gave the alarm to some Shadwell Police officers, who entered Mr. Hardy's room, his bed burning about him, and he unable to extricate himself. The officers having conveyed him to a place of safety, extinguished the fire, but not without having done considerable damage to the room.

Lloyd's List, of this day, gives a relation
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choly account of losses at sea during the late storm. Twenty vessels are mentioned, that are wrecked, stranded, or have received great damage. The crew of the Lord Nelson, from Sandwich to London, are drowned; and of a brig lost, only one person is saved: this is the whole of the loss of lives mentioned. The sloop Success, of Carnarvon, is lost, and only one man saved. The John Chester, to Wexford, is lost, but the crew are saved. Two were driven on shore in Holyhead Bay, the crew of one lost, and of the other saved. A boat was driven into the bay, with a lady and a boy in it starved to death.

Thursday, Dec. 10.

An accident of the most serious nature happened at an ironmonger's in Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. A piece of ordnance had been sent in to be cleaned, for which purpose it was either placed in the fire, or a quantity of gunpowder was put into it, and fired off; we are not certain which was the case; but unfortunately a ball having been left in the piece, it was discharged with such mischievous effect as to occasion the death of two persons.

Friday, Dec. 11.

This evening, about 7, a melancholy circumstance happened in Park-street, Grosvenor street. Mr. Dallan, who had lived as page in the Duke of Gloucester's family near 40 years, was discovered by the maid-servant, on entering his room, in the act of holding his arm over a basin, and bleeding profusely, having with great deliberation cut all the arteries of it. The girl, shocked at the discovery, ran out of the room for assistance; when the unfortunate gentleman took advantage of her absence, cut his throat from ear to ear, and soon after died. The Coroner's Inquest brought in a verdict of innacy.

Thursday, Dec. 17.

This day Sir Sidney Smith attended at Guildhall, to receive a superb sword which was voted him by a resolution of the Corporation of London. He was presented with the freedom of the city. After taking the usual oaths, preparatory to the sword being delivered to him, Mr. Chamberlain Clark thus addressed him:—"Sir William-Sidney Smith, I give you joy on being admitted a freeman of this city (taking him by the hand), at the same time I am to present you with the thanks of the Court for your gallant and successful defence of St. Jean D'Acri against the attack of the French army commanded by Gen. Bonaparte. As a testimony of the esteem the Court entertain of the great display of valour which you evinced on the occasion, I have the honour to present you with this sword (presenting him the sword.) I will not attempt a panegyric upon an action to which the full ecclesiastical powers, in the

most eloquent assemblies, have been confessedly original; but I cannot avoid exulting at the vast acquisition of national reputation which you acquired by your conduct at the head of a handful of men, repelling a man who was styled the Alexander of the day! and surrounded by a host of competitors who were deemed invincible. By this action you frustrated the designs of the French on our possessions in the East, prevented the overthrow of the Ottoman empire, and prepared the way for that Peace, which, I hope, will long preserve the tranquillity of the universe. It must be gratifying to every lover of his country, that this action happened on the very spot

delayed so much, that the friends, while writing of Am I writing sad that Historians at Jean d'Acri, in his doubts, and no less extraordinary by Cœur de replied: "Sir, could have been addressed by you, London, in terms of approbation, for replying in express the few impressed. I

did I ed by friends who use appropriate. It shall be life to meet the n we feel to put For the freedom, which you have had my sincere thanks, from to all the ob-

Above all, I ac-

cept the sword as the most honourable reward which could have been conferred on me. In peace it will be my proudest ornament; and in war I trust I shall be ever ready to draw it in defence of my country, and for the protection of the City of London."—This speech was received with the most rapturous applause. Sir Sidney then, attended by the Lord Mayor and several of the Aldermen, retired into the Painted Hall, where Sir Sidney requested the powder-box might be brought; into which he put a handsome offering in gold, and retired, amidst the plaudits of an immense crowd of persons assembled in the avenues, to the Chamberlain's office.

Sunday, Dec. 20.

The Serpentine River, in Hyde Park, was attended about noon this day by nearly 6000 persons, about 300 of whom were skaters. A cavalcade of about 200 carriages appeared soon after 1 o'clock, on the North Side of the river; the party whom

good skaters usually assemble. The ice, from the sudden thaw, was in a very bad state, wet and slippery; and about 3 o'clock the ice gave way, and two fell in near the edge, but with no other mischief than a ducking. Many met with severe falls.

A gentleman riding in a one-horse chaise, with his wife, near Highgate, the horse grew restive, and, while kicking against the foot-board of the chaise, the lady, unfortunately leaned forward, and coming within the reach of the horse, he struck off the whole scalp of her forehead, and she instantly expired.

Monday, Dec. 28.

Parliament was this day adjourned to Monday next. The reason for this mode of getting through the holidays, we pretend not to conjecture. It appears, however, that his Majesty's Ministers do not experience any very great difficulties in the negotiation at Amiens.

Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The intercourse with Holland and Flanders, as well as with France, becomes established from this day. A mail was made up this evening at the General Post-office, and forwarded by packet boats by way of Harwich and Helvoetsdijk; and a mail will continue to be made up every Friday and Tuesday, to be sent by the same conveyance.

Thursday, Dec. 31.

The modern improvement of Iron Railways is very generally adopted through the whole country; and several Bills are coming into Parliament this session, for establishing roads on this principle of very considerable extent. There is to be one of 21 miles in length in Monmouthshire, which is taken up and patronized even by the proprietors of a canal already established. There is to be one in Staffordshire, where the ascent is to be 400 feet in less than four miles; and it is said that the Surrey Railway is likely to be extended through all that county, as well as Sussex, so as to make an easy conveyance to the coast. It is impossible to calculate the benefits which may result from this plan of carriage: in many respects it is superior to canals. It is to be accomplished at one-third of the expence. It neither inundates the country through which it passes, nor prevents drainage; it stops the flowing of the rivers; it damages no mills and manufactures. Carriage on a railway is interrupted by no stoppages, neither by frosts or droughts, or by locks. By three or four outlets in the course of each mile, a single horse might convey 30 or 40 passengers to Brighton in six hours. It is by works of this kind that Great Britain has a superiority over every rival infinitely beyond its numerical force; and by which, if we obtain a Commercial Treaty upon reasonable terms, we may hope to carry our commerce to an astonishing degree of speed.

23. At Pulliam, Travil Leeson, esq. of Beverley, to Miss Elizabeth Green, d. of the late Francis G. esq. of Mary-la Bonne.

24. By special licence, Robert Biddulph, esq. M.P. to Miss Myddleton, eldest dau. of late Rd. M. esq. of Chirk castle, Denbigh.

DEATHS.

April **A** T Calcutta, Thomas Halkett, esq. youngest son of the late Sir John H. Hart.

May 9 At Stafford, aged 74, Mrs. Anne Southwell, widow of Mr. S. whose death is recorded in vol. LXVII. p. 1111, and third daughter of the late Isaac Allen, esq. of Stafford.

June 14 At Rosetta, in Egypt, Lieut. John Foreman, of the 92d foot, and son of Mr. James F. merchant, Borrowstounness.

July . . . At Rosetta, Lieut.-col. Peter Garden, of the 2d battalion 1st foot.

3. At Arcot, the Nabob of the Carnatic. His Highness had long given his consent to the British Government in India collecting his revenues. When a measure of this sort was resorted to, some years back, the Nabob appeared highly incensed, and applied to our law courts in England for relief; but a proper explanation soon reconciled his Highness, inasmuch as he was induced to approve of the same. The Nabob's creditors are very numerous; several lacks of pagodas are said to be at this period outstanding. The succession of Prince Azum Ul Dowlah to the musnud had been determined upon, with the consent of all parties, three years ago. We have the satisfaction to learn that the Nabob died in perfect friendship with the E. India Company. The Nabob Omdut Ul Omrah had left the throne to his son, Ally Hussein; but Prince Azim Ul Dowlah, son to the late Amier Ul O. Brah, and grandson to Wellaiah, was installed Nabob of the Carnatic on the 31st of July, by public proclamation of the Madras Government.

Aug. . . . On the island of St. Thomas, Lieut.-col. R. Donald, of the 64th foot, and commandant there.

At Tobago, of the yellow fever, Mr. Charles Smith, brother to Mr. S. apothecary, of Bath.

Sept. 1. In the camp before Alexandria, Lieut. Wm. Ball, of the 24th foot.

Oct. . . At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Thomas Emerson, gent. of Staple-tun, one of the four attorneys of the lord mayor's court in London, 1788; a man of strict integrity, and of eminence in his profession; and author of "A concise Treatise on the Courts of Law of the City of London, 1794." &c. &c. We regret to add that, in a total derangement of mind, he threw himself into the Tyne, and perished.

In Grosvenor-place, aged 50, of a paralytic affection, Mrs. Lochee, widow of the late Lewis L. esq. author of some military

publications, and formerly master of the military academy at Little Chelsea.

2. Of a decline, at his house at Watworth, in his 60th year, John Brown, the senior associate engraver of the Royal Academy, to which situation he was elected about thirty years ago, nearly at the same time with Chambers and Ravenet, who were both associate engravers, and soon after the institution of the Royal Academy, which obtained the patronage of his majesty in 1768. Brown, in his early youth, had a great propensity to the arts, and, about the year 1760, was apprenticed to J. Tinney, an engraver and print-seller, in Fleet-street, who was also master to Anthony Walker and William Woollett. Tinney dying during Brown's apprenticeship, Woollett, who was about six years older, and who at that time had made a considerable progress in his profession, took Brown under his tuition, and, in the course of a few years, he very much assisted Woollett in etching the landscapes of several of his most celebrated prints, particularly his large plate of "Solomon and Achish" (from Tintoret's Sketches), the "Second Peasants," and its companions, &c. &c. Brown first distinguished himself by a large landscape he engraved of St. John preaching in the wilderness, the figures of which were engraved by Hall. Indeed, Brown's talent lay principally in landscapes, particularly in etching them; the boldness, brilliancy, and beautiful variety of, which were very much in Woollett's manner, and perhaps equal in merit to any produced by that celebrated engraver, and inferior to none in this country, except those executed by Vivares, the taste of whose style, &c. surpasses all competition. Brown engraved several capital landscapes for Boydell, &c. &c. and has died much regretted for his unaffected good-nature, and the universal integrity of his character.

21. Unfortunately drowned, in his Majesty's ship's boat *L'Oiseau*, in the act of boarding a vessel off the coast of France, Lieut. Hair, of the marine forces. He was one of those meritorious officers who distinguished themselves in the ever-memorable battle of the Nile, on-board Lord Nelson's ship, the *Vanguard*; and he also bravely fought on shore, at Naples, under Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart.

Nov. 1. After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Cawley, wife of Mr. J. C. an emporer-batcher at Luton, co. Bedford; who, on the 26th, married Miss Stapleton, of Luton, late of Hitchin, Herts.

5. At Borrowstouness, Archibald Stewart, esq. comptroller of the customs there.

6. Buried, with great solemnity, in Russia, the rich Armenian 1225, counsellor of state, and one of the overseers of the Orphan-house. He has left a fortune of 12 millions of rubles, chiefly consisting of mines,

- In Dublin, Viscountess Barry, a son.
 At Ravenhill, near Bra., the wife of
 Capt. Vigoda, a son.
 The wife of John Bunchy, esq. of
 Droghda, co. Hereford, a son.
 In Duke-street, Portland-place, the wife
 of Joseph T. Hone, esq. a son.
 Nov. 28. In Hereford-street, the wife of
 Joseph Smith, esq. a son.
 29. In Devonshire-place, Viscountess
 Darnley, a daughter.
 Dec. 1. In Berkeley-square, the Coun-
 tess of Albemarle, a son.
 3. The wife of Francis Freling, esq. of
 the General Post-office, a still-born son.
 4. At Brickendonbury, Herts, the wife of
 William Dent, esq. a daughter.
 7. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Col.
 Colart, adjutant-general, a son.
 In Old Burlington-street, the wife of
 Richard Croft, esq. M. D. a son.
 9. At Margate, the wife of Edward
 Dady, esq. a son and heir.
 10. At Larnie, in Scotland, Mrs. Mac-
 donald, two sons.
 In Harley-street, the wife of Charles
 Lambert, esq. a daughter.
 11. At Thorcroft-hill, near Wether-
 ham, co. York, the wife of Hurst Sawell,
 esq. a son and heir.
 At her father's, at Hatfield, near Don-
 caster, the wife of Capt. Jenkins, of the
 West-Middlesex militia, a daughter.
 12. In Harley-street, the Countess of
 Oxford, a daughter.
 16. At Brightonstone, the wife of
 William Moore, M. D. a son.
 20. The wife of Thomas Bell, esq. of
 Dean-street, a still-born child.
 25. At Horton, co. Northampton, the
 Hon. Mrs. Gunning, a son.
 At Saccoby, the wife of J. M. Brack-
 enbury, esq. a still-born child.
 23. At Mitcham, Surrey, the wife of
 Mrs. Thomas Dalton, a son and heir.
 26. At Ealing, Middlesex, the wife of
 Capt. George Hopewell Stephens, of his
 Majesty's navy, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- LATELY, at Heybridge, near Maldon,
 Mr. W. Wood, to Miss L. Bernard.
 Rev. Charles Barle, of Cotton, Suffolk,
 to Miss French, daughter of Thomas F. esq.
 of Eps, in that county.
 Edwyn Moore, of the Warwickshire mi-
 litia, to Miss Anne Worth, of Durchurch.
 Rev. Henry Purrier, to Miss Purrier, of
 Kingston-upon-Thames.
 Mr. Robert Sutton, of Tittlehall, Nor-
 folk, late of Trinity College, Cambridge,
 to Miss Byam, of Doychester.
 Mr. Kensington, of the Angel Inn at
 Edmonton, to the widow of Mr. Johnson,
 at 8, in Chesham-street.
 Nov. 27. At Euston, Lord Francis Spen-
 cer, second son of the Duke of Marlborough,

- rough, to Lady Frances Fitzroy, 8th dau.
 of the Duke of Grafton.
 28. At Stepney, Mr. William Curran-
 berline, Surgeon, of Aylebury-street, to
 Mrs. Watts, of Olham, Hants.
 30. Rev. George Clarke, rector of Mon-
 sey Hampton on Gloucester, to the r. 12th
 of the Rev. Wm. Gould, D. D. who died
 1797, and married her 1795.
 Dec. 1. A. Hardworth, Richard Con-
 greve, esq. of Flinshire, to Miss Broth.
 2. Wm. Estlin, esq. tide-surveyor of his
 Majesty's customs at Plymouth, to Miss
 Elizabeth Lane.
 3. John Justin, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to
 Miss Swan Bearpacker, third daughter of
 Edward B. esq. of Wotton-under-Edge.
 4. Mr. Hill, Farmer, at Theobald's park,
 to Miss White, of Enfield.
 5. At Thoron, Mr. Henry Bramey, eldest
 son of C. B. esq. of Middlethorpe,
 near York, to Miss Benson.
 6. A. Kensington, Mr. Wright, mer-
 chant, to Miss Maria Raybould, second dau.
 of Wm. R. esq. of Brompton.
 7. Dr. Woodhouse, of Amford, Somerset,
 to Miss Clatterbuck, of North Cadbury.
 8. At Hammer-smith, Edward Roberts,
 esq. to Miss Holm, 12th dau. of Tho. H. esq.
 9. By special licence, Richard Van Hye-
 thuyson, esq. of Islington, Bedford-row,
 to Miss Tulk, eldest daughter of John T.
 esq. of Phillimore-place, Kensington.
 10. Rev. James Pigott, vicar of Wigton,
 co. Leicester, to Mrs. Newham, of Alder-
 shott-loge, Hants.
 11. At Chard, Mr. Tucker, attorney, to
 Miss Edward.
 12. At Waltham-stow, Esq. W. N. Lin-
 galls, esq. to Miss Mary Locke.
 14. Major Macleod, of the 4th foot, to
 Lady Archella Aquelley, daughter of the
 Earl of Mountmorris.
 15. A. Osninge, Kent, Edward Toker,
 esq. 1st son of John T. esq. of the Duke,
 to Miss Clara Chapman Crespigny, dau.
 of Philip Chapman C. esq. of Aylesbury.
 16. At Edinburgh, William Dalzell Col-
 quhoun, esq. of Girsadden, to Miss Eliza-
 beth Gen Campbell, youngest daughter of
 the Lord President of the Court of Session.
 17. Mr. Francis Ward, of Hinchley, co.

23. At Fotherby, Teavel Leeson, esq. of Beverley, to Miss Elizabeth Green, d. of the late Francis G. esq. of Mary-la Bonne.

24. By special licence, Robert Biddulph, esq. M.P. to Miss Myddleton, eldest dau. of late Rd. M. esq. of Chirk castle, Denbigh.

DEATHS

April At Calcutta, Thomas Halkett, esq. youngest son of the late Sir John H. Hart.

May 9 At St. Asaph, aged 74, Mrs. Anne Southwell, widow of Mr. S. whose death is recorded in vol. LXVII. p. 1111, and third daughter of the late Isaac Allen, esq. of St. Asaph.

June 14 At Rosetta, in Egypt, Lieut. John Freeman, of the 92d foot, and son of Mr. James F. merchant, Borrowstounness.

July At Rosetta, Lieut.-col Peter Garden, of the 2d battalion 1st foot.

3. At Arcot, the Nabob of the Carnatic. His Highness had long given his consent to the British Government in India collecting his revenues. When a measure of this sort was resorted to, some years back, the Nabob appeared highly incensed, and applied to our law courts in England for relief; but a proper explanation soon reconciled his Highness, inasmuch as he was induced to approve of the same. The Nabob's creditors are very numerous; several lacks of pagodas are said to be at this period outstanding. The succession of Prince Azum Ul Dowlah to the musnud had been determined upon, with the consent of all parties, three years ago. We have the satisfaction to learn that the Nabob died in perfect friendship with the E. India Company. The Nabob Omdat Ul Omrah had left the throne to his son, Ally Hussein; but Prince Azum Ul Dowlah, son to the late Amier Ul Omrah, and grandson to Wellaiah, was installed Nabob of the Carnatic on the 31st of July, by public proclamation of the Madras Government.

Aug. On the island of St. Thomas, Lieut.-col. R. Donald, of the 64th foot, and commandant there.

At Tobago, of the yellow fever, Mr. Charles Smith, brother to Mr. S. apothecary, of Bath.

Sept. 1. In the camp before Alexandria, Lieut. Wm. Ball, of the 24th foot.

Oct. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Thomas Emerson, gent. of Staple-ton, one of the four attorneys of the lord mayor's court in London, 1788; a man of strict integrity, and of eminence in his profession; and author of "A concise Treatise on the Courts of Law of the City of London, 1794," 8vo.—We regret to add that, in a total derangement of mind, he threw himself into the Tyne, and perished.

In Grosvenor-place, aged 50, of a paralytic affection, Mrs. Lochoe, widow of the late Lewis L. esq. author of some military

publications, and formerly master of the military academy at Little Chelsea.

2. Of a decline, at his house at Watworth, in his 60th year, John Brown, the senior associate engraver of the Royal Academy, to which situation he was elected about thirty years ago, nearly at the same time with Chambers and Ravenet, who were both associate engravers, and soon after the institution of the Royal Academy, which obtained the patronage of his majesty in 1768. Brown, in his early youth, had a great propensity to the arts, and, about the year 1775, was apprenticed to J. Tinney, an engraver and print-seller, in Fleet-street, who was also master to Anthony Walker and William Woollett. Tinney dying during Brown's apprenticeship, Woollett, who was about six years older, and who at that time had made a considerable progress in his profession, took Brown under his tuition, and, in the course of a few years, he very much assisted Woollett in etching the landscapes of several of his most celebrated prints, particularly his large picture of the Lion and the Lamb (from Thomson's Seasons), the second Peasants, and its companions, &c. &c. Brown first distinguished himself by a large landscape he engraved of Sir John Pordage in the wilderness, the figures of which were engraved by Hall. Indeed, Brown's talent lay principally in landscapes, particularly in etching them; the boldness, brilliancy, and beautiful variety of, which were very much in Woollett's manner, and perhaps equal in merit to any produced by that celebrated engraver, and inferior to none in this country, except those executed by Vivares, the taste of whose style, &c. furnished all competition. Brown engraved several capital landscapes for Boydell, &c. &c. and has died much regretted for his unaffected goodness, and the universal integrity of his character.

21. Unfortunately drowned, in his Majesty's ship's boat L'Oiseau, in the act of boarding a vessel off the coast of France, Lieut. Haw, of the marine forces. He was one of those meritorious officers who distinguished themselves in the ever-memorable battle of the Nile, on-board Lord Nelson's ship, the Vanguard; and he also bravely fought on shore, at Naples, under Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart.

Nov. 1. After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Cawley, wife of Mr. J. C. an emigrant butcher at Luton, co. Bedford; who, on the 26th, married Miss Stapleton, of Luton, late of Hitchin, Herts.

5. At Borrowstounness, Archibald Stewart, esq. comptroller of the customs there.

He married, with great solemnity, in Russia, the rich Armenian Lady, countess of Rade, and one of the overseers of the Orphan-house. He has left a fortune of 12 millions of rubles, chiefly consisting of mines,

150 Obituary, with Anecdotes, of remarkable Persons. [Dec

spines, landed estates, and houses; his widow is to have estates with 2000 peasants, and 50,000 rubles yearly, till her death.

10. Rev. F. Burton, curate of Poulton, near Lancaster.

12. John Brown, esq. of Petershill, late sovereign of Belfast.

13. At Liverpool, the relict of the late Mr. Daniel Scott.

At Droitwich, Mr. Jonathan Lea, attorney, of Whittington, near Worcester.

At Edinburgh, Mr. William Webster, late of Dundee, merchant.

On his passage from Egypt, Lieut. Thomas Gillespie, first lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Gorgon, and eldest son of Dr. G. physician in Edinburgh.

14. In her 71st year, the relict of Rev. John Lovekin, late rector of Colne-Engain, Essex, and daughter of Mr. Hutchinson, late of Norwich.

Aged 69, the widow of Mr. George Durranes, grocer, of Lincoln.

This afternoon Mr. Wetherstone, a pattern-maker, near St. Margaret's hill, in the Borough. Immediately after his return home from viewing a house he had taken in Blackman-street, said to his sister, "that house will ruin me; it will cost more repairing than it is worth." He then went up stairs, and in a little time after was found hanging by the neck, quite dead. He was a single man, of unblemished morals, strict integrity, and possessed of very good property. A despondency had appeared about him ever since he was warned out of the house in which he was born, and where his father and he had carried on business for 30 years and upwards.

William Glover, who hung himself in Mr. Trotter's yard, Oxford-street. He was about 32 years of age, and lived fourteen years in the family of Lord Penrhyn, in which he was reared from boyhood, and when grown up was made butler. A few years ago he left that service, and carried on a muslin manufactory at Bolton, in Lancashire. He failed in his business about a year ago, and came to town with a view to engage in some other line of life; but not succeeding, he became melancholy and desponding. He was, previous to his misfortunes, a sober man, and bore an excellent character, but latterly became addicted to liquor. The preceding night he appeared somewhat deranged, and did not go to bed, and in the morning was observed to be a good deal disquieted in liquor. About 10 he left his lodgings, in Dean-street, Soho, with a friend, who walked with him into the city, and brought him back with great difficulty, as he was very quarrelsome and turbulent. After committing some violence in his lodgings he ran away, and was not heard of till about two hours after, when he was found hanging by a handkerchief.

15. At Arbroath, in Scotland, Mr. John Johnston, shipmaster.

At Ockham, Surrey, in her 76th year, the widow of Mr. Thomas Freeland.

Miss Margaret Dundas, daughter of the late George D. esq. of Dundas.

Mrs. Hannah Turner, daughter of the late Rev. J. T. Baptist minister at Birmingham.

At Liverpool, Mrs. John Richardson.

At Hayes, near Uxbridge, on his road to town, Peter Drinkwater, esq. of Manchester.

The Archduchess Maria-Clementina of Austria, wife of the Hereditary Prince of Naples, born April 24, 1777.

16. Suddenly, aged 81, Mr. W. Webster, of St. Martin-at-Palace, Norwich.

In his 30th year, after a long illness, Mr. Thomas Carteret, drawing master, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Charles Foster, a youth about 15 years of age, and son of Mr. F. of Epworth, maker. On the 5th instant he was unfortunately shot by the gun of his companion, with whom he was in a field near the place, accidentally going off. The contents lodged in his body and one of his arms, of which he lingered in torture till this day.

Aged 53, the wife of Mr. Jonathan Houghton, of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.

Of a decline, the second daughter of Mr. Thomas Preston, of Miles'-lane, Cannon-st.

17. At Corrairie, Scotland, Alexander Milne, esq. of Chapelton.

Aged 71, John Dorr, esq. of Barnsby, near Grantham.

At Kirkdale, near Liverpool, in her 19th year, Miss Crisley, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles C. late of the White-Ball, near Warrington. Being greatly fatigued, she sat down to her sewing late in the evening, when, falling asleep, her clothes caught fire, and, every possible effort to extinguish the flames being ineffectual, she languished till the evening of the next day.

18. At his house in Upper Harley-street, aged 55, James Hugh Smyth Barry, esq. of Lelmon, in Cheshire. He was of the illustrious house of the Earls of Barrymore in Ireland, and his father was the Hon. John Smyth Barry, of Marbury, Cheshire, fourth and youngest son of James Earl of Barrymore, grandfather of Richard the present earl. Mr. B. was the next in succession to the earldom of Barrymore after the Hon. Augustus Barry, only brother of the present lord, who, as Baron Barry of Okeham, ranked as one of the most potent peers in the three kingdoms. His family estates in England and Ireland (in both which kingdoms he kept up establishments) amounted to 25,000l. per annum to which, in case of his departing without a will, the present Earl of Barrymore was heir-at-law. Considerable estates devolved to him through his mother, Dorothy, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir J. Smyth, of Weald-hall, Essex, and sister of Lord

lady of James Lord Strange, eldest-son of Edward Earl of Derby, descended from the ancient baronet family of the Smyth of Edmondthorpe, an account of whom may be seen in Burton's Leicestershire, and in Gwillim.

Mrs. Buckton, of Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square.

Mr. Edward Quarrington, wine-merchant, of Gloucester; also, on the same day, the only son of Mr. Quarrington, iron-merchant, Northgate-st. Gloucester.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr. Hugh Mackay, cooper with.

In his 86th year, Mr. Wm. Galloway, late merchant in Edinburgh, and treasurer of Watson's hospital.

At Perth, while accompanying a funeral to the place of interment, in his 77th year, the Rev. John Jarvis.

20. At Phillips's hotel, Exeter, on her way to Bath for the recovery of her health, the lady of Admiral Thompson.

21. In his 78th year, C. limbus Esq. by, esq. of Aultwick, near Settle, co. York, father of John I. esq. of Lawkland-hall.

Suddenly, aged 43, Mr. James Lamb, of Lancaster, house-carpenter.

22. Suddenly, at Dufston, near Appleby, aged 78, the Rev. Wm. Kilner, rector of Dufston and Milburn, co. York, and of the former parish upwards of half a century resident minister.

Rev. James Grant, minister of Lagran, in Badenoch.

23. The relict of Mr. Gosling, shipwright, of Gosport, Hants.

The wife of Mr. Hodgson, of Hackney.

24. The relict of Thomas Steward, esq. formerly a very respectable farmer at Lynn.

Mrs. Elizabeth Yaborough, the last of the Campton branch of that ancient and respectable family.

Mr. Thomas Rodgerston, farmer, of Goulceby. Riding to Louth fair, he fell from his horse, and died immediately.

The wife of Mr. Giles, druggist, Lynn.

24. At Vienna, aged 77, Field-marshal Count Lascey, a Knight of the Golden Fleece, Privy Counsellor of the Emperor, a Knight of the Military Order of Maria Theresa, Minister of State and of Conferences, General Field-marshal, and Proprietor of a Regiment of Cuirassiers. He was born at St. Petersburg, Oct. 21, 1725, and descended of one of the most ancient families of Normandy, which followed William the Conqueror to England. 100 years afterwards, under the reign of Henry II. his branch of the family established itself in Ireland, and occupied the first departments in the State. Peter de Lascey, Count of the Holy Empire, left Ireland with James II. in 1698, and entered into the service of France, which he quitted for that of Russia, in which he died, when Field-marshal and Governor of Livonia. His son, Francis Maurice, of whom we

are now speaking, quitted Russia in 1735, and was educated at Vienna, where having had the honour of being presented to the reigning Empress Queen, she appointed him her Chamberlain in 1741, and in 1743, he was a cornet in the Austrian service. He made his first campaign in 1744, as Adjutant to Count Browne, and was made a Captain after the battle of Yeltri, where he distinguished himself in a very particular manner. In the following campaign against Prussia, he was in the battles of Singaw, Trauman, Reinfeld, &c. and, in Italy, was in the battle of Flcenza, afterwards at the taking of Genoa, and won after at the battle of Rancoux. In 1748, he was shut up in Mactrich, and was relieved only by the peace from that disagreeable position. In 1753, he was promoted to the rank of Major-general, in recompence for the services he performed in the seven years war. In 1758, he was appointed Field Marshal Lieutenant, after having relieved the city of Olmutz; and received, in the same year, the Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa. In 1760, he commanded at the battle of Torgau, and, in 1766, was made Field Marshal, President of the Council of War, &c. &c. The part that great general acted in the campaigns spoken of has been too conspicuous and well-known to require any details. His military skill was equal to his bravery, and his whole life but a series of glorious achievements, and of virtuous actions. He is universally regretted, and deservedly so, by all those who wish well to their country. The most striking testimony to the services performed by that General, is his bust, placed by the Emperor Joseph II. in the hall of the Chancery of the Council of War, with the following inscription:—"Mauritii Lascey, summi Castorum Præfecti, qui, belli æquè ac pacis artibus clarus, illis vincere, his patriam invictam reddere docuit. Sui in scientia militari institutor et amicus, Josephus Secundus, Augustus, grati animi sui monumentum hoc poni iussit, anno 1783."

At Castle Hedingham, in his 77th year, the Rev. Brooke Bridges, in the commission of the peace for the counties of Essex and Northampton. He was formerly rector of Oringbury and Waldenhoe, co. Northampton, chaplain to the Earl of Lauderdale, and, 1783, presented to the valuable rectories of Daubury and Woodham Eerers, and, 1800, to that of Birdbrook, all three in Essex, by the late Sir Brooke Bridges, bart. M. P. He was of Sidney college, Cambr.; B. A. 1745, M. A. 1749.

Rev. Francis Cleator, minister of Stanton and Thornaby, co. York.

In Welbeck street, Cavendish-square, William Caleb Fletcher, etq.

25. Aged 38, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Philippi, of Bury.

Francis

Francis Beresford, esq. of Ashborne, co. Derby.

At Liverpool, after a few days illness, aged 29, H. T. Carr, esq. captain in the Chinese militia.

26. At his house at Hampstead, George Seddon, esq. of Aldgate street.

The wife of Richard Shepherd, esq. of Blackman street, Southwark.

T. S. Brotherton, gent. adjutant to the Bolton independent armed association.

At Church house, Northiam, Suffex, the residence of his son-in-law, Edward-Jeremiah Curtis, esq. in his 83d year, the Rev. Stephen Barrett. He was born at Bent, in the parish of Kildwith, in Craven, co. York, and received his education at the grammar-school of Skipton, where he greatly signalized himself by his poetical compositions, and as a classical scholar; thence he was removed to a scholarship of University college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. and received holy orders. Soon after he quitted the university he was nominated, by the late Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, bart. to the mastership of the free grammar-school of Ashford, in Kent, over which he presided during a long and flourishing period. He was also rector of the parishes of Porton and Ickleford, Herts. In 1773 he was appointed, by the late Earl of Thanet, to the rectory of Hothfield, in Kent, where he rebuilt the parsonage-house, to which he retired, and resigned the school of Ashford, to the endowment of which he was a liberal benefactor. He married Mary, the only daughter of Edward Jacob, esq. of Canterbury, by Mary daughter of — Chalker, esq. of Romney, and by her he had an only daughter and heiress, Mary, the wife of Edward Jeremiah Curtis, esq. His maternal grandmother was a sister of Dr. Sharpe, archbishop of York. Early in life he was an intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and of Mr. Cave, the original editor of this Magazine, to which he was a frequent contributor in a great variety of departments. Mr. B. was the author of a translation of the epistles of Ovid into English verse; of a very excellent translation of the pastorals of Pope into Latin hexameters; of "War," an epic satire; and of several smaller publications. Bent, his family-house, and the land adjacent, had been the property of the family of Barrett for more than 400 years. The paternal grandfather of Mr. B. was a very active and zealous partizan of the cause of Charles the First, after whose death he was compelled to take refuge in Ireland, a price having been set on his head by the usurper Cromwell. After the Restoration he returned to England, but was not able to recover back more than a comparatively small portion of the property which had been wrested from him during the troubles. Mr. B. was buried at Hothfield on the 3d of December,

David Ross, esq. of Kindere, captain in the late 73d foot.

27. At Kerton, co. Rutland, aged 70, Lady Elizabeth Noel, eldest daughter of Baptist fourth Earl of Gainsborough, who died 1750, after to the two last earls; and was born 1731. Her ladyship had resided at Bath for several years past, and was on a visit to her sisters in Rutland when seized with the gout in her stomach, which terminated her truly valuable life.

At Chelsea, aged about 70, Joseph Earl of Miltown, Viscount Rusborough of Russelftown, and Baron of Rusborough. He was the eldest son of Joseph the late Earl, by Cecilia Leigh, his first countess, whom he succeeded in the honours 1783; but his lordship dying unmarried, the earldom devolves to the Hon. Brice Lescow.

The wife of B. Bradbury, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr. Wm. Merrick, auctioneer, of the Callow, near Hereford.

At Staunton, Wilts, Mrs. Barbara Wyndham, eldest sister of the late Wm. W. esq. of Dinton.

28. At Enfield, Mr. Adairson, late a publican at Barnet, but retired.

Aged 66, Thomas Baron, esq. of Knilden, near Blackburn.

Mr. Lapworth, an opulent grazier at Elmsthorpe, co. Leicester. In company with his nephew, riding very fast, about 8 o'clock in the evening, on his return from Stapleton feast, he was thrown from his horse into a dyke and killed, having dislocated his neck.

Mr. Woodward, farmer, of Whitewater, near Stamford. In the evening he was taken suddenly ill with such excruciating pain as deprived him of speech, and he almost instantly expired. He had attended market the preceding day in good health. One of his day-labourers died in a similar sudden manner shortly afterwards.

Wm. Robson, of Heighington, bricklayer, in a state of intoxication fell into the river Witham, and was drowned.

29. At her apartments in Queen-street, Westminster, the once celebrated Mrs. Crawford (formerly Mrs. Barry), for many years an ornament of the British stage. There is scarcely any station which presents so many strange vicissitudes as that of an actress; who frequently experiences, in real life; all the varieties of situation which her profession calls upon her to represent upon the stage; and it often happens that, at the close of her career, her woes are not fictitious. The youthful days of this lady were brightened by the sunshine of universal admiration. Lovely herself both in face and figure, she did not fail to excite the love of others. A few years of professional exertion rendered her, on the boards of the English stage, what Mrs. Siddons is now in Italy; with

with this advantage, however, on the part of the former, that she was scarcely less a disciple of Thalia than of Melpomene. Our surviving veteran critics think it impossible that there could have been a finer, more natural, affecting, and impressive delineation of the exquisite influence of love than was exhibited between Barry and this lady, in the characters of Romeo and Juliet. After the death of that celebrated performer, Mrs. Barry continued to maintain her former pre-eminence, and was supposed to have accumulated such a fortune as might have rendered her independent, when her improvident marriage with Mr. Crawford soon dissipated her former savings. Some years since she reappeared at Covent-garden theatre, and, in the character of Lady Randolph, which was one of her best parts, attempted a competition with Mrs. Siddons of Drury-lane, similar to that which now subsists between Cooke and Kemble, and heretofore prevailed between Barry and Garrick. It will be in the recollection of most of our readers that this competition was very unequal; Mrs. Siddons was in the zenith, and Mrs. C. in the nadir, of her powers. Her situation, in the close of life, tho' retired, was by no means obscure, as, since her return to town, she had resided in the house of a relation, a most amiable and respectable lady (her husband a man, of eminence in the medical line), in Queen-street, Westminster, who rendered unto her every attention the nearest connexion could have shewn. A few days previous to her last moments she particularly requested her remains to be interred near those of Mr. B. and in as private a manner as possible. After being deposited in a leaden coffin, they were conveyed to Westminster abbey in a hearse, decorated with all the mournful ornaments usual upon such occasions. A coach attended, containing the clergyman, physician, apothecary, and her executor, the only surviving son of her brother, the late Wm. Street, esq. of Bath. Five gentlemen belonging to the abbey, likewise attended. The judicious and candid, whilst reflecting with delight upon the pleasure her almost unequalled talents have afforded them, will bury in oblivion the frailties to which human Nature is ever liable.

The wife of Mr. James Cokes, of Week, near Wells; whose virtues were as exemplary as her sufferings were severe.

At Huttoft, in the Marsh, near Alford, co. Lincoln, in his 104th year, Mr. John Stephenson, farmer. He had lived more than 60 years upon the same farm, and enjoyed good health during his whole life. His death was occasioned by a fall, which brought on a mortification in his back.

At her son's house at Pentonville, Mrs. Pinney, mother of Peter P. esq. one of the cashiers of the Bank of England.

GENT. MAG. December, 1801.

Between 5 and 6 in the morning, after a long and tedious confinement to his room, Thomas Pemberton, esq. of Gough-house, Paradise-row, Chelsea. His family and extensive circle of acquaintances deplore the loss of a friend of frank and manly disposition, and exemplary in the regular discharge of duty for many years towards his honourable employers, the E. I. Company.

30. At Marston, near Sittingbourne, in Kent, the Rev. John Hargrave Standen, of Queen's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1750, M. A. 1783; and rector of Merston, in the gift of the Crown.

At Mr. Fourdrinier's, in Cannon-street, the wife of Joseph Walker, esq. of Cheshunt, mother of Mrs. Fourdrinier.

At Horsey, Mr. Wm. Lens, many years a clerk in the Three per Cent. Reduced office, Bank.

At her lodgings in Glasgow, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, relict of the deceased Mr. Robert Deans, late minister of the Gospel at Crailing.

Lately, Rear-admiral Blanket, second in command of the British Squadron in the E. Indies; who so ably conducted the expedition of the Indian army through the Arabian and Red seas on their landing in Egypt.

In the W. Indies, by fever, Capt. Churchill, of the Topaze frigate.

On his passage home from the Jamaica station, after serving his country with honour and integrity 24 years; Lieut. Martin Brookes, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. B. of Shipton, co. Oxford, who also lost his eldest son in the army in the East Indies, who was at the time a demy of Magdalen college, and a graduate of Oxford.

At Pekipsy, near New York, Mr. James Sketchley, late of Birmingham.

At Quebec, in consequence of a mortal wound received in a duel with Lieut. Willis, of the 64th foot, Michael Impey, esq. eldest son of Sir Elijah I. and major of the same regiment. He has left a widow and five infants to deplore the loss of a most affectionate husband and father.

On-board the City of London East Indiaman, on her homeward-bound passage, aged 20, Mr. John Walton Dale, eldest son of Mr. D. surgeon, Hatton-street.

At Bruff Is, Sir John Buckworth, Bart. On George-hill, the Rev. James Philip Munkale, Roman Catholic vicar general of the archdiocese of Dublin.

At Kilmannick, co. Cork, John Newenham Devonshire, esq.

Mrs. Leighton, wife of the Rev. F. L.

At Oswestry, in his 18th year, Mr. G. Dovaston, son of Mr. D. attorney, of Llanymynech; respected as a pattern of duty and obedience to his parents, and, in other respects, a youth of great promise.

In an advanced age, Mr. Nicholas Russell, of Sherborne. The workmen, in digging his vault in the church, struck upon a

Gone

stone coffin, evidently very ancient. It being near the spot where the bones of the Saxon kings Ethelbald and Ethelbert were buried, a conjecture arose, which we believe to be erroneous, that it must have been the coffin of one of them; and, under that supposition, it has had many visitors.

Geoffrey Hornby, esq. of Preston, co. Lancaster. Besides other bequests, he has left to his upper servant (who was brought

up for life; to a year's wages; and widowers, time been his 6d. each, he has by leaving a sum weekly allowance to them, in the of their natural in succession to ring persons, of

Armsstrong, the

He was at the diff many years; eral teaching in- he dashing cha- tury. To bor- olds, he was al- his copies; and ured, not only of generosity. He f not less than ls on Turaham- d his next door he King's Bench ka to be thus el- a law. Mr. A's son-in-law, the late solicitor to a respectable far-

rd, Captain John s household, and /est Kent militia. , late organist of t-street, and St. and well known his compositions,

and for his extraordinary genius and science. His remains were interred in St. Paul's cathedral on the 15th of December. On the entrance of the corpse at the West door, the performance of Dr. Boyce's funeral service, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," commenced; and in the choir the celebrated anthem, "Call to remembrance," composed by the deceased, was sung in a correct and most impressive style. The body being conveyed to the vaults below, and placed near that of the late Dr. Boyce, a burial service, composed by Dr. Busby for the occasion, was performed under the dome of the cathedral. The residentiary, sub-dean, and all the gentlemen of the choir attended, assisted by the young gentlemen of Westminster abbey. A numerous congrega-

tion of medical amateurs and professors were present, and every respect was paid to his highly-acknowledged professional merits.

Dec. . . . Rev. The Chamberlaine, vice-provost of Eton, and rector of Worplesdon, Surrey; fellow of King's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1766; M.A. 1769; brother of the late Edward C. esq. of the Treasury.

I. Of a decline, which has been coming on for the last 12 months after the birth of her sixth child, the wife of Dr. Nicholson, master of Lady Huntingdon's college at Chestnut, where she was interred the 5th.

At Chesham, Mr. Francis de Léon, of Valenciennes.

At Berwick-house, near Fonthill, Wilts, Nich. Williams, esq. agent to Mr. Blackford.

At her sister's house at Kilsnon, Middlesex, the widow of Mr. W. Hughes, attorney, London-wall.

At Shaw, near Bath, of a consumption, in her 17th year, the wife of Mr. Davies, attorney, Ely-place.

At Lorton-hall, Cumberland, the relict of Capt. Wilkinson, of the royal navy, who was lost in the *Ville de Paris*.

At Manchester, aged 56, Mr. John Kay, attorney; a man of amiable manners, sound judgment, and most benevolent disposition, and an ornament to his profession. Born and educated among the Dissenters, he was a steady friend to religious liberty. Firmly attached to the principles which produced the glorious Revolution, and placed the illustrious House of Hanover on the throne of these realms, he was a determined advocate of constitutional freedom; which he carried out, on every proper occasion, to defend against the subtle moves of sedition and the misguided assaults of arbitrary power. A stranger to artifice or dissimulation, he made no scruple to avow his sentiments at a time when (unfortunately for this country) they were no longer popular. Yet so deeply was a sense of his worth engraven on the minds of all who knew him, that his language left behind it no sense of animosity on the minds of those whom his arguments failed to convince; for, in the warmth of disputation, he never violated the rules of civility or decorum, and was ever ready to allow to others the privilege of individual judgment which he claimed for himself. Endued with a nice sense of honour, he was quick in resentment; but his enmity was momentary, and soon gave way to that serenity of temper which no man possessed in a superior degree to himself. In friendship he was constant and sincere, equally ready to promote the happiness, or participate the distress, of all who shared his esteem. With devout acquiescence in the dispensations of Divine Providence, and with pious confidence in the promises of the Gospel, he endured with resignation a lingering illness, and contemplated the approach of death without dismay.

2. In his 66th year, Mr. Jacob Yellow-
ley, of the brewhous in Chitwell-street.

At Newport Pagnell, Wakef. Braxy, esq.

At Bristol, Thomas Parnell Parnell, esq.
of Kingsmill, in the commission of the
peace for Gloucestershire, and late lieuten-
ant-colonel of the North battalion of that
county militia.

Mrs. Carr, daughter of William C. esq.
of Manchester.

At the Cliff-house, near Bristol, Mr.
George Bath, merchant.

Aged 85, Mrs. Rebecca Benfield, of Hull.

In her 40th year, the wife of Mr. Rob.
Throgood, stationer, of Dringham.

In Dean-street, Soho, Wm. Hamilton,
esq. R. A. He attended the Royal Aca-
demy on Nov. 16, as a monthly visitor, in
perfect health; but, on his return home in
the evening, was seized with the fever of
which he died. His remains were interred
in St. Anne's church, attended by many
members of the Royal Academy.—We hope
for a fuller account of him.

3. At Paris, aged 90, Madame De Choi-
seul, widow of the celebrated Minister of
that name, and mother of the Duke De C.
who lately went from this country to see
his aged parent, who was not less celebra-
ted for the simplicity of her manners than
for her wit and genuine piety.

David Moses Corbet, esq. of Mollisfield,
in Southam, writer in B.-gate.

At Crewkerne, Mr. Taylor, formerly an
attorney there.

The wife of Mr. Reynolds, of King-
weston Inn.

4. At Salisbury, Somerset, the wife of
Mr. Edmund Barnes, farmer.

Aged 47, Mr. William Hildyard, farmer
and grazier, of Blackby.

At a very advanced age, Mrs. D'Rippe,
of Wakerley, co. Northampton.

Without a moment's previous illness,
Mr. J. Cornell, farmer, of Higham-green,
near Kentford, Suffolk; who, after follow-
ing his daily avocation, and smoking his
pipe, dropt the pipe from his mouth, fell,
and instantaneously died.

Suddenly, at Lynn, Mr. Robert Dixon,
a respectable farmer and grazier; Mr. Sa-
vid Stagg, shoemaker; Mr. Jonah Weston,
jun. Sheriff's officer; and Mrs. Smith, for-
merly of the Ferry-house, West Lynn.

Found dead in the street, near St. Mary
Key church, where he had been seized
with an apoplectic fit, Mr. Rich. Wylie,
who formerly kept the Herring Fishery
public house at Ipswich.

At Haddington, Scotland, William Bett
Cockburn, eldest son of James C. esq.

5. In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-
square, aged 64, George Redhead, esq. of
the island of Antigua.

Found dead in his bed, Capt. Peter Don-
of of Lincolns-square, formerly command-
ant of the Queen's Lancers. Two surgeons

were sent for, but all endeavours to restore
him proved ineffectual. He has left four
children, and a widow advanced in pregnancy.

In his 69th year, Mr. Alexander Hay,
an eminent apothecary, of Bath.

Aged 81, Mrs. Salter, widow, of Stan-
ford, for many years hostess of the Cock
public-house. Six grand-daughters attend-
ed her funeral.

At Hull,

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always ready for mirth except when religion was the jest. How he discharged the great duties of society might be seen in the affections of his family, the confidence of his friends, and the gratitude of the poor, whose wants he relieved in the best manner, by teaching them to be industrious, and providing them with manufactures. Nor should his inferior qualities be forgot: he had wit without effort, and learning without pretension; and though careless of the department, and impatient of the forms, which to common observers make the whole of good-breeding, he never omitted that part of it which is the practice of good-nature. In public life he was active and able; on parliamentary occasions his eloquence was animated, his ar-

d his information com-
thoroughly understood
id political interests of
Ireland, except, per-
fure which was effected
which he opposed. Al-
our establishments in
he had many years acted
the Crown with a spirit
it were invariable, and
ose with the loss of ef-
some time, been some-
ras going about as usual,

when he became suddenly faint while con-
versing with some of his family, and died
almost instantaneously. See our Poetical
Department, p. 1127.

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At Paris, Charles-John Clarke, esq.
of Hichin priory, Herts. His death was
in consequence of the injury he received,
Nov. 9, by the fall of a temporary building
on which he was seated to view some fire-
works. The First Consul, on hearing of
the accident, sent his own surgeon to at-
tend him, with a message that, as soon as
his recovery would admit the presence of a
stranger, he would pay him a visit. On
the 30th of November he wrote to a friend
in London, that he hoped in a few days to
proceed to the warm baths of Italy; but
died of a mortification, the spine of his
back being irrecoverably injured. Mr. C.
was only son of a sister of the late Edward
Radcliffe, esq. of Hichin priory, and suc-

ceeded to that very large estate on the death
of another sister's son, Sir Charles T. Rad-
cliffe. He was a gentleman of most ami-
able character; had been married about 6
years; had lately lost an only child; and,
to dissipate the grief of Mrs. C. had ac-
companied her to Paris. His remains have
been brought to England, to be interred in
Hitchin priory.—Mrs. C. is coming home,
and has a settlement of 2000l. per annum.

Leonard Fosbrooke, esq. of Stanley-
place, co. Chester, formerly of Shardlow,
co. Derby. His remains were interred in
the family-vault at Aston-upon-Trent on
the 14th inst.

Aged 77, the wife of Mr. Thomas Cock-
shutt, of Hull.

Aged 78, Mr. Vincent Shortland, tim-
ber-merchant, of St. Giles's, Oxford, and
one of the aldermen of that city.

At Shorne, near Rochester, aged 63, Mr.
Edward Willett, late of the Falcon Tavern,
Gravesend, Kent.

At Worcester, in his 82d year, William
Russell, sen. esq. who had practised surgery
with great reputation and success 60 years.

At Harleyford-place, Kensington, Sur-
rey, aged 74, Mr. Russell.

At her house in Grosvenor-square, of a
cancer in her breast, the Most Noble Le-
itia, Marchioness of Antrim. Her lady-
ship was the eldest daughter of Harvey
Viscount Mountmorres; and was first
married to the honourable Arthur Trevor,
son of Arthur Viscount Dangenoon, and
by him (who, dying before his father, never
attained the title) was mother of the pre-
sent lord. The marchioness married, se-
condly, 1774, Randal Marquis of Antrim,
knight of the order of the Bath; and had
issue Anne Catharine Macdonnell, Coun-
tess of Antrim (who succeeded to that title
on the decease of her father, but the mar-
quisate became extinct), and lady of Sir
Henry Vane, bart. of Wynyard, co. Der-
ham, chief of that family, from younger
branches of which descend the earls of
Westmorland and Darlington.

6. Mrs. Whalley, wife of the Rev. Tho-
mas Sedgwick W. of Langford cottage, So-
merset; whose elegant hospitality, refined
taste, and most benevolent heart, claim the
warmest encomiums that friendship can
dictate, or grateful remembrance inspire.

Aged 96, Mr. Joseph Sandell, of Wyke-
St. Mary, silt-dyer.

9. Mr. Robert Laxton, schoolmaster,
of Exeter.

Aged 69, John Green, esq. an elder bro-
ther of the Trinity house.

In Paradise-row, Hammer-smith, in his
81st year, Mr. Humphry Barton, formerly
of Purse-mouth-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Haddington-house, Hants, in his 102d
year, John Limbrey, esq.

10. At Potton, in his 74th year, the Rev.
John Lewis, 19 years curate of the parish.

rish, and rector of Little Braxted, Essex, for which last he took out the seal.

-At Southampton, the relict of Edward Le Gras, esq. deputy-comptroller of the navy.

-Aged 82, the Rev. John Ganton, of Saffron Walden, Essex.

-81. At Richmond, Hon. Mrs. Keene, wife of Wm. Keene, esq. M. P. for Montgomery.

Mr. Sharpe, herald-painter, of Doctors Commons; second to none in his professional line, and deservedly esteemed in private life by numerous friends.

By shutting himself, Thomas Watson, esq. of New Basinghall-street, an eminent merchant, and proprietor of some silk-mills near Watford, Herts; where some late enquiries concerning the scanty pittance provided for the support of a number of apprentices had deservedly called forth the interference of the officers of several parishes, whose children were found to be literally half-starved.

-At Mariden, near Colne, co. Lancaster, the Rev. R. Wroe Walton.

-By a fall from his horse, near his own house, Mr. William Andrews, farmer, of North Caubury, Somerset.

-12. At his house in Bedford-square, Alexander Willock, esq.

-At Hackney, aged 73, the wife of J. J. Alvaris, esq.

-Miss Mararet Brown, second daughter of the late well-known Dr. B. author of "The Elements of Medicine."

Mr. John Thomas, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Thomas and Williams, merchants, of Brecon.

The relict of Theophilus Buckworth, jun. esq. of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

At Bodon, aged 74, the relict of John Tunard, esq. of Frampton.

-Aged 34, the wife of Mr. Footitt, builder, of Tattershall, co. Lincoln.

-At Haverfordwest, the Rev. Meredith Townsend, 40 years minister of the congregation of Independents at Stoke Newington, where he was chosen 1752. He printed a sermon, from Isaiah xxvii. 8, on the defeat of the rebels, 1746; and another on the coronation of George III. from Rev. ii. 10.

-At Mord-green, near Birmingham, in his 40th year, Thomas Aris Pearson, esq. bookseller and stationer, of Birmingham; proprietor and printer of the Birmingham Gazette; a paper which has maintained a high degree of credit for more than half a century; but of which the reputation has been greatly advanced during the last 12 years, the period when the possession and management devolved entirely upon him. In conducting this weekly publication, he always observed a strict impartiality; and, although he was an avowed supporter of Government-men and Government-measures, yet he never gave admission to paragraphs containing malignant or acrimo-

nous reflections against the Opposition. His attachment to the Constitution led him to take an active part in the associations set on foot for the defence of the country; and he was chosen captain of the Birmingham light-horse volunteers, in which command he continued (to the satisfaction of the whole corps) until his declining health compelled him to resign. While he held

14. Mr. John Nicholson, joint manager of the George inn at Spalding.

Deeply regretted by her husband and many valuable friends and relations, Mrs. Roberts, of Dinbren, co. Denbigh.

At the manse of Mary-Culter, in Scotland, in the 82d year of his age, and 52d of his ministry, the Rev. Dr. John Glennie.

-15. At Lepton, near Nottingham, in his 87th year, the Rev. Robert Lord, formerly minister

minister of a Society of Protestant Dissenters at Knutsford, in Cheshire.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Penelope Cheshyn, a maiden lady.

16. At Hockley, co. Leicester, Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. James P. and daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Kenop, of that place. She has left a numerous family to lament the loss of a respected parent.

At Caldon, Wilts, the Rev. Tho. Heath, M. A. rector of that parish, and vicar of Blinton, in the same county.

At Barrowby, near Grantham, Miss Maria Anne Clifton, 2d dau. of Rev. Wm. C.

Aged 78, Mrs. Phyllis Hammond, of Hull. The infant son of Charles Drummond, esq. of Charing-cross.

In the New road, St. George's, aged 57, Mrs. Anne Shrimpton, late of Islington.

37. Mr. Francis Robinson, farmer and grazier, of Brandon, co. Lincoln.

At Lambeth, after a lingering consumption for the last three years, the wife of M. P. Bishop, esq. of the War-office.

In her 85th year, Mrs. Mary Lane, of Dulwich, Surrey.

Aged 80, Mrs. Drummond, of Fleet-st.

18. At Southampton, aged 65, Bennet Langton, esq. of Langton, near Spilby, in

At Edmonson, after a painful and lingering illness, Mr. Spencer Wood, of Bendarwell precinct, coal-merchant.

Madame d'Ablain de Grissenburgh, dau. of the late Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, and relict of the late John-Daniel Baron d'Ablain de Grissenburgh.

At Loughborough, co. Leicester, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. Teather, formerly master of the Crown inn there.

22. At Hough, co. Chester, deeply lamented by his numerous and respectable friends, the Rev. John Swinerton, M. A. of Pembroke college, Oxford, vicar of Wyburnbury, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Stafford.

26. In Albemarle-street, in his 51st year, John Rush, esq. surgeon, and inspector general of regimental hospitals. Mr. R.'s career in life was in the army; he went to America shortly after the commencement of the war before last, and was soon attached to the guards. His ability and knowledge in his profession, joined to the utmost assiduity, gained him friends; and his humanity and uniform goodness obtained him the love of all who came under his care. He was, whilst in America, promoted in the guards, and apothecary to the general hospital. The commanders under whom he served, and the gentlemen at the head of the medical department of the army with which he acted, were soon able to appreciate his merits; and it was a source of his greatest satisfaction, that those who had known him in his younger days were the warm friends of the last years of his life. At the conclusion of the peace, Mr. R. returned from America, after an absence from his native country of nearly eight years. He was then appointed surgeon to one of the late troops of horse-grenadier-guards; and continued to receive pay as such from the reduction of those corps until his promotion, in 1793, to be inspector-general of regimental hospitals. Since his return to England, he has been chiefly known to the world as a practitioner in London; and we know of no surgeon who has risen to greater eminence in his profession. His skill was undoubted, and his judgment such, that it was eagerly solicited, on many occasions, by some who rank high in the list of operating surgeons. We may truly say of him, that he attained great eminence without exciting the envy of his professional brethren; and his patients almost uniformly became his friends. In his official situation he acted with strict impartiality; and his death will be sorely lamented by every medical man in the army. He has left considerable property; which, after paying a few legacies, he has directed to be equally divided among his surviving relatives, one of whom is a nephew, Mr. Brook, and two of his medical friends, Mr. Lynn and Mr. Tegar, he has left executors.

Tower of London, to which he was elect-

is Cotton, surviving dau. in C. bart. of Stratton,

; Gen. Bathurst, of Cla-

ed 68, Mr. Geo. Greaves, the mercantile house of

Greaves, Woodhead, and Hodgson; a pattern of unfeigned cheerfulness under bodily infirmities, and of extensive beneficence in sharing his wealth with the unfortunate. His name will be long remembered in Sheffield as reflecting credit upon the place, and adding honour to human nature.

21. At her house in Lansdown crescent, Bath, the widow of ——— Hurst, esq.

At Woking, Surrey, advanced in years, Mr. Edmund Vincent,

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Dec. 19, 1861. [1159]

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex.	80	2 00	0 42	7 27	2 40	3				
Surrey	81	0 38	6 44	0 27	2 28	6				
Hertford.	69	6 46	3 44	3 28	3 46	6				
Buckford	69	7 50	4 41	11 26	7 14	4				
Hunting.	73	10 00	0 41	8 19	6 33	11				
Northam.	72	0 00	0 41	0 20	6 46	0				
Rutland	71	0 00	0 45	0 21	0 42	0				
Leicester	75	9 47	0 41	8 21	2 39	0				
Notting.	79	9 52	0 50	6 25	2 53	0				
Derby	82	4 00	0 51	2 25	4 52	6				
Stafford	76	0 00	0 49	2 28	0 54	1				
Salop	80	6 57	2 49	8 26	8 40	10				
Hereford	73	0 57	6 48	0 25	10 45	10				
Worcest.	81	8 48	0 41	5 31	5 49	11				
Warwick	81	4 00	0 45	5 28	9 55	8				
Wilts	66	0 00	0 41	10 28	6 61	4				
Berks	76	4 00	0 39	0 27	2 43	3				
Oxford	71	0 00	0 39	5 23	7 41	11				
Bucks	73	0 00	0 39	10 24	2 41	3				
Montgo.	76	1 00	0 51	2 19	7 00	0				
Brecon	81	7 54	4 44	6 21	4 00	0				
Radnor	86	0 00	0 44	7 26	2 00	0				

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

74 10 47 10 44 1 23 10 44 6

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

65 6 39 7 34 10 21 0 36 6

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex	73 0 41	0 44	8 27	3 31	6
Kent	74 10 39	0 35	10 29	21 40	0
Suffex	68 8 09	0 41	8 26	4 40	0
Suffolk	70 1 40	0 42	11 44	1 32	10
Cambrid.	70 0 40	8 38	5 19	0 36	1
Norfolk	70 10 40	8 40	0 12	6 35	6
Lincoln	73 10 52	9 41	6 20	3 37	9
York	69 5 44	9 43	2 22	1 42	8
Durham	71 7 00	0 45	0 29	11 00	0
Northum.	65 6 43	0 35	6 21	0 00	0
Cumberl.	89 9 57	0 44	2 24	10 00	0
Westmo.	82 3 53	8 49	5 24	10 00	0
Lancast.	79 8 00	0 53	5 28	2 52	0
Chester	71 6 00	0 56	4 25	8 00	0
Flint	70 7 00	0 62	2 00	0 00	0
Denbigh	81 1 00	0 56	2 24	5 44	10
Anglesea	00 0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Carnarv.	75 0 50	0 46	4 24	0 00	0
Merioneth	81 4 52	0 45	0 21	0 00	0
Cardigan	72 9 00	0 38	8 12	1 00	0
Pembrok.	62 7 00	0 39	6 16	0 00	0
Carmart.	69 10 00	0 41	7 17	7 00	0
Glamorg.	75 5 09	0 39	2 21	7 00	0
Gloucest.	72 6 00	0 42	9 25	6 48	7
Somerlet	72 6 00	0 43	0 21	8 53	8
Monm.	78 2 00	0 48	8 00	0 00	0
Devon	75 8 00	0 39	7 24	0 52	0
Cornwall	73 9 00	0 35	7 17	0 00	0
Dorset	73 11 00	0 43	9 32	0 53	0
Hants	70 6 00	0 42	6 26	7 53	6

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans										
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	78	11	32	0	47	10	26	6	39	7
2	70	0	40	4	41	8	22	6	33	7
3	70	10	40	8	40	0	22	6	35	6
4	71	4	46	4	41	2	20	10	39	0
5	68	6	43	0	37	10	30	6	44	1
6	87	3	55	10	45	11	24	10	44	6
7	77	3	47	10	54	2	27	6	52	0
8	77	7	51	0	52	2	22	7	44	10

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans.										
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	70	1	47	10	39	10	16	11	44	6
10	73	8	47	10	44	8	24	6	49	11
11	74	9	47	10	37	2	20	6	52	0
12	71	10	47	10	43	1	29	8	53	2
13	65	9	39	7	32	1	21	1	32	6
14	68	6	39	7	37	8	20	6	42	0
15	72	4	39	7	35	4	23	11	41	11
16	60	2	39	7	36	11	20	2	35	4

PRICES OF FLOUR, Dec. 18.

Fine	65s. to 70s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Home Pollard	21s. 0d. to 0s.
Seconds	60s. to 65s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.	Bran	8s. 6d. to 00s.
Thirds	00s. to 60s.	Common ditto	00s. to 00s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 45s. 6d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 8s. to 5l. 12s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 4s. to 5l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 18s. to 5l. 5s.	Ditto Bags	4l. 6s. to 5l. 8s.
Farnham Pockets	5l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.	Essex Bags	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	4l. 0s. 0d. to 5l. 8s. 0d.	Aver.	4l. 14s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 10s. 0d. to 2l. 2s. 0d.	Aver.	1l. 10s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Dec. 23, 1861, is 42s. 9d $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 28. To fink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 7s. 0d.
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 3s. 11d.

COALS. Newcastle 48s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 43s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 68s.—Mottled, 76s.—Curd, 8s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER 1927

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Wellington-Passage, Street, Fleet London.

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 17, THURLOW



S U P P L E M E N T

F O R T H E Y E A R 1801.

Enlivened with Views of LANTHONY ABBAY, MONMOUTHSHIRE;
the WHITE CONDUIT, ISLINGTON; a remarkable Bath at FULHAM;
Tesselated Pavement at LOUTH, &c. &c.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 3.

A ROUGH sketch of the Conduit which gives name to the celebrated tea-garden White Conduit-house, is here inclosed, *Plate I. fig. 1.* History says, it was built as a reservoir to the Charter-house, to which place water was conveyed from it by pipes. By a carved stone above the door, it appears to have been built in 1641. The same carving exhibits the arms of Sutton (the founder of the Charter-house), his initials, and the initials of one of the masters of that foundation.

Of the carving I have also inclosed a sketch (*fig. 2*); which, if esteemed worthy a place in your Magazine, will be a gratification to Yours, &c.

H. G. OLDFIELD.

* Fig. 3, is a picturesque old barn on the Fulham road near Parsons Green.

Mr. URBAN,

Louth, Nov. 6.

A CURIOUS checquered pavement was lately discovered, at Louth, by the workmen employed in repairing the house of John Simpson, esq. M. P. (*fig. 4*). It lies three feet from the surface of the earth. The pavement at Woodchester, in Gloucestershire, lies at about the same depth; but in general, as Bishop Gibson observes, these tessellated pavements do not lay so deep as three feet. The diameter of it is now 16 feet 6 inches; but it is not in perfect preservation, and seems to have been originally of larger dimensions. The inmost circle is divided into eight compartments, forming the exact representation of what in heraldry is termed *Gyrony of eight*. Two of the other circles consist of larger, and five of smaller oblong or cubical bricks. The figures of pillars and arches are contained in a circle of one foot in breadth. The remainder of the pavement is composed of bricks of a romboidal figure; and they appear to have been of different colours, and varied alternately.

Mention is made, in Esther i. 6, of a pavement composed of differently-coloured pieces of marble. The passage is thus translated in our English Bible:

“Where were white, green, and blue,
GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1801.

hangings, fastened with cords of fine linen and purple to silver rings, and pillars of marble: the beds were of gold and silver upon a pavement of red, and blue, and white, and black marble.

I shall take the liberty of hazarding a conjectural interpretation of Est. i. 6. The original Hebrew text is,

חור כרפסות כלת אחוז בחבלי
בון וארגמן על גלילי כסף
ועמרי שש כנזות יהב וכסף
על רצפת בהט ושש ודר
וסחרת:

May not the pillars of marble mentioned in Est. i. 6. possibly have been merely figures or representations of pillars? Upon that supposition the

words גלילי כסף should be rendered as in 1. K. vii. 41, *bowls* (or *pommels*, 2 Chron. iv. 12) “of the chapters that were upon the pillars;” and the word על in the former part of the verse (which is rendered *to* in our common English version) as well as על in the latter, would then be properly rendered by the same word *upon*, which construction seems most agreeable to the general usage of the Hebrew על.

There is no Hebrew for the word *hangings* in our English Bible. Possibly the word כרפסות coverings (or ornaments of a bed) is necessary to be understood or added to make out the sense. Compare Prov. vii. 16.

מרבם רבדתי ערשי חטבות
אטון כצרים:

I have decked my bed with coverings of tapestry, with carved work, with fine linen of Egypt.

כסף (Est. i. 6.) ought, it should seem, to be interpreted of a colour like silver (or white) as in Psalm lxxviii. 14. The figures of the bowls or pommels were, perhaps, of the white marble, and the pillars of the black marble mentioned in the latter part of the verse וסחרת דר quod mir. varietate pictura decorabat. Poli Synopsis.

From

From what has been premised, the sense of Est. i. 6. seems to be ;

—Upon silver pommels of marble (described or delineated) upon a pavement of red, and blue, and white, and black marble, were beds of gold and silver (having) white, green, and blue (coverings) fastened with cords of fine linen and purple.

ROBERT UVEDALE.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 1.*
THE inclosed (*fig. 5.*) is an impression from the official seal of Prince Suvvarroff.

The hand-writing, *fig. 6.* is copied from the Bible of Martin Luther, the Reformer, preserved at Erfurt, in Germany, in the dissolved priory of St. Augustin, of which he was for some time a monk.

M. WYATT.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 29.*
I AM sorry that the fears of Clericus Leicestriensis, p. 807, about the changes which may have taken place in the character of the Dutch since 1795, are but too well founded.

The French, Mr. Urban, not satisfied with over-running and plundering such countries as fell under their yoke, took care to abolish all sense of religion ; well-knowing that, when once all sense of religion is eradicated from the human breast, man will stick at nothing. As such, one of the first steps taken by the Batavian government, after the conquest of Holland by the French, was to abolish all religious distinctions, so that a Jew and a Turk had as good a right to be elected a member of the government as a Christian, to declare the churches in the possession of the Protestants national property, and to decree that the ministers of that persuasion should only enjoy their stipends for a limited time, after which every congregation was to maintain its minister, if desirous of having one. The consequence has been, I am told, that in many of the country parishes, in which the Protestants do not constitute one third of the inhabitants, there are no more ministers of that persuasion ; and in the towns where the inhabitants are numerous, the number of ministers has been greatly reduced. Violent hands have also been laid upon the funds appropriated to the relief of the poor, whose number increases daily, especially at Leyden ; and the inhabitants are not a-

ble to afford them the necessary relief, however well disposed.

The Universities of Utrecht, Harderwyck, Francker, and Groningen, have been abolished, the privileges of the University of Leyden have been greatly curtailed, and the professors made entirely dependent upon the executive government.

The morals of the inhabitants have also been grossly corrupted, especially those of the rising generation. A friend of mine, who resides at Rotterdam, wrote to me lately that he was afraid to trust his son (a youth of sixteen years of age) out of his sight one moment, lest he should fall into bad company, and would by no means allow him to associate with young men of his age, because their morals were entirely corrupted. Formerly, prostitutes were only to be met with in the lowest neighbourhoods ; now they are as common in the streets of Rotterdam as those of London.

Various causes have, in my humble opinion, contributed to bring that once happy country into its present state.

The Dutch were the carriers of all Europe during the time that the trade of this country and of the Northern powers was in its infancy. In proportion as the trade of these powers increased, theirs fell off. This excited the envy of the Dutch in general, especially of the merchants, who availed themselves of the opportunity, afforded them by the different wars between this country and France, to carry on a contraband trade with the French. Many of their ships were taken and condemned. The merchants raised a hue and cry against this country (in which the French always joined) and they anxiously watched the opportunity when, in their opinion, they might take their revenge. As such the differences which arose between Great Britain and her American colonies afforded them an opportunity. Great quantities of warlike stores were sent out to St. Eustatia, in order to be smuggled over to America. The magistrates of Amsterdam concluded an alliance with the Americans, an act for which they ought to have been severely punished ; and the merchants continued to supply the French and the Spaniards, as well as the Americans, with naval stores. That renegade Paul Jones was received as a conqueror

queror covered with laurels. Sir Richard Pearson and his brave men, instead of being considered as the subjects of a friendly power, were treated as enemies. No regard was paid to the remonstrances made by Sir Joseph Yorke upon these subjects; the Dutch joined the armed neutrality; one of their convoys was taken, and brought into the Downs, by Commodore Fielding, and the greatest part of the ships condemned. This enraged them completely; and nothing would serve them but a war with this country, which accordingly took place in Dec. 1780. A great many of their ships and their West India colonies were taken; for which the glory they gained on the Doggerbank was but a poor compensation. The enemies of the Stadtholder attributed these misfortunes to him and to his friends, and insisted that a change of government was absolutely necessary. The aristocrats, jealous of the Stadtholder's power, joined the democrats, intending to make use of them as an instrument to clip the Stadtholder's wings, and thus increase their power. The peace was no sooner concluded with this country, in 1784, than the Emperor Joseph picked a quarrel with them about the navigation of the Schelde, having previously examined the state of the fortifications in a tour which he made through the provinces. Four millions of guilders (about 380,000*l.*) and two ambassadors sent to Vienna to beg pardon, appeased the Emperor's wrath. This quarrel served as a pretence for arming the burgers. Several of the aristocrats, finding that now the democrats were armed they could not be so easily managed, wished to get out of the scrape as well as they could; like men in doubt, they wavered very much. One day they granted every thing the democrats asked, next day they repealed it. Utrecht in particular took the lead in these proceedings. The States of this province, conceiving themselves no longer in safety at Utrecht, retired to Amersfort, where there was a proper garrison. The States of Holland, pretending that the States of Utrecht, assisted by those of Guelderland and Friesland, intended to compel the inhabitants of Utrecht to return to their allegiance, marched a large body of volunteers to Utrecht, withdrew the greatest part of the troops stationed in the frontier towns, and stationed them at Muiden, Naarden,

Wesep, Nieuwerhuys, Warden, Oudewater, Schoonhoven, and Gorinchem, in order to be ready to assist Utrecht if attacked. The Stadtholder was deprived of the command of the garrison of the Hague, which he immediately left, and retired to Nymegen. The democrats, or patriots, remained entire masters of the province of Holland, of part of that of Utrecht, and of Overijssel. In Spring of the year 1787, the States of Holland desired the officers stationed in their province to take a new oath of allegiance; by which they were bound to pay no respect to any orders they might receive from the Stadtholder, and only to such as they should receive from the States, or their deputies. To their honour be it said, neither promises of promotion, or pecuniary rewards, could induce most of those officers to desert their commander. They were accordingly dismissed, and left to shift for themselves, many of them with large families. Here give me leave, Mr. Urban, to mention a spirited action performed by a countryman of ours, Lieut. Col. Balneavis. This officer was stationed with part of Stuart's regiment, formerly part of the Scotch brigade, at Oudervater, a fortified town 16 miles from Utrecht, and was dismissed for the reason above stated. After he had left the garrison, he kept up a correspondence with his men who were in the place, and finding they could be depended upon, he approached the fortress unperceived, being disguised as a countryman, made a signal, upon which his men flew to arms, and being joined by those of the third battalion of Grenier Walloons, flew to arms, locked their new officers in the church, took the colours and military chest, and joined their brave commander, who, after a long march, reached the province of Guelderland in safety, although several detachments of cavalry were sent in pursuit of him (one of the Colonel's sons was a lieutenant in the 17th regiment of foot). Many of the Dutch soldiers followed this example, and joined the Stadtholder's standard at Zeist, ten miles from Utrecht, where an army of about 6000 men was encamped, in order to prevent the patriots, who were stationed at Utrecht, to the amount of ten thousand men commanded by the Rhyngraaf of Salm, from extending their depredations. Skirmishes took place between the advanced posts daily. The

The most insignificant advantage was magnified into a victory by the patriots, who thought themselves sure of success, and as such behaved with great insolence; not unlike the Jacobins, being, as they thought, sure of being assisted by the French, who, as usual had been blowing the fire of sedition, which soon extended to their own country.

The King of Prussia, Frederick II. died about this time; and was succeeded by Frederick William, brother to the Princess of Orange. He espoused the Stadtholder's part warmly: the insult offered to the princess in preventing her from proceeding to the Hague afforded a proper cause for his interference. This he did effectually by sending an army of 24,000 men commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, who, in the course of three weeks, settled the business (a very accurate account of this short campaign was published in 1788, by Thomas Bowdler, esq.) The spirited conduct of Mr. Pitt and his colleagues prevented the French from interfering, and the patriots were left in the lurch. The old form of government was re-established, additional power was given to the Stadtholder, offensive and defensive alliances concluded with Great Britain and Prussia, and a general amnesty, with few exceptions, published. The five following years passed away very quietly and pleasantly. In March 1793, the French declared war, attacked and took Breda after no resistance, owing to the infamous conduct of the Lieutenant-governor, besieged Williamstadt, where Dumourier's progress was fortunately stopped by the brave defence made by Baron Boelselaar, who, with a garrison of only 500 men, stood a siege of 18 days. I was at Rotterdam during part of that time. The fire of the enemy could be distinguished from that of the garrison. The houses on the Boompjes shook very much; and in the evening the sky was generally of a pale red in the South West quarter, proceeding from the flashes of the cannon and of the rockets thrown by the enemy in order to see the state of the batteries. A messenger was dispatched every morning from Rotterdam to Williamstadt for intelligence. The fire of the enemy, which reached nearly across the Maze, was frequently so strong that the men could not get into the garrison, and,

being within hail of the sentries, was told that all was well. The country was totally unprepared for an attack; and there is no doubt, if Dumourier had marched to Dordt, where the inhabitants were violent democrats, he might have penetrated to the heart of the country. (The old gentleman with whom Clericus Leicestrionensis smoked his pipe at the French coffee-house, at Rotterdam, was perfectly correct in what he said upon that subject.) The first division of Guards, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Major-gen. Lake, came over, and were stationed at Dordt. General Clairfait defeated the French at Aldenhoven, obliged them to raise the siege of Alatrict, and to retreat to the low countries. Dumourier decamped from Willemsstadt, and, after leaving a garrison in Breda, retreated towards France. The Dutch, during the time their country was in the greatest danger, seemed to be in a state of torpor, destitute of energy and activity. It was at Rotterdam alone that there appeared any spirit. Ten gun boats manned by British seamen, and commanded by Capt. V. C. Berkeley of the royal navy, were sent to guard the passage of the Maze, and discharged that duty as British seamen always do on such occasions. While the guards were at Dordt, some of the men were guilty of some petty thefts. These brave men were embarked in so great a hurry, that they were not provided with great coats; and it is, therefore, not at all astonishing that, while exposed to the cold, during several cold nights, on the dykes, they were tempted to steal a few blankets, and a few bottles of gin. These petty thefts were magnified into the most heinous offences. The patriots, always active, took care to encourage this spirit of animosity against our countrymen as much as possible; although in this instance their views were disappointed, yet they flattered themselves that the allied arms might meet with some disaster, and be obliged to retreat. They kept up a constant correspondence with their friends in the French army, and carefully fostered that low mean spirit of jealousy entertained by the Dutch in general, the friends of the Stadtholder not excepted, of the power of this country. The wishes of the patriots were fulfilled. In proportion as the enemy approached,

and

and of course the safety of the country depended upon the bravery of the British army and its allies, that diabolical spirit increased. Our brave countrymen, while spilling their blood in defence of that country, were not considered as friends and protectors, but as enemies. To such a height was that spirit carried, that I was obliged to shun all intercourse with several of my Dutch friends, because I could not bear to hear my country and my brave countrymen abused without being filled with indignation.

After the surrender of Boisseduc, in October 1794, General Daendals was asked whether he thought the Directory would listen to overtures of peace. He immediately took the hint, and played his part so well that the States General, instead of straining every nerve to defend the country, allowed themselves to be lulled asleep, and supposed that the embassy which they sent to Paris would be able to avert their destruction.

The frost set in about the 15th of December, and was so hard that in a few days all the rivers were frozen. This greatly facilitated the progress of the enemy; nevertheless, every inch of ground was bravely defended by the British army. The Dutch sat quietly by the fireside smoking their pipes, and venting their rage against the English; the roaring of the enemy's cannon would not rouse them. I was walking near Utrecht the day on which the British forces commanded by Gen. Dundas were attacked near Buren, and distinctly heard the roaring cannon, which made the ground shake. As the distance was not above 15 miles, it was naturally to be expected that the issue of the contest would soon be known. Hour after hour elapsed without any account being received; at last the States sent off an orderly hussar to collect intelligence, and he could not be expected back before next morning. In the evening some of the English officers, who were there for the recovery of their wounds, received the agreeable accounts that the enemy had been repulsed. The frost became harder every day; and the dose of opium which the Dutch had swallowed shewed its effects more and more. At last the French succeeded in forcing the passage of the wall at Panderen, after a severe contest, and the army began to retreat towards Deventer. I

did the same, and found my way back to Rotterdam, where I remained three days, went to the Hague, and embarked at Schevening, my breast filled with various emotions. I bade farewell to a country in which I had spent many a happy day, and received many marks of disinterested friendship. Next day I landed at Harwich, very happy in finding myself again in this happy island.

I am afraid, Mr. Urban, I have exhausted your patience; and shall therefore take my leave of you for the present. When Clericus Leicesriensis has finished his account of Rotterdam, I will take the liberty of writing to you again; and, in the interim, remain, sir, yours sincerely, SCOTUS.

Mr. URBAN, C. S. S. Nov. 7.

K NOWING your Magazine to be a general repository for preserving the memory of eminent characters, I send you the following inscriptions, which I make no doubt you will deliver to posterity.

The following inscription is in raised letters, on a large piece of *cast-iron*, which covers the remains of the late Rev. Mr. Flecher, in Madeley church-yard, co. Salop.

“ Here lies the body of
the Rev. JOHN WILLIAM DE LA FLECHER,
vicar of Madeley.

He was born at Nyon, in Switzerland,
Sept 12, MDCCXXXIX.

and finished his course in this village,
August the 14th MCCCXXXV; where his
unexampled labours will be long remem-
bered.

He exercised his ministry for the space
of twenty-five years in this parish
with uncommon zeal and ability.

Many believed his report, and became his joy
and crown of rejoicing:

while others constrained him to take up
the lamentation of the Prophet:

All the day long I have stretched out my hand
unto a disobedient and gainsaying people;
yet surely my judgment is with thy Lord,
and my work is with my God.

(He being dead yet speaketh.)”

On a tombstone in Fitz church-yard
co. Salop:

“ In memory of

EDWARD WARING, M. D.

Lucasian professor of mathematics
in the university of Cambridge,
and fellow of the Royal Societies
of London, Bononia, and Gottingen,
who died 15th August, 1798,
aged 64 years.”

Yours, &c.

P. Q.

Mr.

166 Pedigree of the Blundell Family.—Don Bowles. [Supp.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 19.

I HAVE an Irish Compendium by Francis Nichols, 1735, which contains an account of the family of Lord Viscount Blundell (p. 1003), which is said to be lineally descended from William Blundell, lord of Ince-Blundell, in co. pal. Lanc.; of which family was Sir George Blundell, knt. lord of the manor of Carlington, in co. Bedf. killed at the Isle of Rhé in the expedition under the Duke of Buckingham, and his brother.

Francis Blundell, knighted 15 Jac. I. created baronet of Ire.—Joyce, dau. of William
land 14 Oct. 1610, secretary for the affairs of Ireland, twice Serjeant, of Waldrich, Bucks, esq.
treasurer and general receiver, and one of the privy council,
ob. 1625

Sir George B. bart. — Sarah, dau. and heiress of Sir Wm. Colley, of Edenderry, knt.

Sir Francis, bart. — Anne, only dau. of Sir Henry Ingoldsbey, bart.

William, Sir Montagu B. bart. created — Mary, only dau. of Anne — Lieut. Gen.
ob. v. p. baron of Edenderry, in King's John Chetwynd, of ob. s. p. Echlin.
co. and Visc. Blundell, Aug. 5, Grinnon, in co. Warwick, esq.
1720

Hon. Montagu B. Elizabeth Mary — Wm. Trumbull, esq. son of Sir Chet — Col.
ob. Jan. 21, Wm. Trumbull, secretary of wynd Sandys
173-3, only son. state, by his second wife.

The arms of Blundell are, Az. 10 billets, 4, 3, 2, and 1, Or, on a canton of the latter a raven proper. Your correspondent G. furnishes you with the date of the death of the viscount, when the titles ceased, and of his widow in the same year. Yours, &c. E.

Mr. URBAN, Queen-square, Dec. 17.

IN answer to G. p. 1003, the late Viscount Blundell left three daughters: the Hon. Anna-Maria Blundell, spinster; the Hon. Mary, afterwards the wife and widow of the Right Hon. Lord Raymond and of Lord Robert Bertie; and the Hon. Chetwynd, who married William Trumbull, esq.

Chetwynd left issue an only daughter, who married the Hon. Col. Martin Sandys (brother of the late Lord S.). Mrs. Sandys left issue two sons and a daughter, named Mary; now the widow of the late most noble much-lamented Arthur Marquis of Downshire, by whom she has several children; and, by the deaths of her two brothers in their minorities, and of her two great-aunts, the Hon. Anna-Maria Blundell and Lady Robert Bertie, which both happened at advanced ages within the last three or four years, the Marchioness of Downshire is now the sole descendant of Viscount Blundell.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 18.

DON Guillermo Bowles, p. 892, went to Spain to examine and superintend some of the mines there; not those, I believe, in the Conde de

Nuebla, Rio Tinto. From what I have learned of him in that capacity, and on the subject, he seemed ill qualified to write *La Historia Natural*, or *La Geografica Fisica*. I should much doubt whether he ever wrote such a book. CORNUBIO.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 19.

YOUR correspondent Secunder, p. 1001, on the subject of the Clergy's non-residence, and R. C. p. 1003, have each of them given some pertinent remarks. The idea of a former writer, which alludes to clergymen who are "gentlemen by birth," has been justly censured by both.

I am not at all disposed to maintain the controversy on this interesting subject, especially to make your Magazine the vehicle for prolonging the discussion. Being told that, "when the question of non-residence was first started some months ago, many took up their pens to defend it," I wish to observe only, that none of the productions referred to have come to my knowledge. Whether they appeared in the form of letters or essays in any provincial paper or periodical miscellany, would, therefore, be an information not unworthy of notice. I know

of none, except an "Historical View of the unavoidable Causes of Non-residence*," &c. though I have in general daily perused several of the most noted London evening papers and monthly periodical publications; as well as some provincial papers, since that period. I cannot, therefore, precisely ascertain the nature and extent of the following exclamation, from the uncertainty of its relating to written or verbal arguments. "Amongst the many hundred illustrious names that dignify the history of the Church of England, how many were non-residents, or the defenders of non-residence?" If this relates to verbal conversations only, as a public subject nothing was more natural; if to written arguments, an answer has been already suggested. Your correspondent can briefly explain the purport of his allusions; and more need not be expected from him.

Yours, &c. RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

I DO not presume to solicit a place in your very useful Repository for a revival of the controversy concerning the residence of the Clergy, which has received so deliberate and satisfactory a discussion. The case, as a general question, is too plain to admit of much doubt or dispute. But I wish to draw the attention of a discerning and candid publick to the hard case of the Parochial Clergy at large, and especially the resident incumbents on small vicarages. That they are labouring under distressing difficulties from the pressure of the times, is too plain to be denied; and, as a respectable member of the Commons House has pledged himself to bring the business of residence before it, the moment seems arrived for the Clergy to state their grievances, and supplicate redress. It is hoped a liberal and generous spirit will prevail in both Houses; that the Right Reverend Bench especially will not be wanting to the calls of paternal sympathy and benevolence upon this occasion; and that, while provision is making for the correction of delinquents, or mitigating the rigour of existing laws towards less guilty offenders, some mode will be adopted to ease the hardships, and reward the meritorious services of the resident Clergy. This, Mr. Urban, is the ardent hope and wish of

A. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

WHATEVER may be thought of the quackery of Lilly in his astrological pursuits; his narration of *past events* has at least as much pretence to authenticity as that of many of his contemporary Journalists. On this ground, I trust, you will give place to the following historical particulars, from his "Monarchy or, no Monarchy, 1651."

"In 1638, the Queen-Mother of France, and mother to the English Queen, widow of Henry IV. king of France, landed in England, and came to London, Oct. 31. She was very meanly accompanied, and few of quality attending her. The king most humanely and generously receives and entertains her, though all men were extremely against it; for it was observed, that wherever, or unto what country, this miserable old queen came, there followed immediately after her either the plague, war, famine, or one misfortune or other."

"In August, 1641, I beheld the old Queen-Mother of France departing from London, in company of Thomas earl of Arundel. A sad spectacle of mortality it was, and produced tears from mine eyes, and many other beholders, to see an aged, lean, decrepid, poor queen, ready for her grave, necessitated to depart hence, having no place of residence in this world left her but where the courtesy of her hard fortune assigned it. She had been the only stately and magnificent woman of Europe, wife to the greatest king ever lived in France, mother to one king and to two queens."

"The king cared not much for the Earl of Arundel, being he was of a severe and grave nature, could not endure court-novelty or flatterers, was potent in allies, &c. But there was one thing or cause mainly above the rest; and that was, because the Earl of Arundel, being lord high steward and judge on Strafford's trial, gave his voice that he was guilty of treason, &c. The earl also had but a few years before given the king a touch of his own great heart, and the king's unfaithfulness to him and his family. The case was thus. A priest pretends the king had a right in a rectory the earl challenged for his; and procured Canterbury for his friend and second. The matter had many debates; for Arundel was no fool, but stood stoutly for his right. Carterbury was as violent for the priest; and had procured the king to take cognizance, or hear the matter. The king, upon some slight evidence, maintained it was his; that is, belonged to the Crown. The earl, seeing the obstinateness of the king, and his siding with a petty priest against him and his proper right, out of the greatness of his heart, said, 'Sir, this rectory was an appendant unto such or such a manor

* See our last Review, p. 1118. EDIT.

manor of mine, until my grandfather, unfortunately, lost both his life and seventeen lordships more for the love he bore to your grandmother.' This was a smart speech, and home to purpose. It so astonished the king, that he replied pretty mildly, 'My lord, I would not have you think that so poor a thing as this rectory or thing in question shall stand in competition betwixt my respect unto you and your family, which I know to be deserving,' &c. After that time the earl little liked the king's notions, and therefore took this opportune occasion of going away with the Queen-Mother; and when one said unto him, his majesty would miss him; 'It is an ill dog,' said the earl, 'that is not worth whistling; and though he is a king, he will find Arundel's affection unto him would not have been inconsiderable.' Some few years since this earl died at Padua, being the last man of the English nation that maintained the gravity and port of the ancient nobility; a great lover of antiquities, and of the English nation. He brought over the new way of building with brick in the city, greatly to the safety of the city, and preservation of the wood of this nation. He was a great patron of decayed gentry; and, being lord high marshal of England, carried too strict an hand against the yeomanry and commonalty, for which he was nothing beloved, but rather hated of them. However, the gentry and nobility owe much unto his memory."

Thomas earl of Arundel was grandson of Thomas duke of Norfolk, beheaded in 1572; and son of Philip earl of Arundel, who died in the Tower, after 11 years imprisonment, 1595. Earl Thomas was restored in blood 1 James I.; and had the office of earl marshal of England as it had been enjoyed by his ancestors. He was a knight of the Garter, a member of the privy council, and lord steward of the household. He was also appointed chief justice of the forest North of Trent by Charles I.; and was general of the army in the first expedition into Scotland 1638; and sat as lord high steward on the trial of the Earl of Strafford. He was created Earl of Norfolk 6 June, 20 Car. I.; and died at Padua, Sept. 14, 1646, æt. 61*.

The earl of Arundel, "in his own right and quality," says Lord Clarendon†, "preceded the rest of the council" of King Charles I. He was generally thought to be a proud man, who lived always *within* himself, and *to* himself; conversing little

with any who were in common conversation: so that he seemed to live, as it were, in another nation: his house being a place to which all people resorted, who resorted to no other place. He resorted sometimes to the Court, because *there only* was a greater man than himself; and went thither the seldomer, because *there was* a greater man than himself. He lived towards all favourites, and great officers, without any kind of condescension; and rather suffered himself to be ill-treated by their power and authority (for he was often in disgrace, and once or twice prisoner in the Tower), than to descend in making any application to them. And upon these occasions he spent a great interval of his time in several journies into foreign parts; and, with his wife and family, had lived some years in Italy, the humour and manners of which nation he seemed most to like and approve, and affected to imitate. He had a good fortune by descent, and a much greater from his wife; but his expences were without any measure, and always exceeded very much his revenue. He was willing to be thought a scholar, and to understand the most mysterious parts of Antiquity, because he made a wonderful and costly purchase of excellent statues whilst he was in Italy and in Rome (some whereof he could never obtain permission to remove from Rome, though he had paid for them); and had a rare collection of the most curious medals. As to all parts of learning, he was almost illiterate, and thought no other part of history so considerable as what related to his own family; in which, no doubt, there had been some very memorable persons. It cannot be denied, that he had in his person, in his aspect, and countenance, the appearance of a great man, which he preserved in his gait and motion. He wore, and affected, a habit very different from that of the time; such as men had only beheld in pictures of the most considerable men: all which drew the eyes of *most*, and the reverence of *many*, towards him; as the image and representative of the primitive Nobility, and native gravity of the Nobles, when they had been most venerable. But this was only his outside; his nature and true humour being much disposed to levity and delights, which indeed were very despicable and childish. He was rather thought not to be much concerned for religion than to incline to this or that party, of any; and had little other affection for the nation, or the kingdom, than as he had a great share in it; in which, like the great Leviathan, he might sport himself: from which he withdrew as soon as he discerned the repose thereof was like to be disturbed, and died in Italy under the same doubtful character of religion in which he lived."

Mr.

* Collins's Peerage, 1779; I. p. 121.

† Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. I. p. 55.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL
INNOVATION. No. XLIII.

LANTONY ABBEY.

I HAVE under my reading Sir Henry Spelman's "History and Fate of Sacrilege" (spoken of by me before, p. 82); where I find, that those who have laid violent hands on, disfigured, or pulled down, the buildings consecrated to Religion, in all ages, have, either in their own persons or their progeny, suffered mental derangement, or corporal ills, loss of property, or their lives at last terminated in some untimely end. A dreadful warning this his book! I believe in it most devoutly, not being wholly without proof of this sacrilegious fatality under my own observation; but of this in due time. Men born to taste misfortunes, no admonitions, no presages, can withhold their destiny. Thus ill-fortune is ever courted; or else why is all this fury levelled at our national structures, which have been used for holy purposes? Have they then no unseen power to stem the threatened vengeance? no ghastly sights to unnerv the uplifted arm? no voice of death, to cry *destroy no more*? Hold! the possessors of ancient edifices dare not undergo these baleful trials. They turn from such devoted sacrifices, as outcasts; and, in their own despatch, decree their ruin, and that of themselves together! Thus I mused on, forgetting the length of way. I then passed through Lanvihangel, Crickhornel, and soon came up to a blasted elm, ill-omened director to the same I seek! This way then must I pass? I now penetrated into a narrow defile, overspread with thorns, and brambles twined. I high on my left, at every outlet, I kenned some dreary mountain's brow; while, on my right, the dread precipice, whose yawning insecurity oft sought to entrap my heedless steps, shewed most horridly. Then was I lost again in green-wood shade; again I saw the light of heaven. Thus passing between Hope and Fear, I at last emerged from so perilous a way, and came to the foot of a half-destroyed bridge, over which I hastened, and soon beheld the lonely vale and Lantony abbey in all their silent state. Sacred pile, hail! Deserted, but not debased; dilapidated, but not improved. Still what is presented is all thine own, O LANTONY! even such as thy Founder and Ar-

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chitect delivered from their hands; pure, and truly original. Those who have vented their blind fury at thy beauties, and have brought you to your present state of curtailment, have all long since rendered their account to historic justice. They have had their rewards. There let them abide in such living pages: I put them by; and now let me enumerate the particulars of this remnant of ancient art*.

The West front, the greater part of which is in the pointed-arch manner, may be set down as retaining nearly all its original objects; and for those coming under the head of superior "excellence," I shall only point out the great West window; the rest of the accompaniments still keeping their degree of affinity, so as to combine taste and symmetry together. The South side of the church has lost its side aisle. The Eastern front is reduced to an inconsiderable portion of work. The great tower standing in the centre of the nave, the choir, and the transepts, has been rent in twain; the Western half being the remains left standing. The transepts give little more than confused heaps of demolished walls. The North side of the nave is rather entire, having its side aisle with groins, windows, &c. All other groinings to the several parts of the edifice are totally gone; and the nave, as far as its columns, arches, architraves, windows, &c. can shew, are in the best preservation. The choir is a fallen hecatomb indeed, though not so levelled but some particles of its former consequence are yet visible. The cloisters may be traced by some scattered walls, where; on the Eastern side, the greater part of the chapter-house still maintains its station; and between it and the line of the South transept is a groined apartment, extremely well designed, and in very good repair.

These remains of Lantony abbey have, for these few years past, been the meed of praise to the Tourist, and a picturesque study to the artist†; each,

* By a singular coincidence, we are enabled to illustrate those remarks by a view of LANTONY ABBEY (Plate II.), engraved by *Angus* from a drawing by *Dayes*, which was some months since sent us by a correspondent wholly unconscious of our friend the ARCHITECT's intention of visiting these curious remains. EDIT.

† See in particular Mr. Cox's History of Monmouthshire.

by

by the force of panegyrick and delineatory skill, hath added a new fascination to the scene. They have made known the Abbey's situation, amid mountains that seem to forbid the approach of any one but those who come to render unfeigned homage to its solemn aspect. They have revived its history, so full of royal devotion and monastic mortification; and they have inspired an ardent zeal in the curious traveller, to examine in the Abbey's present hour those Antiquarian delights so closely wound round each stone-girt spirit (guardians of these ailes), standing in undefaced security, or laid low in pickaxed ruin! Forbear, whoever thou art, rash man, although thou comest with every purchased right, and in assumed authority; forbear, I say, to disunite one stone, or seize on any scattered remnant of this pile, for the purposes of modern construction; for he who here makes spoil will soon repent of his temerity. You nod determination. You will proceed to build. You point to yon Northern waste, which skirts this hallowed pile. Why then proceed. Yet mark me well. Your projected work, ere brought to proposed completion, will be told out to some new master; who, after a short season of possession, ruminating, like you, on the black horrors of these immuring mountains, and the boding hue of each misplaced relick, will fly this sad retirement. He may fly to some more happy scene; but where will you fly, to find that blest retreat that brings oblivion and presents repose, who have farther aggravated the cruel fate of this Abbey by wanton havoc and remorseless devastation? No doubt the universal gloom pervading every where, the lowering skies, the hollow blasts, attendants on an unpropitious day, all contributed to raise this phantom of the brain, which made me, as I returned back towards Abergavenny, too readily give way into the idea, that an evil hour was in wait for Lantony's yet greater curtailment, even more than what it has sustained for a considerable number of years. I will bethink me otherwise. Let me figure to myself that man whose worth, honour, and upright conduct in life, has raised him to the summit of mortal happiness, in due reward for such his high desert, advancing forward as Lantony's possessor. Then will I cry, "Come, noble stranger, and permit

me to lead you over these interesting ruins; see, courteous Sir, how these walls and towers are rent; these arches how insecure. Remark this space, where once stood the high altar! This way we tread over the choir, down the nave, and through this Northern aisle; now we pace the limits of the cloister; here we view the chapter-house, the——" "Enough, enough," the good man exclaims, "your representations are not in vain; I see but too well the neglected and dangerous condition of many parts; but they shall be repaired. In me this national edifice shall find a true friend and protector. Then follow me, and listen to this my determination in proof how much I have at heart its future welfare. Here, on this spot, where glides this murmuring rill, at some ten yards distance, as I take it, from the North-west angle of these ruins, I will erect a rural mansion (with materials brought from the neighbouring quarries); there rightly stay a given time; and often, as I ponder over the grey forms before me, mouldering to the tooth of Time, I will recall to mind their transient fame, and those enlightened days when faith inspired men to acts of scientific greatness, the vestiges of which still beam before us, and which in our breasts create such fervent veneration. Thus resolving, I may deserve an Antiquary's thanks. Farewell."—My mind is now at ease. Contemplation at this time has sweet employ. Abergavenny, I return into thy kind protection, and there sojourn a while in quiet ease and calm security. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 18.
LATELY turning over the oration of Cicero "*pro domo sua ad pontifices*," the genuineness of which, and some others, appear to be established in a new edition reviewed in p. 913, I could not but be struck with an anecdote so strictly paralleled in modern times. Clodius, having burnt down Cicero's house at Rome, consecrated the area on which it stood to the perpetual service of religion, and built a temple upon it to the goddess Liberty. The statue of that goddess which he placed in it was a marble figure of a notorious common prostitute of Tauagra, brought from her monument near that city by Appius, the brother of Clodius, when he was exile. "At unde

unde inventa est ista Libertas? Quæsi-
enim diligenter. Tanagraea quædam
meretrix fuisse dicitur: ejus non longe
a Tanagris simulacrum e marmore in
sepulchro positum fuit. Hoc quidam
homo nobilis non alienus ab hoc reli-
gioso Libertatis sacerdote ad ornatum
ædilitatis suæ deportavit." The only
difference between the Roman and the
French goddess of Liberty was, that
the one was the *statue* of a prostitute,
the other a *prostitute* herself. Such is
the Liberty adored by a faction.

After the complete detection of Abbé
Vella's *Arabic Livy*, it is again reported
in a very circuitous way, that the Che-
valier de Corral, ambassador from Spain
to Constantinople, is said to have
learned, in his passage to Hermanstadt,
that a learned *Spaniard*, travelling at
the expence of the king, had discovered
in Morocco the complete MS. of Livy
in the Arabic language. If there be
any truth in this, it must be the *spu-
rious* MS. lodged there by Vella. G.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 19.

YOUR correspondent, who lately
enquired after the *French prophets*,
will find some account of them in the
new edition of the Biogr. Britan. III.
143, n. art. Dr. Edm. Calamy, from a
MS memoir by Dr. C. of his own life
and times, which would be a desirable
addition to English history and bio-
graphy. Mr. Lacy, one of his con-
gregation, became a convert to this ab-
surd system, deserted his wife and chil-
dren, and lived with a stage candle-
snuffer till his death. His pastor does
not scruple to call him a *rogue*. Nic.
Fatio Deullier, a Swiss mathematician,
Elias Marion, and John d'Andre, were
pilloried, 1707, for pretended prophe-
cies, to terrify the queen's people.
When Mr. Emms failed in rising from
the dead, as he foretold, Government
intended to prosecute Sir Richard Bul-
keley and others, who were ringlead-
ers in the affair, Sir R. expecting to
grow strait and tall from deformed, and
crooked: but consulting Dr. Calamy,
he advised them to drop the intention.

Yours, &c.

R.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 20.

THE indifference with which the
Clergy of the Establishment per-
form their duty will be the greatest
enemy they will have to encounter in
these times of cavil, whether from in-
fidelity or enthusiasm. Time was when

it was thought a want of decorum to
announce the celebration of the Sacra-
ment of the Lord's Supper through the
first half of the paragraph of the warn-
ing, ending at the words "blood of
Christ." A decorous clergyman con-
tinues it to the end of the paragraph,
"kingdom of heaven," and thereby
gives an intimation of the nature and
design of the institution. A third con-
tents himself with saying, "On Sun-
day next will be administered the sa-
crament," leaving the congregation to
recollect by rote whether it is the sa-
crament of Baptism or Confirmation.
The Dissenters, who have no ceremo-
nial, used to say, "The Sacrament of
the Lord's Supper will be administered
in this place next Lord's day."

The Rubrick prescribes at the Burial
service, "the priest and clerks meeting
the corpse *at the entrance of the church-
yard*, and going before it either into
the church or towards the grave," &c.
There are who observe this direction to
the meanest village pauper or infant
presented to them for the last offices.
There are also who set a custom, or
avail themselves of a custom already
set, to dispense with all attendance out
of the church-porch; or perform it to
such as *desire it*; or omit it entirely,
without the least precedent. Forms
may be thought superficial; but de-
corous forms, like that of a serious
clergyman repeating without book
those three solemn preliminary para-
graphs on these occasions, will make
an involuntary impression on the ga-
ping multitude, that has left a serious
one on the mind of CHRISTIANS.

Mr. URBAN, Waltham, July 20, 1798.
SEEING an account of the repair
of Waltham Holy Cross (LXVIII.
p. 867), with some mention of Great
Waltham church, then in the hands
of the same mason; some farther ac-
count of the latter will perhaps be ac-
ceptable.

The church is antient; but no in-
scriptions on tomb-stones appear there-
in so old as 400 years. It consists of a
long, wide, and lofty aisle, roofed like
a barn; a smaller aisle to the South; no
transept, but a chancel and vestuary;
and at the West end a large square
tower, in which is the belfry; with a
considerable porch at the South-west
corner of the church. In the South-
west corner of the tower was the stair-
case (made in the wall) to the belfry;
which

which corper giving way about the beginning of the year 1798, the parishioners had the bells taken down, eight in number, and resolved on the repair of the tower and reinstatement of the eight bells. Two of the bells are antient, seemingly coeval with the foundation of the church. Round the upper part of the outside of each of these, as it stands on its mouth, is a rim cast with the bell, and thereon a monkish line, the letters in relief. To this sort of inscription on the largest of the two bells is prefixed a cross; and then follow in uncials—*HOC . SIGNUM . SERVA . XPE . (Christe) MARIA . THOMA*. On the smaller bell, in raised letters also, but of the old English character, is to be read—*Nomen . Magdalene . gerit . campana . melodie*.

The first inscription has been ridiculously translated, that the bells were never to be sold; the latter as idly thought to be in the language of a tithe-modus.

The mason of Waltham Holy Cross has now nearly repaired the tower of Great Waltham church, by the erection of two very substantial buttresses of brick at the South-west and North-west corners of it; from which also the heavy conic steeple is removed, to be replaced by a flatter roof surrounded with a parapet, and surmounted with a cupola for the service-bell within and a weathercock above. Instead of lead also, the covering is to be slate both on the tower and church.

Whether the parishioners will be like those at Waltham Holy Cross or not, the passengers on the road from Chelmsford to Cambridge may recollect without an inscription, and think on

“The waterman of Thames
Rowing by and calling names.”

Not that the passers-by rail, but that they are besprinkled, as of yore, with the wit of the scaffold of Thelgis.

Farther accounts of this church, the parish, &c. may be seen in Morant, Heathcote, and the octavo History of Essex; but they are in several particulars erroneous. The taking down of the bells furnishes inscriptions for the Antiquarian reader; and more *Walthamiana* and Essex extraordinaries you might have from,

Yours, &c. A CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, P—P—, Dec. 5.

IN your Obituary, p. 1054, was announced the death of Thomas Arthington, of Arthington, in the coun-

ty of York, esq. As I am maternally descended from the oldest branch of that family, I cannot but be interested in any thing that relates to it. And, from the full and particular account there published, I have been induced to refer to some old family memoirs, and to collate it and them with the genealogy of the Arthingtons; as edited by that indefatigable and generally accurate topographer and antiquary, Ralph Thoresby, esq. F. R. S. in his “History of the parish of Leeds.” In doing this, I find some difficulties and obscurities; which I am neither able to solve nor liquidate. And this is the more extraordinary, as Thoresby, though consanguineous with that house, with all his clearness and correctness, and who might reasonably have been expected to have well understood the subjects, and to have properly laboured it sufficiently *con amore*, has rather tended to increase than diminish them. I have therefore taken the liberty of submitting my embarrassments to that learned and indefatigable Antiquary, the Editor of your lucubrations, and through him to any other lover of topography and antiquity, who shall be pleased to reply to my postulations.

In p. 3, of the “*Ducatus Ledensis*,” where Thoresby is enumerating the villas in the vicinage of Leeds, he has the following words: “Another of these pleasant seats appertains to Sandford Arthington, M. B. in right of his wife, Frances, daughter and co-heir of Marmaduke Hickes, esq. four times chief magistrate of Leeds.” Now one would suppose, from this account of Ralph Thoresby, that Dr. Arthington, instead of possessing Arthington from his ancestors, merely gained it as a dower by marrying into the family of Hickes. But, if that were the case, how did the Hickeses originally come by it? By first marrying into the Arthington family, or otherwise? But probably not Arthington, but some other pleasant seat not here named, is meant by the seat of the Hickeses so inherited. In the pedigree, Dr. Arthington had an older brother, Cyril, living 1712; whereas Sandford himself died anno 1705; and the book in question was edited 1715. But this Sandford had, amongst other children, two sons, Cyril and Sandford. And, after enumerating the whole family in the pedigree at p. 6, Thoresby concludes with observing as follows: “The said Cyril Arthington, esq. who is a justice

justice of peace for the West riding, deputy-lieutenant, and fellow of the Royal Society, has lately erected a noble hall at Arthington; and furnished it with water conveyed in pipes of lead, from an engine he has contrived at his mill upon the river Wharf, being an ingenious gentleman, and well seen in hydrostaticks. He has also generously [gratefully] erected a stately monument of black and white marble for his kinsman and predecessor" (immediate ancestor, for predecessor is one previously in office; whereas ancestor means prior in *descent* or *possession*.)

Now this ancestor, as appears from the monument in Addle church, was Henry, who died anno 1681; and therefore this, "the said Cyril Arthington, esq." is evidently not the eldest son of Doctor Sandford, but his own older brother. And further, as *testis* Thoresby, "Cyril was living 1712," and indeed in 1715, when the book was edited; and as his younger brother, Sandford, died in 1705, so, to say the least of it, it *seems* that Sandford never was in possession of Arthington; and that, therefore, the venerable and indefatigable Thoresby meant some other place, which Sandford inherited from his father-in-law, Hickes. This, however, is a difficulty, which I should be much obliged to any branch of the family, or to any learned antiquary, to clear up. Again, as *Frances*, his wife, is termed not heir, but *coheir* of Marmaduke Hickes, esq. I shall further be glad to be informed into what family the other coheir, or heirs, married? Or what became of her or them? And lastly, as the Sandford in question is said by Thoresby in the genealogy to have resided "at Milford;" I shall be thankful to be instructed what Milford this is? Whether the seat of the late Edward Leeds, esq. between Tudecaster and Cawood, the Milford between Towton and Ferrybridge, or what other? The true and proper answer to this query will, perhaps, tend to elucidate Thoresby's obscurity about the Hickeses "pleasant seat." Some few years ago, when, to use a modern term, *roundels* were the rage of the day, I remember to have read in your valuable Miscellany of some that were found in the Arthington convent upon the dissolution; and which were asserted not to have been trenchers, whence to cut bread and cheese or sweet meats, according to a

very anile definition, but for the lovely lorn nymphs of the nunnery, by the way of lots, or questions and answers. And I have yet some plate by me, descended to me from my ancestors at Arthington, originally belonging to Mr. Hickes, with the initials inscribed

H

M P. that is, Marmaduke and Frances Hickes.

I had always understood till very lately, that the convent at Arthington had been of the Cistercian order. Thoresby, however, deserves notice, who was not likely to have taken up his notions rashly, when he calls it a *Cluniac* monastery. This is most likely to be true, as the order originated in the same province with this family, namely, in Normandy. The *Cluniac* order of monks, for I have no where before read of *nuns* of that order, is so called, I believe, from being instituted at *Cluny* in Normandy, by Berno the lord abbot, so early as about the end of the ninth or beginning of the tenth century. And it is something remarkable, that my edition of "*Histoire des Ordres Monastiques*," takes no notice of this circumstance.

ARTHINGTONIDES.

MR. URRAN, *Enniscorthy, Dec. 14.*
A LETTER in your last number (p. 977) signed Anthony Sinnot, dated from Waterford, has excited so much surprize and indignation in the Loyalists of this county, that it is but common justice to give you an opportunity of publishing its entire refutation.

The palpable ignorance betrayed in a part of this production, might render it the less worthy of observation, were it not obviously, from the *wilful misstatements* it contains, a part of the system already too generally acted upon in Great Britain, of reviling and traducing *per fas & nefas* the Loyalists of Ireland.

This correspondent, whom I strongly suspect (but for one circumstance) of writing under a feigned name, informs you amongst other matters, that *the South side of Vinegar-hill is covered for some yards with the bones of men and animals bleached as white as ivory by the weather; that three persons active in the rebellion are gibbeted on the hill; that their bodies can be distinctly seen from the town; and that persons, yelped Orangemen, amuse themselves* by

by firing at gibbets, and running their bayonets through the bodies.

The declamatory observations which follow upon the *envenomed spirit* of party prejudice, are too much in the cant of baffled sedition to require an answer.

But, Mr. Urban, excepting only the fact that three of the most notorious cold-blooded murderers in the rebellion being gibbeted on the hill, I do, as an eye-witness at the moment I write, avow that every word contained in the above assertions is entirely untrue.

That the hill on any part of it is covered with bones, is totally and notoriously unfounded. Equally so is the assertion that the bodies of the gibbeted malefactors can be *distinctly*, or *at all*, seen from the town; for it is a well-known truth that, when the avarice or superstition of their wives and children had stripped the miserable culprits of their cloathing after execution, a subscription of the Loyalists of this town was made to cover the disgusting carcasses with pitched bags, and such bags were actually put upon them within 48 hours after the sentence of the law had been carried into effect. Neither has the story of Orangemen firing at the bodies a more justifiable foundation; had such an occurrence taken place, there could not be a lack of testimony to the fact when so many would exult in the opportunity of proving it; had it ever happened, I as an inhabitant must have heard of it, but neither my own observation nor my most diligent enquiry have enabled me to entertain the least question that the story is utterly unworthy of credit; nothing of the kind appears from the minutest inspection of the gibbet, and it must be classed with the absurd and impossible tale to which it is coupled; that these same Orangemen run their bayonets through bodies, whose feet are at least thirteen feet from the ground!

As I look upon the stories of Mr. Anthony Sinnott as but the forerunners of other calumny, which will come forth as soon as the first shall have passed without contradiction, it has obtained a more full observation than its importance might otherwise seem to warrant.

One would suppose from his account of Dunbrody that the name of Sinnott was not fictitious; he asserts that the

magnificent abbey at that place was founded by a person named Synnot*. In this he is historically wrong. It was founded, as appears by the Monasticon, by Harvey de Monte Marisco (Mount Morres), who gave it to the monks of Bildervas, in Salop, for an abbey for Cisterians, in the year 1178.

It was surrendered, in 1522, to Henry VIII. by the last abbot, Alexander de Corricó (Devereux), who had taken care previously to convey all the lands of the abbey to his own relations.

Had your correspondent known any thing of New Ross, he would have known that it is not seated at the confluence of the Nore and Barrow. These rivers join near Mountjarret ferry, above two miles from New Ross.

The wretched draught of Vinegar, which has been imposed upon you, warrants me in the opinion that your correspondent knows nothing of this town. In Sir R. Musgrave's Memoirs of the Rebellion, is an extremely accurate view of that scene of carnage (when the Loyalists were murdered in cold blood to the number of many hundreds), drawn by an officer of great taste, accuracy, and ingenuity.

Yours, &c. NORMANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 15.

AS your Magazine admits of theological discussions and criticisms, and is, therefore, of use to those who make them their study, I send a few observations of this kind, which I rather wish to submit to the consideration of others than to give as decisive.

Gen. iv. 7. "And to thee shall be his desire, and thou shalt rule over him." The difficulty of this passage has often been acknowledged; and cer-

* The name of Synnot is not of very old standing in this county, though it is mentioned by Camden as existing in his time. The first of whom we have an account of any rank in society was Sir Walter Synnot, who was a surveyor general, and obtained some forfeited lands in the county of Wexford, in the reign of James I. It was the custom just then for the lower Irish to put themselves under the protection of powerful English settlers, or persons in office and influence, and take the name of their patron. Many of the peasantry still continue of the name of Synnot, though the descendants of the original family no longer remain in the county.

fairly,

tainly, according to this translation, it is very great. If, however, it be read interrogatively, or as an inference, the difficulty will be obviated; that is, either thus, *Shall his desire be to thee? and shalt thou rule over him?* Or thus, *For then should his desire be to thee, and thou shouldest rule over him.* The sense thus becomes clear. If Abel were under the necessity of consulting the approbation or will of his brother in making a sacrifice, his brother would be the object of his attention rather than God, and sin would truly be at the door.

Gen. iv. 22. "And the sister of Tubal Cain was Naamah." Read, *was well-favoured, or beautiful.* V. 23. "I have slain." Read, *Have I slain?*

From this reading, which the text will justify, it may be inferred, that Lamech had been guilty of a crime which he considered no less in degree than that of Cain; and had been reproached with it by his wives. If this, as I think, be the true meaning, it is a plain proof of the enormous corruption of morals before the flood.

Isa. viii. 3. If for מְבַרְכֵּנוּ we read מְבַרְכֵּי, the meaning will be, and I added unto the prophecy, "she shall conceive, and bear a son," the Lord said also unto me, call his name Maher-shalal-hazai. In the former chapter Isaiah had prophesied of the Messiah, and he was commanded to call his name Immanuel. In the beginning of this, he is ordered to take a roll and faithful witnesses; and if he was to make an addition to the former prophecy, the reason of this appears evidently. The alteration of the Hebrew word is so slight as to justify in my mind a change which gives confidence and propriety to the text; and, if we consider that the appearance of the Messiah on earth was followed by a speedy dissolution of the Jewish state, it will appear the more just.

As my paper admits of it, I will beg leave to mention, that having lately had an opportunity of examining the Ogham characters in the book of Ballymote, which is now in the library of Trinity college, Dublin, I had the pleasure of discovering a great similitude between some of them and the characters on the bricks lately brought from the banks of the Euphrates; but had it not been in my power that time to examine them accurately. Having afterwards mentioned this, and shown a copy of

the inscription to a gentleman eminently skilled in the Irish language, he instantly observed, that no simple character was repeated above five times; which, he observed, was a distinctive mark of the Ogham. As there may be some reason to hope that the Ogham characters of the book of Ballymote, and the treatise on the Ogham prefixed to the characters, are likely to be engraved and published, I will only add, that the similitude which I have mentioned extends much farther than in the plate annexed to Gen. Vallancey's learned and ingenious Vindication of the History of Ireland. It has particularly a character resembling the figure 4.

Yours, &c.

P. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 21.

THE house No. 4, Little East-Cheap, appears built on the ruins of a church destroyed by the fire of London. The history which I have, does not speak of it; but the parish is now styled St. Leonard's, and in the cellar is a stone 25½ by 20 inches, with the following inscription:

"Time out of mind . this vestry stood
Till crooked with age my strength
I lost and in November . with full
Consent . was built anew at y parish
Cost . when queene Elizabeth re-
igned had to Englands peace .
26 yeeres . John Hard Parson
Rich. Powntes . & Harry Baker
Church wardens . were Anno
Do'ni : 1584 :"

If it has not been formerly noticed in your Miscellany, perhaps you may chuse now to give it a corner. My friend Mr. Hutchison says, the parish are very careful of this stone; that, when the house was built, it was not noticed by the workmen, and plattered over; which the parish officers on making their annual visit observed, and not knowing in what particular spot it was, they insisted that the whole work should be undone till it was found; and, by their direction, this stone was retouched with the chisel, and embellished with paint. M. BROWN.

Mr. URBAN, Chelsea, Dec. 17.

I NEED your assistance; and never yet did any person apply for it in a respectful manner, without immediately experiencing its active exertion. I should esteem myself very greatly indebted to the politeness of such of your numerous readers, as would condescend

to favour me, through the channel of your Magazine, with full information relative to the life, habits, studies, and writings, of the late Rev. Dr. James Chelsum, who was once one of the masters at Westminster school, and whose well-assorted library was sold at Windsor some little time ago.

In the year 1777, he published a single Aflizo sermon, upon "The excellency of our laws," quarto, from 1 Tim. chap. 1, ver. 8; *We know that the law is good.* He was then D. D. rector of Drokingsford, [vulgarly Drox-ford,] Hants, and vicar of Lathbury, Bucks. I do not, at present, recollect any other printed performance of his, although it is more than probable that his pen was often employed. His MSS. must be highly valuable.

Early as it should seem in life, Mr. James Chelsum travelled through part of Germany and France, in the company of his friend Mr. Gooch: but whether they considered their relative situations most to resemble those of Mentor and Telemachus, of Æneas and Achates, or of Pylades and Orestes, I have in vain attempted to determine; though the chances lean strongly towards the first hypothesis.

In March 1762, Mr. Chelsum was ordained; and in the May following, he took the degree of M. A. He was long a member and student of Christ-church, Oxford. In the year 1763, he studied the French language; prudently preparing himself for his travels with Mr. Gooch. In 1766, he had the care of William Lemon, Esq. whose guardian, Mr. Husley, justly elicited Mr. C.

The doctor was suspected to have been a member of the Literary Oxford Society, vaguely mentioned in the *Olla Podrida*. In addition to several inclusive data, not worthy of enumeration here, the three following papers, found among some of the doctor's MSS. after his decease, have been deemed good presumptive evidence.

I. "Mr. Richards, Dr. Chelsum, Mr. Watts, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Hewell, Mr. Walters, Mr. Henville, Mr. Baynes."

Then is adjoined a long list of English books.

II. "Mr. Fekins, Mr. Andrew, Mr. Vere. Qu. Whether Messrs. A. and V. are to pay the monthly forfeit; What have been paid?"

"Present—April 7th—Mr. Richards, Mr. Henville, Mr. Walters, Mr. Baynes,

Mr. Partridge, Mr. Watts. *Resolved*, That the accounts of monthly forfeits due, and of the further subscription due from each, be sent to each member, by order of the Society; and that an answer be requested, to be reported at the next meeting; and that they be desired to signify, whether they intend to continue members of the Society."

Then, as before, is adjoined a still longer list of valuable publications.

III. "*Olla Podrida*. No. 31. An attempt has lately been made to rescue the lower orders of people from their extreme of ignorance, by the appropriating one day in the week to the instilling of religious knowledge into the minds of the young, and exciting in them a desire of intellectual improvement. For the prosecution of this plan, sermons have been preached, and subscriptions have been opened, and every mode of persuasion and encouragement has been adopted, that wealth, learning, and benevolence could suggest.

"Yet, to these laudable designs there have been found many enemies. Armed with the fallacies of logic, they have with sufficient insincerity demonstrated to us, that *the ignorance of the multitude is a public good*: that to the 'hewers of wood, and drawers of water,' learning is cumbersome and unprofitable: and that the husbandman and the mechanic have other objects on which to engage their attention more properly than wisdom and science. All the arguments which were first produced to restrain the arrogance of the over-wise, are made use of to reconcile ignorance to its darkness; and to hide the light from those, who, having never enjoyed it, are little solicitous to acquire what they have so long been able to live without. Many of these reasoners have answered some private end. Some have displayed the skill wherewith they can argue in a bad cause; and others, under the sanction of such reasoning, have indulged their avarice, by sparing their money. But, let him, who would prove that ignorance is either a blessing or a virtue, take shame to himself: let him remember, that he advances the position of a wicked man, which he must support with the arguments of a fool. For, false and most futile are those lines of the Poetaster:

If we see right, we see our woes.

Then, what avails it to have eyes?
From ignorance our comfort flows,
And sorrow from our being wise."

The ingenious editor of the *Olla Podrida* can very easily let this question at rest for ever: and his known liberality leaves me not a doubt but he will do so, Mr. Urban, if this member

of your Magazine shall fortunately attract his notice.

I shall conclude, with laying before your readers a sad yet pleasing letter, addressed to the worthy object of my earnest enquiries, by a much-respected friend.

“Dear Sir, *Breakspear, Feb. 10, 1773.*

“I thank you for your very handsome and friendly letter, which I was fortunate enough to receive at Breakspear, the same day it arrived in Clifford street. I have so often experienced the good effects of your solicitude on my account, that the cold form of common acknowledgement would be insufficient to express my sense of your kindness. I gratefully and willingly accept of your offers of friendly services, and hope the memory of one, so much attached to you as your late friend*, will assist in promoting a good intelligence between us.

“My mother particularly desires me to say, that, whenever you can spare time to visit her at Breakspear, you may depend on a friendly welcome; and she hopes you will not fail to command her services on every occasion.

“I have hitherto felt unwilling to engage in society at Oxford, so soon after the late melancholy event; and therefore had obtained permission from the Dean† to be absent a few days beyond the beginning of term. However, I am now engaged to return this week, and shall not defer it longer than to Wednesday. Mr. Wood has been exceedingly attentive in his condolence with me and offers of services at Oxford.

“I hope Mrs. Chelsum and yourself continue well, and beg you to accept and present all our best wishes. Believe me, my dear Sir, Yours very sincerely,

J. A. PARTRIDGE.”

And now, Mr. Urban, permit me in like manner to take my leave of you and your readers. Let me hope that my request for full information may not have been made in vain. W. B.

Mr URBAN, Dec. 17.

THE general good of mankind, and the improvement of the age we live in, by extending useful knowledge, seems to be the particular intension of your Miscellany: yet, some of the arguments that appear therein will not, probably, be productive of these benefits to either of the disputants, or to the generality of your readers. *Plain Truth* may find supporters to his doc-

trine, but his hints will avail nothing; *pests* will continue in our churches longer than he will exist: and the ingenious Mr. C. will never, I believe, find the architecture of our churches and chapels uncontaminated with these obstructions. A passage in that gentleman's last essay on Architectural Innovation, claims more attention from him, *Plain Truth*, and your other correspondents, than all the receptacles for “sleeping drones, giggling youth, and the tittle-tattle of middle age,” that ever were erected, the *pestiferous air* of churches and church-yards or burying grounds. “I found,” says Mr. C. “in one of the ailes*, the pavement in such a state, that to passers over it danger waylaid them, both in the hazard of breaking their necks, and imbibing pestiferous infections.” p. 1102.—The former of these evils, were it to happen to an individual, would fall heavy on the churchwardens; but the latter might be felt by thousands, and no one in particular reprehensible for its evil effects.

It is a natural supposition, and which no one can doubt, that the air which exhales from a putrid body must be unwholesome and poisonous to breathe; and that in large towns, where the burying ground is small and confined, it must be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants, and produce fevers of a serious nature. Some perhaps might argue with a moral view, on the propriety of their remaining where they are, by exhibiting to the multitude that passes by, that

“Man's highest station ends in, *here he lies.*”

I would not deny the force of this, did every one possess a serious reflection on passing these repositories of the dead; but such is not the case: and were it so, I by no means wish to object against decorating the interior or exterior walls of our churches with the soul-inspiring marble, or the mural monuments of the dead. I would only hint the propriety of removing our *burying-grounds* to some airy spot adjoining our towns; detached from any communication with the houses, properly inclosed, and planted round with the dark gloomy yew, so that it might convey those awful ideas so congenial with the spot. I would also hint to our churchwardens the propriety of paying more

* Mr. P's father.

† Dr. Cyril Jackson.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1801.

* In Abergavenny church.

respect

respect to the dead than we generally find; it comes immediately under their province, though the sexton is chargeable with the inhumanity of the act. I have known, through the negligence of the grave-digger, corps that have been disturbed in less than three months after interment; and without any feeling (so accustomed is he to his calling) mangle the mouldering relics of some departed neighbour, or perhaps some old acquaintance, for the admittance of another. Graves should be digged to a proper depth, and particularly where the ground is small, and the annual interments great. Respect also should be paid to the human bones that are cast from their graves, and not permitted to be kicked about or beat with a pickaxe from corner to corner. The same correspondent I before mentioned (Mr. C.) remarked that human bones are thrown into the fenced-off corners of our churches, and open to every eye that chance to glance into such "unhallowed mortuaries."

Of these evils, which are grown so glaring, I appeal to every one that holds an office in the ecclesiastic establishment; wherever the blame is attachable, it becomes them individually, and for the respectability of their stations, seriously to examine; and I trust with Mr. C. that neatness, cleanliness, and sweet-smelling odours, will be the result of their then praiseworthy endeavours.

M. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 28.

FROM Mr. Latham's long suspension of attention to the County, I am fearful the *promised* History of Cheshire again sleeps. A Gower and a Latham have roused the expectations of the "chief of men" to have the Antiquities of their Shire explored, their

ancestry characterized, and the present day described as it exists; but disappointment is the lot of *all* men. May the energy of a Latham yet be called forth from the lulling chair of indolent prosperity! If he feels himself inclined to withdraw from the arduous task, I trust he will ere long relieve the County from its present suspense; for, should he really relinquish his researches, it is not doubted but the History of the County Palatine of Chester will immediately occupy the unremitting and learned attention of a provincial gentleman, whose birth, education, and talent, will certainly entitle him to every support. CESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

IN the Life of Mr. George Ruggle, I author of *Ignoramus*, prefixed to the edition of that play by John Sidney Hawkins, esq. 8vo, 1737, at p. xxvi. &c. is a letter from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, relating to the particulars of the visit of king James the First to Cambridge, in March, 1614-15; in which is this passage at pp. xxxiv. xxxv

"I had almost forgotten, that almost all the courtiers went forth masters of arts at the king's being there, but few or no doctors, save only Younge, which was done by a mandate, being son to Sir Peter, the king's schoolmaster. The Vice-chancellor and University were exceeding strict in that point, and refused many importunities of great men; among whom was Mr. Secretary, that made great means for Mr. Westfield; but it would not be, neither the king's entreaty for John Don^e would prevail; yet they are threatened with a mandate, which, if it come, it is like they will obey; but they are resolved to give him such a blow withal, that he were better without it. Indeed, the Bishop of Chichester, Vice-chancellor, hath been very stiff,

* Walton, in his Life of Dr. Donne, p. 41, edit. 1675, says, that that summer, &c. citing the whole paragraph. In this assertion Walton is certainly mistaken; for it appears from the passage in the text, that the University refused the king's request; and we learn from a letter of Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, ambassador at Turin, dated only 1615 [but which, in Dr. Birch's Collection before referred to, immediately follows that which is here given in the text, and is marked by Dr. Birch, 1615, March], that it was not without difficulty; and such a reproof as is little short of an express declaration of his unworthiness to receive it, that Dr. Donne at last obtained the degree of doctor in divinity by the king's mandate. Mr. Chamberlain's words are these: "John Donne and one Cooke went out doctors at Cambridge with much ado, after our coming away, by the king's express mandate; though the vice-chancellor and some of the heads called them openly *filios natiis et tenebrionis*, that sought thus to come in at the window when there was a fair gate open. But the worst is, that Donne had gotten a reputation of the deanery of Canterbury, if such grants could be lawful, whereby he hath purchased himself a great deal of envy, that a man of his sort should seek, *per suam*, to intercept such a place from so many more worthy and ancient divines."

and

and carried himself very peremptory that way, wherein he is not much to be blamed, being a matter of more consequence than at first was imagined." D.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. VII.

Mr. URBAN, *Portsea, Dec. 4.*

IT is a received opinion, even to a proverb, that seeing is believing; and indeed he must be an insatuated pretender to philosophy, that will be bold enough to dispute that which is equivalent to an axiom. For the eye-sight, the great inlet to the understanding, provided it be not impaired, nor disordered, nor impeded by undue or unusual mediums, is all but infallible in the information it gives. Whence, then, can arise that so general, and yet so erroneous a notion amongst some of the best artists, that the natural judgment formed by our eyes of visual objects stands in need of being corrected by art? For both our master Vitruvius, as well as many others, made provision for correcting the effect which objects make on our sight, as if our eyes were cheating impostors, incessantly attempting to deceive us. Under the influence of this persuasion, Vitruvius has left us rules for changing the proportions of the members of architecture, according to their near or distant elevation above the eye. Thus, says he, columns that are but 15 feet high are to be contracted at top of shaft a sixth part of their diameter taken at bottom; but, if 60 feet high, then is the contraction to be much less, as the distance from the eye will make it appear much contracted. Now this is reasoning on an utterly false principle, which is contradicted by daily experience; for, if a true geometrical cylinder 60 feet high were to be viewed on the ground line at 10 feet distance, the beholder would see an appearance which he might imagine would induce a child to say, it must be much more narrow at top than at bottom; but himself perceiving the sides to be perpendicular, he from experience could form no other judgment than that it was an exact, or nearly exact, cylinder. And even this apparent contraction is quite lost when the eye is removed from its first station at 10 to 100 feet distance, for then the apparent diameter from top to bottom appears, as it really is, equal. So that what in a near approach, by the criterion of the perpendicular sides, gave true information

contrary to an apparent fallacy,—at a greater distance gives the like information in conjunction with apparent truth: Consequently, when the eye is placed at 10 feet distance from two columns standing near together, one 15 feet high and contracted at top one-sixth part of its diameter, the other 60 feet high and contracted only one-twelfth part of its diameter, the eye perceiving the angle of inclination on the sides of the little column, and naturally comparing this inclination with the less inclined sides of the large column, notwithstanding the apparent contraction of the bigger column seems to be more than the apparent contraction of the little one, yet will the eye give information, from the less inclined sides in the big column, that it is not really so much contracted as the other; and if in this near station, which Vitruvius supposes is the point wherein the eye is to be induced, by this deceiving effect of the opticks, to fancy a real perfection; yet even here it can discern the cause of this appearance; how will the eye condemn the deformity when removed to any other amongst a thousand different more distant stations, from which when it views the two columns, and perceives the heavy appearance of the large column compared with the little one, it sees the cause to be the want of an equal proportional contraction at top!

Again; the eye accustomed to behold objects, the absolute size of which it is well acquainted with, passing in a known distance, and perceiving their apparent diminution at this, it will ever after judge of other distances by other degrees of diminution of the same objects; and though, by this criterion, a man cannot ascertain the measure of excess or deficiency of such other distances to any great exactness; yet will he know with certainty, by the apparent greater or less diminution of these objects, that there is an excess or deficiency of distance compared with the distance he before was acquainted with and been accustomed to; and this is sufficient to prove that the sight is never deceived by apparent diminution of objects that it is acquainted with, but well knows that *distance* accounts for it.

Again: Vitruvius orders that epistyles (and of course their ornaments, as the freeze and cornice,) be proportioned according to the elevation in which they are to be placed. And his rule is, that when the column is from 12 to

15 feet high, its epistyle to have half a diameter for its height; and, as he gives to the Ionic column, of which he is in that place treating, eight diameters and an half, the epistyle then is one seventeenth of the height of column; and as a good medium amongst the various heights for the whole entablature, in the works of the antique, is two diameters, it follows this little column gives one quarter of its own height, and seven and a half minutes over for the height of its entablature; but in an Ionic column of 60 feet high, according to our master's rule, the epistyle is to have in height one ninth of the whole column, and this will give four ninths for the height of its entablature, which is almost half the column, and common sense seems to forbid such an enormous height; yet, says our master, the eye looking up (he means in a very near station) will see a proportion *apparently* like the entablature of the little column, by reason of the great height above the eye. And this is true, for it will be found at a station distant from the two columns 20 feet, and 5 feet above the ground, the eye will receive an angle from the height of the little entablature of about 8 degrees; and looking up at this station to the large entablature, it will receive an angle even something less, and of course the apparent height something less, as the angle is but about 6 degrees; but the eye being moved to a station of 80 feet distance, it will then receive an angle of about 11 degrees, and of course the apparent height is almost double to that which appeared before; and removed to a still more distant station, it will perceive it to be what it really is, enormously out of proportion. From this one experiment, which may stand for a thousand, it is evident to demonstration that such changes of proportions, to defeat the natural effects of the optics, is useless in regard to the end proposed, since no structure, according to this document, can ever appear to be duly proportioned except in one single point of view, and in every other will its members appear deformed and disgusting to all who have any knowledge of the laws of symmetry. Instead, then, of adopting these rules for the changes of proportions, we may safely conclude, against our master, that the eye, duly disposed, will not deceive us in the judgment it forms; except in such cases wherein

it has had no experience, and such are very few indeed; for common observation teaches us, from our infancy, to make a due allowance for those parts of objects that we cannot see when we perceive they are only properly obstructed from our sight by other objects or situations. For example, in the situation in the case just mentioned; when the eye at 20 feet distance looks up to an entablature 60 feet high, before the person gives judgment of the proportion this entablature bears to the height of its column, perceiving the small apparent height of it in so near a station, he naturally retires to a more distant point, wherein he knows by experience he can discern the matter with more accuracy: and this proves he was not deceived by the apparent height, and judged it to be of a different height to what the angle on his eye made it appear. In like manner when he approaches to a range of columns on a continued stylobate, and perceives the height and projecture of the cornice above his eye, he expects not to see the bases of the columns thus obstructed; yet this would not induce him to conclude, as Baldus suggested, that they sunk into a trench, or that they were any ways improperly situated; on the contrary were they really raised into sight, in the station he then stood in, he would have naturally concluded that they were improperly thus raised. And the same reasoning obtains against that other precept of our master for changing the attitude of statues and the faces of the members of architecture, ordering the facias of epistyles to overhang, and statues to bend forward in order that they may appear to be perpendicular and upright; whereas it is known by experience that in these and in all other changes of the same kind, the eye soon discovers, and must always be disgusted at such unnatural positions viewed from a great variety of points, while there is but one solitary point from which they can have even the appearance of propriety; and it is surely unnecessary to argue the folly of providing an apparent perfection in one single instance, at the expence of exposing a real deformity in a thousand others. And certain enough it is, that when objects are placed in their proper positions, and the members of architecture in their known customary proportions, an experienced eye will readily

dily discover and always approve of the pleasing aspect, from whatever point they are viewed. Nor can these erroneous changes be defended on any of the highest authorities, against the daily experience of all mankind.

In reality, these precepts of our Master were either unknown to the authors of the antique, or were despised by them, as may be seen in Dezgoletz' accurate measurements of the antique remains, where we have numberless instances of the very reverse to his rules, and even in some of the best and most approved works. Nor were Vitruvius's laws of symmetry any more observed in many of those works, than his doctrine of the optics. And this may serve to convince us that either the architects of the antique were not agreed concerning the particular proportions that established the beauty of architecture, or that there were no immutable positive rules of symmetry whereon this beauty depends. And though we can never with propriety change the proportions to consult the optics, yet changed they may be, when done with experienced judgment, without destroying, but even increasing, that positive beauty which the multitude applauds. This beauty being both an interesting and rather curious controversy, it shall be discussed in the next number.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNOL.
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Stepney, Dec. 10.*

THE Southern Faulxii, p. 1068, has thought fit to subjoin to his amusing story of the Gypsies the following observation :

"The circumstance of the Jews having preserved themselves through so many ages and in so many states a distinct people, is not more extraordinary than that of the Gypsies having done the same. Like the Jews, the Gypsies appear to be a dispersed nation; but where the latter originally came from can never now be ascertained with certainty."

I shall not stop to enquire whether the *stale* observation arises from a wish to deprive Christianity of its strongest evidence, or from ignorance of its tendency; but shall take leave to quote, either for his correction or information, a passage from Jortin's Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, vol. III. p. 329. "Some have observed that the preservation of the Gypsies is as extraordinary as that of the Jews; but this is thrown out by way of jest, which, like gra-

vity and solemnity in another sort of writers, often supplies the want of argument. For what comparison between the Jewish nation and a collection of scollers of various countries, who, perhaps, have not existed as a body above 400 years, who, far from dogmatizing, seem to be of no religion at all, who never appeared in arms, and made themselves formidable, whom rags and contempt have secured from violent persecution, and who at the worst have been only driven from place to place, which to them was no great punishment, for *frauds and petty-larcenies*?"

CENSOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 27.

SINCE the good people of the metropolis have been gratified by the exhibition of great oxen, and great sheep, in Smithfield, it has been repeatedly asked, to what does all this amount; *Cui bono*? If we look for a reduction in the price of meat, an increase in the number of our cattle, a less expensive mode of rearing them for the table, or any of the schemes or plans that may really or substantially benefit the country, we may just as well expect national benefit from the exhibition of a great plumb-pudding, such as was once baked in Southwark, and measured I know not how many yards round; or the exhibition of any thing else that is forced and unnatural, and can never come into common use.

For some years, public curiosity has been gratified with the sight of monsters of various kinds. The Tower has its lions and tigers, and Smithfield its right honourable oxen and noble rams; and the mass of the publick are just as likely to eat the one as the other at a moderate price. If these pantomimical scenes of plenty must be exhibited in the Metropolis, I could wish the managers would chuse some other season to bring their performers to town, than just before Christmas, when, it is well known, our markets generally rise, but have done so much more in the article of *beef* this year than ever was known.

In truth, from the circumstance that seems to be the main object with these breeders of monsters, I mean *fat*, I should think Tallow-chandlers' Hall the proper place of exhibition, and that worshipful company the proper patrons of the art; and instead of exhibiting the productions of their fat-

tening

tening genius by day-light, let them be reserved for an *illumination-night*, for on such occasions it would appear that the nation is most likely to profit by their labours. A performer, too, might announce, that on the night of his benefit the house should be lighted with the Lincolnshire bull; and many of our kitchen-wenchcs might make their fortunes by the dripping of the great ox. MIDDLE SIZE.

Mr. URBAN, *Slawston, Dec. 24.*

PERMIT me to announce to your Antiquarian readers a farther and fuller investigation of the Roman pavement at Medbourn (first noticed by the *Historian of Leicestershire**) than, I believe, was ever made before.

Sept. 30, 1801, a perfect stranger to me, Mr. William Fowler, of Winterton, in Lincolnshire (near Barton upon Humber), called at my house, with an introductory letter from the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Little Bowden, siting "Mr. F. to be a person well versed in exploring Roman Antiquities, particularly tessellated pavements; and, with the intent of opening that at Medbourn, he called upon me to assist him," &c. Accordingly the next morning (Oct. 1) we procured three men to dig and search for it (which we did with the greater certainty, I being well acquainted with the spot). In a short time, at about four feet deep, we discovered part of it. This being a clue to the whole, we began on lower ground on the opposite side of a stone wall (for, unluckily, a stone wall passed over it for several yards near its centre). On this side, four or five yards from the wall, at only one foot deep, we quickly found a part of its Eastern border, but not its extremity, for none of its extremities have ever yet been discovered. The day being very fine, the men working well, and we willing to explore as much of it as possible, soon cleared four or five square yards, when the wall stopped our farther progress; but so much became visible after cleaning and washing, as to enable Mr. Fowler to take accurate measurements and a drawing of the whole discovered.

I shall now attempt to give you a description of its appearance. It lay from one to four feet below the present surface of the ground in a North and South direction. The earth that lay

upon it was a rich black mould, intermixed with stone, fragments of Roman bricks, pottery, &c. No coins were found amongst it; but the horn, about five inches long, apparently of some young beast, which had been evidently *sawn* from the head of the animal, lay directly upon the pavement, which was composed of cubes of yellow, red, blue, and white, from half an inch to an inch and an half square, placed in lime mortar. The cubes nearest the outside were an inch and an half square, decreasing in size until they come to the central and most beautiful part of the pavement, where they did not exceed half an inch; some were of brick, some of stone. The order in which they lay was as follows. The first six or seven rows, discovered towards the East, were yellow, four rows red, one row blue; the next five rows were checked, alternately five cubes of blue and five of yellow; then a row of triple chain-work, composed of red, blue, and yellow cubes. The centre towards the North part was composed of semicircles of between two and three feet diameter (bordered with blue, red, and yellow cubes) filled with shell or scallop-work of red cubes bordered with blue ones; and in the central part of each shell is a cube of whitish stone. The South-central part is composed of six lozenges of blue cubes meeting in a point in the centre; and in each of the interstices between the lozenges is a knot of blue, yellow, and red cubes. The whole had a beautiful appearance when washed; and a great many people came to take a peep at it before the earth was put upon it again. Its extent is probably large, as several persons of Medbourn can remember parts of it being accidentally discovered at different times several yards from the spot where we opened; but this is certainly the greatest discovery ever remembered to have been made at any time before.

Mr. Fowler had with him several specimens of Roman pavements discovered in Lincolnshire, drawn, engraved, and coloured, in an accurate and masterly manner, by himself; which, with this and others, when completed, he intends to publish. The subject of one of these was the Olympic games, chariot-races, &c.; another, Orpheus playing, and the brutes dancing around him. Mr. Fowler also had with him one of what is called *Dians and -*

* *Antiquary's Magazine*, vol. II. part II. p. 717.

seas*, taken, engraved, and coloured, by himself, from the original, in Mr. Worthington's cellar, in Leicester, superior (if I may be allowed to judge) to any copy of it that has hitherto fallen under my observation.

I have lately met with a curiosity in Natural History (perhaps not frequently noticed), found in what is called the first stomach of a very fat cow, which was but four years old, and had been fed at *Newbold Saucey*, near *Ouston*, in this county, and slaughtered at *Halaton* in September last. It is a ball, or globular substance, apparently hollow within, about the size of a middle-sized orange; and, like that fruit, the outside is full of small irregular indentings. Its colour is a very dark brown, nearly black, very bright and glossy, as if coated with varnish. It is as hard as wood, and was quite as hard (the butcher told me) when it was first taken out, and was entirely loose in the stomach, not joined by any pipes or ligaments whatever, neither is there the least appearance of any upon the ball itself. I have frequently dropped it with force upon a brick floor without breaking, and it rebounds and sounds like hollow wood, or the shell of a cocoa-nut. It is 8 inches 3-8ths in circumference, which does not vary above the eighth of an inch, take it where you will, it is so nearly round. This makes it something more than 2 inches 6-8ths in diameter. Its weight is 1 oz. 9 drams, avoirdupoise. If any of Mr. Urban's correspondents can lay any thing satisfactory from the above short but strictly faithful account of it, as to its nature, or how produced, whether by being taken in with the food or otherwise, it will be esteemed a favour by J. TAILBY.

Mr. URBAN, *Potton, Sept. 20.*
COCKAYNE HATLEY, Bedfordshire, is a pleasant village, situated on an eminence, in the North-east corner of the county of Bedford; with woods to the North and West, and a beautiful and extensive prospect over the adjacent country to the South and East. It contains four farms, the rectory-house, and a few cottages.

The church is an ancient regular structure, with a nave and side-aisles; built, as supposed, by Sir John Cockayne, as his arms are on the brackets that support the roof, and in many

other parts of the church. On the North side of the nave is a raised altar-tomb, which covers the remains of Sir John Cockayne, knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the reign of King Henry IV. On the top was his effigies engraved on brass, with his arms at each corner, but now entirely gone.

In the South aisle is a very handsome monument, with the figures of an armed knight, and his lady kneeling at an altar, with the following inscriptions above and below them.

Over the man:

"S. Dno. O. M.
 Memoriz. et Mortalibus
 Exuvie C. L. V. D. PATRICII HOME,
 Equitis Aurati, cui ex nobilissima
 Familia HOMER de WEDDERBURN,
 Apud SCOTOS oriundo, Mosis sanct.
 ANDREAS innutrito, Artisque ibidem
 M^o deo circa annum salutis
 CIO. IO. LXXXVII.
 à Rege magistris canum leporum
 rariorum donato, Regemq. eodem munere
 in ANGLIAM secuto ibique accipitrum
 Regiorum.

Over the woman:

"Castodiam
 Adepto probeq. functo,
 denato denique ætatis X^{ti}
 A^o. CIO. IO. CXXI. suæ vero
 XLIX. æq. in coloniâ celesti
 nunc recensito, lectissima conjux
 ELIZABETHA, Filia JOHANNIS COKAYNE,
 de COKAYNE HATLEY, in com.
 BERF. Armigeri, in conjugalis fidei
 Corporisq. æternum indivulsi sponsonem
 amorisque monumentum hoc statuit.

Under the woman:

"In CL. V. DOMINUM PATRICIUM
 HOME, vulgo HUME, SECTUM.
 Quam male convenit tibi Natis,
 Quam male Nomen!
 Istud HUMUM HOMINEMq. sonat,
 sonat illa Tenebras:

Under the man:

"Vita sed illustris, nec propter
 HUMUM tibi neque
 nudum HOMINEM speraret, erat;
 nunc corpore tandem,
 atq. homine exento, O quantum mutatus
 ab ILLO es!
 Corpus HUMO Tenebrisq. relinquit,
 cætera vivis,
 æternum indurus LUCEMq. PERURAMq.
 DREMq."

In the middle aisle are the following inscriptions on brass, very well preserved.

A man in armour, and a woman, with this inscription:

"Of your charity pray for the souls of
 Edmund Cockayne, esq. and Elizabeth,
 his wife; which Edmund deceased the 3
 day

day of September, the year of our Lord 1565; on whose soules Jesu have mercy."

Below, 12 boys and 4 girls.

Arms. On the dexter side, Ar. three cocks. Gu. for Cockayne. On the sinister, a chevron between three padlocks.

On the second stone, the effigies of two women and four children; the inscription gone.

On the third stone, a man in armour, part of an inscription.

Quisquis estis, q' uia' sicus, sta, plega, plor'.

On the fourth stone, a man and woman with a cross between them; below, five boys and five priests; inscription gone.

On the fifth stone, a man between two women:

"Orate p' animâ Will'mi Cockyn, Armg'i, Dorothee et Kat'ine ux. ej. qui quidem Will'm' obiit xii^o die Februarii, A^o Dai m^occcc^oxxvii.

Two boys and two girls below, with the arms of Cockayne at each corner.

On the sixth stone:

"Here lyeth the body of John Cockane, esq. who departed this life Jan. the 5th, Anno Dom. 1718, æt. 77."

On the seventh stone:

"Here lyes the body of Elizabeth Cockayne, relict of John Cockayne, esq. of Cockayne Hatley, in the county of Bedford, who departed this life May the 12th, 1739, in the 91st year of her age."

On the eighth stone:

"Here lyes the body of Elizabeth Cockayne, daughter of John Cockayne, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, (of Cockayne Hatley, in the county of Bedford), who departed this life the 25th day of November, 1736, aged 62 years."

On the outside of the church is a small slab of marble fixed in the wall, with the following inscription:

"Near this place lieth the body of Rob. Porteus, Cl. late rector of this parish, who died April the 18th, 1753, in the 49th year of his age."

The above inscription is in memory of the elder brother of the present worthy and pious Bishop of London.

At the East end of the church stands the old family mansion of the Cockaynes, surrounded with a broad and deep moat, over which is a drawbridge. The entrance to the house is through an antient porch into a large hall (that occupies the whole height of the building) with a curious timber roof, and a musick-gallery at one end, built in the reign of William Rufus. The ends of the house are of a more

modern date. The estate continued in the family of the Cockaynes till about the year 1740, when it came to Sir John Cust, esq. who left it to Sir John Cust, late Speaker of the House of Commons, and is now in the possession of Miss Lucy Cockayne, Cult.

Yours, &c. MATT. RUGGERY.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

AMONG the list of Marriages in your last Number you might have added that of Sir Thomas Champneys, bart. of Apsart, co. Hants, to Miss Minchin, daughter of the late H. Minchin, esq. of Holywell, in the same county.

There is no doubt but the seal, engraved in your Magazine for June last, pl. I. fig. 3, belonged to this family, though there be some variation in the orthography. The seal is at present in the possession of Sir Thomas, to whom I returned it, and who considers it to have been cut for one of his ancestors. It was found, as I mentioned, in a garden at Cornhampton, co. Hants. The house to which the garden belongs was formerly occupied by a person who sold pies, gingerbread, and other such little articles, which are so captivating to young gentlemen, and which they think so very refreshing after the fatiguing hours of study. Near this house was at that time a grammar-school, where Sir Thomas Champneys received part of his education; as did also his father, Richard Champneys, and perhaps his grandfather (as the family residence was not many miles from it), whose Christian name was John, as was likewise his great grandfather's, the name engraved on the seal; which, however, must have been cut for one of Sir Thomas's ancestors much more remote, as the letters bear the mark of considerable antiquity. W.

* * * The worthless correspondent, whose Letter, with the LICHFIELD post-mark, was received Jan. 12, is widely mistaken, if he thinks the grossness of his attack on a respectable medical character and his three amiable daughters has the least resemblance to Wit.—To his confusion, we tell him, his HAND-WRITING and his KNACK at caricaturing are known; and, if he presume to repeat his filthy ribaldry, he may depend on the exposure he so justly merits. We need not add, that the young ladies have Brothers; but shall leave him to the sting which his own conscience cannot fail to inflict.

259. *The Poetical Works of John Milton, in Six Volumes; with the principal Notes of various Commentators. To which are added, Illustrations, with some Account of the Life of Milton. By the Rev. Henry-John Todd, M.A.*

MR. T. was invited and encouraged to undertake this variorum edition of Milton's works in the close of the year 1798, by the promise of assistance from his literary friends. He began to arrange his materials, and continued his enquiries to the close of the year 1799, when this edition began to be printed, and engaged his constant and unwearied application till publication. An account is given of Milton's various commentators, whose notes were collected and published together by Dr. Newton, and of subsequent editions, such as that of the first book of *Paradise Lost* at Glasgow, the late Mr. Mason's intended edition of the lesser poems, executed by Mr. Warton 1785, and a second edition 1791, and Mr. Dunster's of the *Paradise Regained* 1795. To these are added a selection of notes from various authors, and the MS. notes of the late Mr. Bowle, and an interleaved copy of the *Paradise Lost* by that accomplished scholar the late Benjamin Stillingfleet, esq.* who intended an edition just as Dr. Newton's was announced; and whose papers were presented to the late Dr. Dampier, dean of Durham, whose son, the dean of Rochester, communicated them to Mr. T. whose "gratitude can never be sufficiently expressed for the aids afforded him by his grace the Duke of Bridgewater, as, on a former occasion, for permission to print the MS. mask of *Comus*, obtained through the obliging application of the Rev. Francis-Henry Egerton, so, on the present, for permission to print the MS. mask of *Marston*, performed before the Countess-dowager of Derby, and to make use of many rare and curious books, perhaps not to be found in other collections, and for the opportunity of introducing to public notice the poems of some forgotten and unknown Eng-

lish bards, as well as other pieces of our ancient literature, hitherto overlooked by the most curious investigators. The invaluable collection which his grace possesses has been removed from the family-seat at Ashridge to Bridgewater-house, Cleveland-court†. Other suggestions and materials were furnished by Mr. Reed, Mr. Bindley, and others.

The chief purpose of the new notes is, in humble imitation of Mr. Warton, to "explain the allusions of Milton, illustrate or vindicate his beauties, point out the imitations both of others and himself, elucidate his obsolete diction, and, by the adduction and juxta apposition of parallels, universally gleaned from his poetry and prose, to ascertain his favourite words, and shew the peculiarity of his phraseology." A glossarial index is added, the punctuation of Milton amended, and some new anecdotes relating to the history of Milton's friends, his works, and his time, are added in his life.

Vol. I. contains the life, with additions; list of editions; translation and alterations of the poetical works, and detached pieces of criticism on them; prolegomena, &c.; commendatory verses; Mr. Addison's criticism on the *Paradise Lost*; Dr. Johnson on the versification of Milton; origin of *Paradise Lost*.

Vol. II. Milton's apology for the verse of the first six books of *Paradise Lost*.

Vol. III. the last six books of *Paradise Lost*; plans of it as a tragedy.

Vol. IV. *Paradise Regained*, and *Samson Agonistes*, with preliminary observations on each.

Vol. V. *Lycidas*; *L'Allegro ed Il Penseroso*; *Areadia*; *Comus*; Sonnets; preliminary observations on each; Marston's MS. mask; account of Ludlow castle, the family of Bridgewater, and Henry Lawes.

Vol. VI. Odes, miscellanies, translations; Elegiæ, Epigrammata, Silvæ;

† The view given of these literary collections by our editor is sufficient to make us regret the neglect with which they were so long left a prey to dust and damp; whereby so much irreparable damage was done to a series of portraits of this illustrious family, that they were better consigned to the flames than preserved at the demolition of the mansion in the summer of 1800. EDIT.

* Mr. Stillingfleet wrote a truly Miltonic sonnet, printed by Mr. Todd; who says, "the literary world is indebted to Thomas Park, esq. for some of the sweetest sonnets in the English language." He should not have forgotten Mr. Bowle, whose truly Miltonic strains were before commended, and read with renewed pleasure. EDIT.

Appendix, containing Baron's imitation of Milton's early poems, Lauder's interpolations, additions, and corrections.

Mr. T. does not find himself qualified to contradict Aubrey's story of Milton's whipping, though he certainly was expelled, having kept his terms; but he discredits his interpolation of the prayer in the Eicon Basilike. In like manner he has discriminated the spurious writings ascribed to Milton. He has vindicated his mortal remains from the profanation offered by indecent curiosity to those of a *younger female*. The late George Steevens, in his MS. notes on the narrative of this disinterment, and the postscript annexed to it, against nine substantial reasons in the St. James's Chronicle, has intimated that "the disinterred corpse was supposed to be that of a *female*, and that the minutest examination of the fragments could not disprove, if it did not confirm, the supposition." The inscribed stone laid over Milton in the chancel of Cripplegate church had been long since removed, nor were his remains honoured by any other memorial there till the year 1793, when, by the munificence of the late Mr. Whitbread, an animated marble bust, the sculpture of Bacon, under which is a plain tablet recording the dates of the poet's birth and death, and of his father's decease, was erected in the middle aisle. A new copy of Pajthorne's portrait (in crayons) of Milton at the age of 62, by an ingenious young artist (T. Simpson), from the original in the possession of William Baker, esq. from Richardson and Toulson, is prefixed to this life. Peck was guilty of a shameful imposition on the publick in palming on them the portrait prefixed to his "New Memoirs of Milton, 1740."

Paradise Lost went through two editions in its author's life-time: but, since his death, not less than 43 editions are here enumerated, including Bp. Newton's, Mr. Hayley's, and the present. It is included in Milton's poetical works, in 3 vols. folio, with an excellent life by Mr. Hayley, 1794. "This magnificent edition does honour to the taste and abilities of those who were engaged in the production of it. It displays every elegance of typographical execution, and is accompanied with most beautiful engravings from the designs of Westall. It is a

monument, indeed, worthy of him whose works entitle him to that supereminence among the poets of his country which he has so happily assigned to his own glorious "isle" among the "sea-girt" domains of Neptune.

"The greatest and the best of all domains."

Comus, v. 28.

Ten of these editions were printed at Glasgow and Edinburgh; and, at the latter place, "the first six books of Paradise Lost, rendering into grammatical construction, the words of the text being arranged at the bottom of each page, in the same natural order with the conceptions of the mind, and the ellipsis properly supplied, without any alteration in the diction of the poem. By the late James Buchanan, author of the British Grammar. The MS. was left with Dr. James Robertson, professor of Hebrew, who has published it for the benefit of the author's widow, Edinburgh, 1773," 8vo*. In our vol. XLIX. p. 191, is mentioned a Greek translation of Paradise Lost, by Thomas Denny, a literary poet, particularly skilled in Greek, &c. &c. One of our friends recollects being accosted, in walking out of Cambridge with a student there about 1758 or 1754, by a middle-sized and aged man, in his own hair and grave cloaths, in a suppliant tone for relief, with a Greek sentence or two, purporting that "a fool might sometimes utter a wise saying," but no farther conversation passed.

Milton's Paradise Lost, and the language it was written in, were highly admired by Abbate Salvini, of Florence, whose translation of it into Italian has never yet seen the light.

Our limits do not permit us to enter into a review of the notes subjoined to this edition, and principally made up of those of Newton, Pearce, Richardson, and Warton. Those of Heutley are justly characterized in the preface, and that in particular on the two concluding lines, reproached by a concurrence of critics. Perhaps we shall not indeed be severe if we assert that a

* Our Northern neighbours are very fond of teaching us how to pronounce and write our mother-tongue grammatically. We saw in Scotland, about this date, a curious specimen of Scottish pronunciation of English words, in a cheap form, for the use of schools, which we have never been able to obtain a second sight of. Whether it was by Mr. B. we do not recollect.

smaller

smaller body of annotations is sufficient to illustrate such an author as Milton. Comparisons are endless; and, when we enter into the stores of memory of a well-read man, we shall assume too much in endeavouring to recollect more for him than he can for himself, and make a greater parade of the critic's reading than of the poet's remembrance. But it is the fate of the favourite writers of this country to be overwhelmed with commentaries which can be consulted only by such readers as will recur to the notes of Burman, Drakenborch, and Oudendorp, on classic authors. Milton, Shakspeare, Dryden, &c. will be more perused in pocket-volumes than in the splendid bulk of fine paper, printing, and engraving, which confers more immortality on the printer and publisher, if the paper last so long.

In the introductory note on the Arcades Mr. T. speaks of *Harefield* house as pulled down, and the porters' lodges on each side the gateway are converted into a commodious house. This cannot be collected from Mr. Lysons's *draught* of it, who says it was burnt down 1660, and "the present house formed by uniting the two lodges with an intermediate building."

To Comus Mr. T. has prefixed as particular an account of Ludlow castle as he could collect, and of the Bridgewater family. To the first he might have added a few particulars from the last edition of Camden's *Britannia*; and under the latter he leaves us to bewail the fate of Ashridge and its literary treasures.

This old mansion was converted from a monastery of BONNHOMMES, an order of Augustin monks, introduced by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, of which there was not an instance in the kingdom, by Lord Chancellor Ellesmere. Only the hall, 44 feet by 22, the windows full of arms, the cloisters, and a back porch leading to the hall, remained of the old structure in 1707. The cloisters were arched with Tatenhall stone, with the arms of the abbey in the centre; and round the sides was beautifully painted, in water-colours, the history of our Saviour, in 40 compartments, of which 12 were then entirely defaced, and the rest probably soon after; the apartments on the ground-floor, and the portraits in the picture-gallery, suffering by damp, and the cloister surrounding refer-

voir. The church stood in the garden ranging with the cloisters. Several stone coffins have been dug up, and the foundations shew it was a large pile. After falling a prey to damp and neglect, for want of inhabitants, it was taken down in the summer of 1800, and the materials sold to the best bidder, and the timber applied to embank the adjoining navigable canal, and frame its locks. Previous to this, the family-pictures and other valuable portraits, many of which had suffered like decay, were consigned to the flames; and such of the books as were not clotted together by damp and rottenness, among which were many invaluable folios and quartos, were consigned to Mr. King's auction-room, a catalogue printed, and a sale advertised, when, on some suggestion of their rarity and value, they were bought in, and restored to the noble owner. It was fortunate Mr. T. had such access to them, and made so good an use of them.

We cannot dismiss this edition of Milton's poetical works without observing that it would be injustice to the present editor not to acknowledge that he has omitted nothing that could render it as complete as possible.

265. *History, Origin, and Progress, of the Art of Printing, from its first Invention in Germany to the End of the Seventeenth Century; and from its Introduction into England, by Caxton, to the present Time: including, among a Variety of curious and interesting Matter, its Progress in the Press; with chronological Lists of eminent Printers in England, Scotland, and Ireland; together with Anecdotes of several eminent literary Characters who have been distinguished by their Attention to its Improvement; also, a particular and complete History of the Walsley Press, established at St. Dunstons, with an accurate List of all Publications issued therefrom, and the exact number printed thereof. At the Conclusion given a curious Dissertation on the Origin of the Use of Paper; also, a complete History of the Art of Wood-cutting and engraving on Copper, from its first Invention in Italy to its latest Improvement in Great Britain; concluding with the Adjudication of Literary Property; or the Laws and Terms to which Authors, Designers, and Publishers, are separately subject. With a Catalogue of remarkable Bibles and Common Prayer Books, from the Infancy of Printing to the present Time. Extracted from the best Authorities, by Henry Lemonne, Bibliop. Lond.*

THE title of this useful little manual, of which we have too long delayed

laid the mention, so fully explains its contents, that we need only add, that, though it is on a subject which of all others ought to be familiar to us, we have received from the whole of it much entertainment, and, from many parts, satisfactory and pleasing information.—We recommend it, therefore, very heartily to all those who wish to be acquainted with the Origin and Progress of so very distinguished an Art.

261. *A Sermon, preached at Prittlewell, in Essex, on the 20th of September, 1801; upon the Prayer of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the late abundant Crop and favourable Harvest, first directed to be used September 13, 1801. By the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, Bart. Vicar of Prittlewell.*

262. *A Sermon upon the Peace, preached at Prittlewell, in Essex, on the 18th of October, 1801. By the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, Bart. Vicar of Prittlewell.*

THESE two discourses of the Reverend Baronet are well adapted to the especial occasions on which they were delivered, and to the particular audience to whom they were addressed.

The first of them, on the Thanksgiving Prayer, is from Matt. xiii. 30, "Gather ye together, first, the tares; and bind them in bundles, to burn them: but gather the wheat into my barn;" the second from Isaiah xlv. 7, "I make peace;" and, in both, the subjects are discussed in a manner which had an immediate tendency to impress the parishioners of Prittlewell with a true sense of their civil and religious duties.

But the most prominent parts of these sermons, as published, are the dedications which precede them. In the first, the Premier is thus addressed:

"Our little connexion, at school, formerly, and the sensibility which you so feelingly expressed to me for the singular position of an old Baronet, might well justify my desiring to inscribe the following discourse with your name. But I desire this, Sir, for another reason. It is of consequence, especially in these times, that a great people should think well of the kind and superintending care which is taken of them by those who direct the public affairs. Of the heads of the church, collectively and individually, there is but one opinion. All, I conclude, think of them as I have such particular reason to think of the two Archbishops, of the Bishop of Durham, of the Bishop of London, who so worthily replaced my late friend, Bishop

Lowth, and of my present friend, the Bishop of Salisbury. These, and others, bore their parts, undoubtedly, in the solemn and patriotic prayer which caused me to compose this discourse. But you, Sir, are a new man, as to the opinion of the public; except in the character of, perhaps, the most popular Speaker who has ever adorned the chair of the House of Commons. For this reason I wish that every rank of my countrymen should know what those acknowledge who can best judge; and even those who doubt or deny your talents for all the duties of your present difficult and awful station: that nothing can be more truly amiable, Sir, than your private character; and, that we may expect to see this groundwork of every thing which is good or great, mark, as often as possible, your public conduct. If the happy word comfort, in this prayer, did not proceed from you, Sir (whose attention to words I have occasion to know), I am persuaded that Mr. Addington was delighted to adopt it, for the sake of the poor; and I am desirous of doing my best, that the poor may long continue to compile, in their grateful recollections, the words COMFORT and ADDINGTON. By contributing to this, I shall not aid the successor of the brave Abercromby in driving the French out of Egypt; but I trust I shall do my part, by it, as a clergyman, in keeping them out of England. Sincerely hoping, Sir, that the talents of my old schoolfellow may equal even the crisis in which our country is entrusted to his patriotism, and that, from an honourable peace, and other blessings, both present and future times may deem him one of the greatest, as well as one of the most amiable, ministers that England ever knew, I have the honour to be," &c. &c.

To the Bishop of London Sir Herbert thus inscribes the second sermon:

"I beg permission from your lordship, as my diocesan and as a bishop whose talents and character I so much respect, to inscribe this discourse with the name of Porteus. This, and the printed sermon which accompanies it, on the *thanksgiving for the last harvest*, will prove, my lord, that I cheerfully and instantly obeyed your lordship's patriotic wishes in the late perilous times; and that I, for one, repaid to my post, undeterred by the aguish part of Essex, and did what was in my power to serve the public mind, by two discourses every Sunday, upon such preferment as I have enjoyed since I quitted the bar, twenty years ago, by Bishop Lowth's desire—a living, given me by that great and good character, of 120l. a year. I have the honour to be, with high respect," &c. &c.

253. *Bread; or, The Poor. A Poem, With Notes and Illustrations. By Mr. Pratt, Author of "Sympathy," "Gleanings," &c.*

THE English Gleaner (vol. I. XIX. p. 688) has here been making some of the Wheat he had gathered in the late harvest into Bread; which, we are persuaded, the publick will allow to be sweet and good, and will not make any objection to its being new.

We have often had occasion to lament the misuse of talents, and the waste of intellect, in the productions of some of our most celebrated poets; and have sometimes seen them exerting all their abilities in fictitious narrative, and displaying all their powers of pathos in the delineation of ideal sufferings; while the real objects of pity, whose case comes home to every heart, have been left to weep, unnoticed and unknown. Others, again, possessing genius to throw a fascination on every subject they touch, have satisfied themselves with the humble task of describing the tender sighings of love-smitten bulrushes, the shrinking sensibility of double and single pinks, and the crim. con. of cabbages and cauliflowers. Are such topics worthy our regard? Away with visionary woes, and enervating, useless strains, when all the inspirations of the Muse are scarcely able to paint the deep and rankling wounds of Humanity, which every where present themselves to the eye of patient Research, and the breast of genuine Feeling! In our opinion, one instance of active benevolence is worth a thousand aspirations of idle sympathy—one picture taken from Life is more impressive than a thousand scenes the mere creations of Fancy.

It has been Mr. Pratt's felicity, however (and, from what we have heard of his character, we are sure he will consider it as his highest praise), to employ his poetic talents in refining the heart, in enforcing the tender charities, and in rendering man the friend of man.

His principal metrical productions, of length, "Sympathy," "Humanity," and "Benevolence," which are well known, and have been appreciated as they deserve, have each of them powerfully tended to promote the best interests of his fellow-creatures; and, though we sincerely hope that "Bread" will not be the last effort of his patriotic and benevolent Muse, it seems impossible for him to exceed its merits; it will for ever fix his reputation for

goodness of heart, keenness of penetration, and strength of numbers, were his fame to rest solely on this basis.

In the present publication, Mr. Pratt embraces objects of the greatest importance; and the poem is not more estimable for the design than the execution.

"A sudden revolution, the most dire, perhaps, of any in this revolutionary age, has taken place in the state of the poor. Progressive improvements have been made in agriculture, the benefits of which are almost entirely lost to the most numerous and useful part of the community, while individuals only have been enriched. The poor-laws have, in the mean time, increased, to the dissatisfaction of the rich, and nearly to the ruin of the middle classes; while the wants and miseries of the peasantry, with some few exceptions, which will be particularized, have accumulated in the proportion that plans have been formed for their relief. This argues a very wrong policy and management somewhere. In the midst of a long and afflictive illness, the author has spared no pains to trace the effects of this deep national grievance to its sources. . . .

"A few summers preceding these excursions it came within the author's correspondence with a foreigner of distinction to detail, with truth and with delight, the results of a journey which exhibited many of the most interesting views that could enter the human eye, or fill the human heart—the cheerful countenances, healthful forms, and gladsome labours of a happy peasantry. It was his duty and his pleasure to follow their homeward steps, from the farm and fields, to cottages where Content was not simply a guest but a resident; and he felt what he expressed—that most of the Potentates of the other parts of Europe would, for such cottages, willingly have exchanged their palaces. At the same time he did not fail to congratulate the less ambitious tenantry on that general plenty which a close inspection of their granaries and barns, loaded to the roof, had offered to his view. To describe the causes and effects of so sudden and deplorable a change is the endeavour of the work now presented to the reader."

Though we cannot but hope that the picture is somewhat overcharged, there is undoubtedly too much truth in the distress which this poem so emphatically paints. Not to enter into the still darker points of view, we transcribe the following contrast:

"Ascend yon hill, and give thy straining
eye
To view the stretching landscapes as they
lie,
la

In many an ample sweep of varying ground,
With all the flocks and herds that graze
around;

The level pastures, and the mountains steep,
The intermediate vales, and forests deep.

Time was, when twice ten husbandmen
were fed, [bread,

And all their wholesome progeny found
And a soft home, each in his modest farm,
By tillage of those lands—and raiment warm;
The cloak of scarlet dye, so bright and clean,
And one of silk, on sabbath only seen;

And yet a third, of goodly camblet neat,
For winter days, extending to the feet.

Then took at plough the son and sire their
turn, [the chorn;

The wife then milk'd the cow, and work'd
And many a mile the daughter trudg'd with
ease, [cheese;

To vend her butter, chickens, eggs, and
And, home returning, heavy laden, brought
Full many an article at market bought;

And tho' she bow'd beneath her basket's
weight, [late;

Oft would she sing the country maiden's
And haply, sweetheart, who in ambush lay,
To ease her load, would join her on the way;
Well-pleas'd was he that useful load to bear,
Yet saw, with wifely delight, the damsel's scare:
Good signs of future helpmate there were
shown, [own;

And, as he smil'd, he mark'd her for his
Whisper'd his wish to share her toil for
life, [her wife.

Purchas'd the ring with speed, and call'd
“Nor came she portionless; nor to his arms
Brought only virtue, love, and native chara;
Though these were wealth, but kin, on ei-
ther side [bride:

Enrich'd the bridegroom, and endow'd the
Of kine a pair to each, of sheep a score,
The parents furnish'd from their well-
earn'd store:

A waggon this, and that a team bestow'd,
While from the heart's pure source each
love-gift flow'd:

Of linen too a stock, and spun at home,
And a best bed, to deck the nuptial-room;
Yet quilt and curtains, by the matron
wrought, [bought;

And nothing but the wool and ticking
From their well-feather'd flock the pil-
low's down,

And all the toilet ornaments their own:
And polish'd looking-glasses and pictures gay,
For parlour, us'd alone on holy day!

Or Christmas time, or merry-making sweet,
When the kind landlord deign'd to share
the treat;

And joy'd to see the harvest-barn was fill'd,
And felt at heart how well his farm was
till'd; [display'd;

His *little* farm, which ease and health
And happy tenants, happy landlords made.

“And thus from three-score acres, dely
dress'd, [birds'd;

The numerous tribe of old and young were

And all the country gaily smil'd to see
The country's wealth—a thriving peasantry!
[cheer'd,

Lords, swains, and husbandmen, each other
And mutual profits mutual cares endear'd;
By day the labourer at the farm was fed,
In his own cottage found a nightly bed;
And all his sun-tann'd children, and his wife,
Gave zest to toil, and energy to life;
And thus for ages far'd the rural train,
Nor plague nor famine scourg'd the blissful
plain.”

With more pleasure we peruse the
compliments deservedly paid to Mr.
Way, for his benevolence to the wi-
dow of Hasketon with 14 children:

“Blest widow! may thy table long be
crown'd [round;

With all thy goodly plants fast-branching
Beneath the shadow of a vine thine own,
Thy olives flourish near thy rustic throne!
Like hers of holy fame, may grace prevail,
The meal unwaisted, and the cruse ne'er
fail!” . . . [mead

“And may such gracious blessings be the
Of all who aid the poor man in his need;
Of all who thus *their* blessings can bestow,
And the rich joy of well-plac'd bounty
know;

Of noble Winchelsea, who still remains
The pride and honour of his native plains;
Whom ev'n oblivious plenty has not taught
To waste the god-like power that plenty
brought: [bond,

And generous Warwick, who indignant
Bold and unaw'd, to check corruption's flood,
When, flush'd with plenty, an insulting band
Pour'd the foul tide of luxury o'er the land;
And, mad with riot, wanton'd with the store
That might have nourish'd the defrauded
poor:

Of sacred Glasse, thrice venerable man!
From youth to suffering age, still first to plan
The rich man's good, the pauper's happiness,
Friend to the wife, and patron of distress!
When Winter's icy hand benumbs the year,
His genial blaze the cottage-hearth shall
cheer;

The shiv'ring multitude to him shall fly,
Whose generous store-shop shall their wants
supply.

Illustrious sage! should such benevolence
Pals the dim world without its recompence?
O what rewards thy inspirer has in store,
When the dim world and all its clouds are
o'er; [own,

While Durham, who has made the poor his
A kindred spirit! shall partake thy throne.”

The votes and illustrations are highly
interesting. They contain many au-
thentic anecdotes; and recommend
much practical improvement in the
comforts of cottagers.

“Whoever travels through the Midland
Counties, and will take the trouble of en-
quiring,

quiring, will generally receive for answer, that formerly there were a great many cottagers who kept cows, but that the land is now thrown to the farmers; and, if he enquires still farther, he will find that, in those parishes, the poor rates have increased in an amazing degree, more than according to the average rise throughout England. It is to be hoped that, as the quantity of land required for gardens is very small, it will not excite the jealousy of the farmers."

Speaking of Dr. Glasse, he says,

"This valuable member of society having long observed that there is scarcely any article of life, in respect to which the poor are under greater difficulties, or for the supply of which they have stronger temptations to dishonest practices, than that of fuel, he was induced, in the parish of Greenford in Middlesex, and in that of Wanstead in Essex, to lay in a certain quantity of coals every summer, when they were to be purchased at a moderate price, perhaps at two guineas a chaldron at the wharf, and to have them brought in his own carts from the water-side. As soon as the winter sets in, the poor have liberty to apply for any quantity, not less at one time than half a bushel, nor more than a bushel, every Monday in the afternoon; for which the price is one shilling a bushel, being equal to one pound sixteen shillings per chaldron. They were expected to bring ready money; and they brought it with great cheerfulness, as they were very sensible of the benefit of it. What was sold at the shop was of an inferior sort; the price one shilling and six pence per bushel."

The concluding note thrills us with horror as we read it.

"The various manufacturing towns which the author of the poem attentively examined are so replete with filth, poverty, and disease, in the lanes, alleys, lofts, and cellars, where the weaving-trades are carried on, their places of labour so close, their beds so riddled in furniture, and so loaded with promiscuous bodies, that one miserable wretch becomes the nuisance of another. At Birmingham, Tewkesbury, and Coventry, there are no words to paint duly their squalor and starving situation, which at length broke out in a pestilence, produced by an imprudent use of cheap fruits, such as were thrown within their reach by the abundant supply of the season, after a course of hard living on common vegetables, as animal food had long been yielded in despair. The state of the Coventry poor is pitiable beyond all power of communicating an idea of it; yet, since the decay of the ribbon-trade, it has been treble-taxed in the poor-rate. In Liverpool the malady was yet more ex-

tensive. Manchester did not altogether escape the contagion; and had not a fourth floor of the new nourishing rooms come to their timely relief, as a substitute for bread, the better-sorted ranks of society would have had their share of the mortality, notwithstanding their generous *thring*, as they call it—and the wide-spread pestilence might have made even the remnants of the *hoof* still more scanty."

164. *The Works of Sir William Jones; and the Asiatic Researches, &c. &c.*
(Concluded from p. 642.)

CHARACTER OF SIR WILLIAM JONES.

SOME time, we (say the Editors of) he made the tour of he resided for a few where he was inter French Monarch with his conversati enquiries respecting vinces he had trace of which he answer ticular dialect of each province. After Sir William withdrew, the King turned about to one of his courtiers, saying, "He is a most extraordinary man! he understands the language of my people better than I do myself!" "Yes, please your Majesty," replied the courtier, "he is indeed a more extraordinary man than you are aware of, for he understands almost every language in the world—but his own." "Mon Dieu!" exclaimed the King, "then of what country is he?" "He is, please your Majesty, a *Welshman*."

In April, 1783, Sir William Jones married Miss Shipley, daughter of the late Bishop of St. Asaph, and sister to the present Rev. W. D. Shipley, dean of that diocese.

The year following, the Dean of St. Asaph was prosecuted for publishing a pamphlet, intitled, "The Principles of Government, in a Dialogue between a Gentleman and a Farmer." This tract was written by his brother-in-law, Sir William, who was, through-

* "We are not informed as to the year in which Sir William Jones travelled through France."

† This trial came on at the assize at Shrewsbury, before Mr. Justice Butler, on the 6th of August, 1784, when, after some of the most ingenuous and eloquent pleading, on the part of the Hon. T. Erskine, perhaps ever heard in a court of justice, the jury brought in their verdict, Guilty of publishing, but whether a libel or not they did not find."

out his whole life, a firm but moderate supporter of the political principles of Locke and Sidney.

Upwards of a year before this trial took place, Sir William Jones had been appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, and had embarked for India on-board the *Crocodile* frigate in the summer of 1783.

In the course of his voyage thither the ship touched at Madeira, the rugged islands of Cape de Verd, and afterwards at Hinzuu, or Johanna, a beautiful little island, situated at the North end of the straits of Mosambique, and about 100 miles distant from the coast of Madagascar. This island has been governed for these two centuries by a colony of Arabs; and here, therefore, Sir William, for the first time in his life, had an opportunity of conversing familiarly in Arabic, which he did, with great ease, to the no small astonishment of the Mohammedan chiefs of Hinzuu; of whom, and of their island, he has given a very pleasing account in a paper which he presented to the Asiatic Society, and which is published in vol. II. of their Researches.

He arrived at Calcutta about the beginning of October; and, after having taken his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, according to the usual forms, he lost no time in making public his plan for instituting a society at Calcutta for the purpose of enquiring into the history, arts, sciences, and literature, of Asia. The idea of this plan, he himself informs us, in his Preliminary Discourse to the Society, he first conceived at sea; and it was certainly a conception altogether worthy of his comprehensive genius. The plan was embraced with eagerness by those gentlemen in Calcutta who were best qualified to estimate its advantages, and to contribute to its support; and, being patronized by Mr. Hastings, then governor-general, with that liberality with which he was wont to foster every literary undertaking, the society was soon founded. The president's chair was first offered to Mr. Hastings; but, on his declining it, Sir William Jones was elected perpetual president; and he delivered his preliminary discourse in February 1784.

He was now enabled to give full scope to the excursions of his mind, and to gratify every wish of his heart. The wide and fruitful region of Asiatic

learning was open before him, and the high and independent situation which he filled gave him a commanding prospect of it; whilst he practised those laws which it was the pride of his life to cherish and revere, and administered to his fellow-creatures the pure maxims of justice and truth.

He had long ardently desired to study the Sanscrœt language; and this desire was considerably increased by the great progress which he found Mr. Wilkins had made in that antient idiom, and still more by that gentleman's elegant translation of the *Bhâvat-Geetâ**. He therefore commenced his studies in the Sanscrœt without delay, and, in the course of three years, made himself so completely master of it, that the most enlightened professors of the doctrines of Brahma "confessed," says Lord Teignmouth, in his admirable discourse on the death of his friend, "with pride, delight, and surprise, that his knowledge of their sacred dialect was most critically correct and profound. And the Pandits who were in the habit of attending him, when I saw them after his death, at a public darbar, could neither suppress their tears for his loss, nor find words to express their admiration at the wonderful progress which he had made in their sciences."

The pertinacious and unwearied diligence with which he applied to his studies deserves to be recorded. He made a regular distribution and allotment of his time. He rose at day-break, and studied till breakfast-time; after which, during terms, he attended his duty in the Supreme Court, whence he returned home at three o'clock, and studied till four; then went to dinner, where he generally had a select party of friends assembled, whom he entertained with the utmost gaiety till seven, when he returned to his literary labours, and did not again quit them till midnight. This was his constant habit, from which he seldom or never deviated. No man enjoyed more than he did the delights of friendly intercourse, and the festive pleasures of society; but his pleasures were subservient to the paramount gratification he derived from the successful pursuit of the great end he had in view, that of serving his coun-

* "Mr. Wilkins translated the *Bhâvat-Geetâ* in India, but did not publish it till after his return to England in 1784, when it was printed for T. Nurse, in the Strand."

try, and instructing mankind; for what Johnson says of Pope may, with strict truth, be applied to him: that "he was one of those few whose labour is their pleasure."

Notwithstanding the great attention which his professional duties, and the preparation for his many valuable discourses to the Asiatic Society required, he found time to write and publish some works, no less curious than important, between the years 1788 and 1793. These were, an English version of the Arabic text of the Sirajiyah, or Mahomedan law of inheritance, with a commentary; the institutes of Menn, literally translated from the Sanscrit, with a learned preface, illustrative both of the antiquity and value of the work; and an elegant translation of the drama of Sacountala, from the same language. The first of these performances he printed at his own expence, and sold for the benefit of insolvent debtors; an action so disinterested that it will serve to do away a very erroneous notion, entertained by some people, that Sir Wm. Jones was selfish and penurious.

But the most useful work in which he was ever engaged, and upon which, therefore, he was the most intent, he did not live to complete. This was a copious digest of Hindû and Mahomedan law, compiled from Sanscrit and Arabic originals, a plan of which he had presented to Government, who had given it their most liberal patronage and strenuous support*. The Pandits employed in the undertaking had concluded their part of it; and the Moulvees had nearly finished the portion which it was their business to supply, when the hand of Death arrested the progress of the work, and deprived society of a Jones.

In April, 1794, he was attacked with a bilious complaint, which, after a few weeks, proved so obstinate that it baffled the utmost skill of his physicians;

* "Fortunately for the interests of British India, as well as for the happiness of the native inhabitants of that country, abilities have since been found adequate to the high task of executing the most material part of this great undertaking. The genius, learning, and assiduity, of Mr. Colebrooke have enabled him to give a complete version of the Hindû Digest, which has been printed at the Hon. Company's press in Calcutta, and which we hope will soon be published in this country."

and on Sunday-morning, the 27th of the same month, he died, agreeably to the uniform tenor of his life, a Patriot, a Philosopher, and a Christian. He was buried the day following, with all the respect belonging to his rank; and, what is more valuable, with all the honours due to his virtue.

Sir William Jones was of a genteel and graceful person, and of a countenance open, manly, vivacious, and serene. His deportment was dignified, yet easy; his address courteous, yet plain; and his manners polished, yet familiar: so that, upon a first acquaintance, he not only excited the admiration, but secured the esteem, of the person he conversed with.

In the society of his friends, if his conversation did not sparkle with wit, it was, at least, illumined with cheerfulness; and though he seldom said any thing striking or forcible, he always illustrated, in the most pleasing manner, every topic that was discussed, and conveyed instruction with a modesty and elegance that at once captivated and informed the mind.

But this placidity and gentleness did not proceed from a constitutional tameness and languor, to which those qualities are sometimes with truth attributed; they sprang from the union of that temperance and liberality which a virtuous habit had reared in his mind, and which, therefore, had become a part of his nature. Nor was he wanting in any of the other qualities which belong to these great virtues: he was sedate, moderate, and cautious; but, at the same time, animated, aspiring, and generous; he possessed a proud honour, an inflexible firmness, and a high sense of justice; yet he had not in his disposition any thing of haughtiness, or obstinacy, or austerity; for his pride consisted in the love of independence, his resolution in keeping aloof from the temptations of vice, and his idea of equity in preserving peace and happiness among men, by making the laws lovely rather than severe.

He was no less estimable in public than in private life. In both we contemplate his character with peculiar satisfaction. As a public man, whether we consider his fine taste, the strength of his mental faculties, or the vast extent and variety of his acquirements, we are equally enamoured of his talents. His intellectual powers were of the

the highest order. The force and clearness of his understanding no paradox could perplex; the quickness of his intuition saw through systems at a glance; the solidity of his judgment even his lively fancy could but seldom warp; and the retentive vigour of his memory nothing useful or elegant ever escaped. To these properties he added a fertile imagination, a luminous comprehension, and an elasticity of mind which gave a certain spring and activity to all the operations of his genius.

His mind, thus constituted, was enriched and embellished with the collective science and learning of all times and of all nations. He was deeply versed in every branch of human knowledge, and was familiarly acquainted not only with the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, but also with the Sanscrêt, Arabic, Persian, Turkish; and with the Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and German languages. Yet he considered the acquisition of various languages useful only inasmuch as it enlarged his knowledge of philosophical grammar, and thereby assisted his enquiries into the history of man.

His numerous and elegant translations evince his thorough acquaintance with the radical principles of universal grammar, as well as with the roots of the particular languages on which he treats, while they shew the keenest penetration and the most exquisite taste.

Upon the whole, Sir William Jones was unquestionably one of the most extraordinary men that ever appeared in the republick of letters; and, at the same time, one of the best men that ever figured on the stage of life.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We conclude our review of the *Voyage pittoresque de la Syrie*, p. 533, with N° XVIII. which contains

Castle and part of the city of Hems, the ancient *Emesa*, taken from the cenotaph of Caius Cæsar. The artist was surrounded, while drawing, by a troop of Arabs.

Mausolea in the valley leading to Palmyra.

Section of the mausoleum of Elabulus.

Plan and elevation and two views of a circular temple at Balbeck.

N° XIX. contains

View of the highest part of the walls of *Antioch* [Anthakyeh], from the hill facing the mountains of Laodicea.

Temple of the Sun at Palmyra.

Great gallery at Palmyra.

Section of the triumphal arch at Palmyra.

Course of the *Nahr Qades*.

Mosque built by Oman on the ruins of Solomon's temple.

General Dugua, lately returned from the Egyptian expedition, brought home two copies of a remarkable inscription found on a piece of black and extremely fine-grained granite. The inscription is three-fold: one portion presents a succession of hieroglyphicks in several very regular lines; another portion, which has not yet been sufficiently examined, presents a greater number of lines, in characters which yet leave some uncertainty, and which require a very attentive examination; the remaining portion consists of 53 lines in Greek. One of the members of the French Institute, having undertaken to read and explain this part, thinks it a monument of the gratitude of some priests of Alexandria, or some neighbouring place, toward Ptolemy Epiphanes. Bonaparte, to gratify the curiosity of the literati in every country, gave immediate orders to have the inscription engraved; after which, it will be submitted to the examination of the learned though Europe.

The rare and valuable collections of plants, medals, &c. &c. made by the French Scavans with so much toil and care in Egypt, having been captured by the English army, will, no doubt, be brought to this country by General Lord Hutchinson. This is what Virgil would have said, *Sic vos non vobis*.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Mr. J. VICTOR desires us to inform our ingenious correspondent Mr. Wickins, to whom the publick are indebted for his translation of the story of King Lear, and his correspondence with the late Mr. Garrick, that there is a wide field open to him for exploring the remote beauties of Shakespeare, and tracing, from their "historic and fabulous origin, many of the subjects of his wonderful dramas." And, if he will do Mr. Victor the honour of calling at N° 93, Oxford-street, when he comes to town, he will be furnished with some documents which may possibly throw some light upon these subjects, and enable him to proceed in his pursuit towards bringing forward a publication which the Literati will be proud to receive at his hands.

O. (of Leicester) is referred to our vol. LIV. p. 96, for destroying CRICKETS.

TO CLERICUS WELLENSIS we return many thanks; and agree with him in his hint, "to let well alone."

ITALIA DEVASTATA.

ERGO ingruentùm sævit adhuc furor
Infans Armorum, et ruit horridi
Effusa Tempestas Gradivi*,
Ausoniæ minitata cladem!

Quippe hæc tunc spectabilis ordine
Vis fulminantis concita Galliz
Grassatur, hæc Germana pubes
Contrà acies inimica pandit.

Hinc indè sese flectere devia
Visa est diu Victoria desuper;
Interque pugnaces cohortes
Ambiguus flutare pennis:

Optata post paulo addita Gallicis
Comes catervis—En! ubi Mantuæ
Ingredita muros, arduaque in
Turre sedens, rutilam per æthram,

Vexilla clarâ ardentia purpurâ
Latè coruscant! stant prope Militum
Læti triumphantùm Phalanges,
Et resonus ferit astra clamor.

At Tu, tuarum tristior Urbium
Jam jamque sævo Marte cadentium,
Frustrâ repentem vastitatem
Italia, interitumque ploras.

Namque ut citato fervidus impetu
Olim ille Dux Carthaginiæ irruens
Per plana camporum, ac feraces
Ibat agros, rapidique ad instar

Torrentis, Urbes, Ruricolæ, Pecus,
Demersit uno funere, gentibus
Crudele devictis minatus
Excidium, Dominæque Romæ;

Sic Gallicus Vir nuper in obvios
Arrectus enses, tantus et horrido
Insignis Armorum tumultu
Fulminat Ausonios per Agros,

Non usitato militiæ modo,
Turrita saxis oppida gestiens
Perrumpere, ipsiusque Romæ
Mœnia terrificare bello.

Illum, superbo Gloria vertice,
Lætum juventâ, misit in hostium
Turmas; triumphalesque currû
Addidit ipse rotas Gradivus.

Tum celsa notârunt capita Alpium
Diri paventum Martis imaginem;
Summæque Pyrenes reclini
Protinus intremuere collo.

Quin, luce sancti; magnanimum Ducum He-
roomque Manes, olim animæ inclytæ
(Dum vita) damnatique pulchri
Funeris, ingemuere terrâ

Mœsti sub imâ; et Marmoreæ Patrum
Formæ statim prorumpere sedibus
Ipsæ videbantur, rigentique
Attonitæ rapere arma dextrâ.

Tales Alumnos non sibi Romula
Jam terra jactat, qui properam nimis
Regni vacillantis ruinam
Viribus ingenioque sistant.

Ingens Gigantis terrifici velut
Cadaver, olim quod tumulo datum,
Multosque servatum per annos,
Morte etiam potuit sub ipsâ

Atrox videri—vultus adhuc riget
Horrore, cœu vivus; sed inania
Solvuntur ipso membra tactu,
Et tenues abeunt in auras:

Talis vetustâ splendida origine
Stat Roma—quæ, quanquam imperiosior
Moles videri, jam cadenti
Assimilis, negat ipsa regni

Pondus tueri, sed procul hostium
Invitat adventum ipsa capi volens;
Imparque si quando ruentùm in
Bella virûm tolerare robur.

Viator Urbi dum propius gradum
Flestit, caducæ signa potentiz,
Murosque labentes, et alta
Mole suâ ruitura tecta,

Et Fana sædo senta situ Desim,
Forumque vastum, et celsa Palatia,
Arcesque, et antiquos Penates,
Et veteris monumenta famæ

Miratur, "O quæ maxima Gentium
Regina Victrix, et Domina Urbium
Quondam ferebare, ipsa quali
Roma cadis labefacta fato?"

Olim cruentis non sine vinculis
Frænare terras aspera, et impéri
Jactare fastûs; clavioris
Nequitiz malefana Cultrix!

Mutata quantum! non Aquila, Hostium
Olim ille terror, remigio suprà
Librata pennarum relictis
Præsidet, invigilatque portis,

Gaudens minores Alituum greges
Arcere longè; et nubila in ardua
Sublata sublimi volatu
Fulmina præcipitare belli.

At nuda, at omni præsidio carens,
Insigne cœli ludibrium gravis,
Lapsæ Majestatis Umbra
Roma jaces, et inane Nomen!"

Sic ille—volvens tristia lubricæ
Incerta Fortunæ, et tacito gradu
Repentis Ævi Vastitatem, et
Luciferi mala multa Belli.

Nosque et dolentes plus vice simplici
Inauspicatos Italiæ exitûs,
Haud vana formido laceffens
Immemores vetat esse nostri;

Neu forte silens viribus et novis
Auctus triumphis Gallus, in Anglicas
Irrumpat oras, atque inermes
Coninus adgrediatur Urbes

* Strepitumque minasque Gradivi.

Var. lib. v. 651.

Victore bello *—Quis femori deus
Aptabit ensen? pro patriâ impiger
Perire!—Quin vellem ista longé
Omnia diripiant procellæ.

Cerno ut decoros Gentibus extulit
Pax dia vultus; illa nigrantium
Compescit armorum furores,
Illa hyemes nebulasque belli;

Orbemque diis undique sævius
Tumultuantem seditionibus
Tranquillat, amplexuque terras
Compositas refovet capaci.

Qualis, fugatis nobilibus, et gravi
Cedente Cœlis imbre, per æera
Latè superfuso serenum
Purpureo nitet Iris Arcu.

At Tu usque Victrix perge Britannia
Immensa fulcans cœnula; dum freti
Sonantis-æternum † fragore
Oceanus tua regna, Custos

Insomnis, ambit; dum potes unicè
Secura, clades inter et asperum
Discrimen armorum quieto
Æquoris imperio potiri.

Te qui beatæ regna Asiæ colit,
Usque semper solibus Africæ,
Lateque porrecti sub extre-
mum populi venerantur Axem.

Te Gallus et te dives Iberiæ
Colonus audit ‡, Te, Dominam æquoris,
Quicumque per vasti timendos
Navigat Oceani tumultus.

Ergo apta bello, pacis amans magis,
Intemperatam Lege licentiam
Premente, Libertate salvâ,
Justitiâ comite, integræque

Cum laude, Rerum § per trepidas vices,
Bellique casûs, per lacrymales
Intacta Regnorum tumultus
Perpetuis dominare annis.

A TRANSLATION

*Of the Edict of AUGUSTUS, that
VIRGIL'S ÆNEID should not be destroyed.*

AND could his tongue a crime so dread
proclaim, [fame?
Whilst tort'ring tremors wrung his gasping
What—with her Maro shall the Muse ex-
pire? [fire?

What—Virgil's Muse be rack'd in ruthless
Indignant thought!—What, ev'ry line be
lost? [to's'd?

And angry flames o'er each his word be

* Sic Virgilius, Victor Equus, Bellator
Equus, itemque Graeci. Lemp. Pind. p.
261. edit Benedict.

† Sonantis-æternum—"semper ædum."
Horat.

‡ "Neque audit curius habeans"—
Virg. G. org.

§ Sunt lacrymæ rerum, &c. Virg. Æn.
Lib. 1, V. 262—Vide edit. Heyne in *Notis*.

Ah! could ye, eyes, endure the murd'rous
fight? [despite?

Ah! could ye, flames, your honours so
Phœbus, forbid! forbid, ye Latian queens,
Celestial Muses, patrons of his themes:
Forbid, kind Liber, Ceres kind, forbid!
Ah! hear his glories, hear the deeds he
did.

Your soldier he, who toil'd amid your arms;
Your herdsman he, who till'd your general
farms;

Whate'er mild Spring, or Summers warren
produce; [ters use;

What Autumns bear, or what dear Win-
With care he taught: of arms the glit-
t'ring pride,

All-wise in cattle, and of bees the guide.

Were these his noble works, his tuneful
lays, [per'd blaze?

Deep-studious penn'd, to glut some pam-
"Yes, yes," you'll say, "if he the word
once spoke,

No mortal e'er his sentence may revoke:
Honor's a sacred tie; the words of death
Perform'd must be, though e'en with latest
breath."

Enough, dire wretch! Honor's a sacred
name,

But *Use* more sacred, and more sacred fame.
How many a day, how many a night's
dear toil, [moment spoil!

Would then one hour, would then one
Who knows but anguish tore his inmost
mind, [inclin'd;

Or some dread grief his fault'ring tongue
Who knows but, 'mid life's tort'ring, fell,
decay, [away.

Some word unwill'd crept sinking, fly,
What—must again pale Troy her ashes see?
Again fair Dido burn with ruthless glee?

What—must this noble work, these wars
(dear thought!)

One hapless moment scorch to endless
nought?

Pierian Muses! ye who haunt the grove,
Oh! hither halle; Oh! hither quickly
rove:

Oh! hither lead your tears, your sighs,
your streams, [themes;
Lest all be gone, lest gone your love's
Lest all the noble pile, the structure all,
Amid one general mass, one ruin fall!

Yes, Maro lives, and o'er the world
shall reign;

Ingrate to self, to rob his wide domain.
Be this my praise; that, stern in Virtue's
cause, [time

I cross'd my friend to serve her rightful

Thus shall his verse through endless time
remain,

And every Muse resound its lasting fame;
Thus shall its breath, through every age
rever'd,

By all unequal'd, lov'd, and prais'd, and
fear'd.

OCTAVII AUGUSTI *Edictum de Æneide*
VIROILII non abolenda *.

ERGONE supremis potuit vox improba
 verbis [ignes,
 Tam dirum mandare nefas? ergo ibit in
 Magnaque doctiloqui morietur Musa Ma-
 ronis?
 Ah scelus indignum; solvetur littera dives †?
 Et poterunt spectare oculi? nec parcere
 honori [decorem?
 Flamma tuo? dignumque operis servare
 Noster Apollo veta: Musæ prohibete La-
 tinæ. [armis
 Liber & alma Ceres succurrite: vester in
 Miles erat, vester decilis per rura colonus.
 Nam docuit quid ver ageret, quid cogeret
 æstas, [ferret.
 Quid daret autumnus, quid *bruma novissima* ‡
 Arva reformavit: locavit vitibus ulmi:
 Curavit pecudes: apibus sua castra dicavit.
 Hæc dedit ut pereant? ipsum si dicere fas est.
 Sed legum servanda fides: suprema voluntas
 Quod mandat, fierique jubet, parere ne-
 cesse est.
 Frangatur potius legum veneranda potestas,
 Quam tot congestos noctesque, diesque la-
 bores [rentis
 Hauserit una dies, supremæque jussa pa-
 Amittant vigilasse suum: si forte furenti
 Erravit in morte dolor: si lingua locuta est
 § Neicio quid titubante animo, non sponte,
 sed altis
 Expugnata malis, odio languoris iniqui
 Si mens cæca fuit: iterum sentire ruinas
 Troja suas, iterum cogetur reddere voces?
 Ardebit miseræ post vulnera vulnus Elisæ?
 Hoc opus eternum ruet? & tot bella, tot
 enses [error?
 In cineres dabit hora nocens, & perfidus
 Huc, Huc Pierides nemorum per lustra
 loquaces
 Tendite, et ardentes ignes fluvialibus undis

Mergite: ne pereat tam clari Musa poetæ,
 Flammaque vanescat. Vivat Maro clarus
 in orbe, [ipse,
 Ingratusque sibi; sed quod malè jusserrat
 Sit vetuisse meum: sacer est post tempora
 vitæ. [mœnia
 Sicque erit æternum tota resonante Ca-
 Carmen, & imperii divi sub nomine vivat,
 Landetur, placeat, vigeat, relegatur; a-
 metur. AUGUSTI PHILOS.
King-square, Bristol.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 17.
 THE following verses are a translation
 of some very pretty lines, intituled
 "A Wish," written by the author of
 "The Pleasures of Memory." I have
 endeavoured to conform as much as possi-
 ble to the original; for to alter it in any
 respect, either by adding or taking away,
 could not but diminish its beauty. E. F.

TRANSLATION OF "A Wish."
 AD collem mea parva domus stet, mul-
 ceat aures,
 Quæ juxta læ à voce susurrat apis;
 Præstet unda casam jucundo murmure la-
 bens,
 Immineant salices, oscula dent et aquis.
 Sæpe meis nidum tignis suspendat hirundo,
 Indoctoque canat gutture sæpe lares.
 Sæpe meum quæras limen desess: viator,
 Dum modicis splendet rustica mensa cibis.
 Ante fores crescant nostras, violæque ro-
 sæque
 Quæ velatæ hederâ luxuriante virent.
 Uxor, ut arguto percurrit pectine telas
 Sedula, suaviloquo carmine sailat opus.
 Arboribus partim, frondentibus abdita tem-
 pla,
 Quæ primum junxit nos sociale jugum,
 Campanæ exhilarent vicis ac rura propinqua,
 Et cælum tenui vertice celsa petant.

* I thought it proper to subjoin the original, as it is not to be met with in the common editions of Virgil. Perhaps it may admit of considerable doubt as the genuine composition of Augustus; but of its being a poem replete with poetic fire and spirit, I think, there can be none. I have seen also some lines of Sulpitius Carthaginiensis on the same subject, but they appeared to me entirely frigid and uninteresting.

† From these words it would appear, that some part of the Æneis (perhaps the six first finished books) was written in gold or silver. This manner of engraving was by no means unknown to the Antients. In Macrobius, lib. ult. cap. v. we read, "Cæsari dictatori a senatu decreti honores literis aureis in columnas argenteas inscripti." In Hieronymus's prologue to Job, "Habeant veteres libros auro argentoque descriptos." Suetonius says expressly of Nero, cap. x. "Carmina ejus aureis literis scripta, Capitolino Jovi dedicata." Sidonius Apollinaris, in his first book, epit. ad Mont. declares, "Dignum poema quod apicibus perennandum amatis." Hugo, in his very judicious treatise, De primâ scribendi origine, p. 105, edit. Plant. add, "In vitâ D. Nicholii, Constantinus Cæsar Nicholao Evangelium aureis literis scriptum transmittit." If I may be allowed a conjecture, I would only add, it appears probable the Æneid would be dedicated to Augustus (as the Georgics were to Mæcenas), and that this superb copy was intended for his imperial acceptance.

‡ 'Mid winter. Thus in Tacitus:—"Meritis novissima exempla." Having merited the severest punishments. And in Catullus, "in novissimo cæu;" in the most pressing necessity.

§ This is an inuendo at once captivating and curious. He sets out by terming the desire of his friend "dirum nefas;" but, as if repenting of his severity, he makes it dwindle into an "incuria naturæ morientis:" nay, still more to clear his departed im-
 imitate, he says, "He mumbled something against his will that could not be distinctly heard:"—O mentis ingenium! O animæque solertia!

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1801; continued from p. 1134.

November 16.

The House went into a Committee of Ways and Means.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated, that the House having determined to continue for three months longer the naval and military establishment of last year, or rather to provide for the possible continuance of that establishment, it became necessary to ascertain the ways and means by which this intention was to be fulfilled. Two circumstances that tended in part to increase the expences of the year, were the scarcity of last year, which made it necessary for Government to give large bounties as an encouragement for the importation of corn (these bounties, however, did not exceed the sum of 700,000*l.* which, though considerable in itself, was very small, compared to the importance of the object attained by it, and fell far short of the amount at which these bounties had originally been estimated); and the increased expence in the maintenance of the seamen, arising from the high price of provisions. The House would recollect the amount of the estimates already voted; for the army above two millions, for the navy three millions and an half, which with the advance establishment, viz. 400,000*l.* for Great Britain, and 75,000*l.* for Ireland, would make a total of 7,000,000*l.* The ways and means by which he proposed to meet this expenditure were, the produce of the land and malt tax, and a new issue of Exchequer bills, to make up the deficiency, as the sum required would altogether amount to 8,500,000*l.*—Of the bills that were to be funded, the Bank of England were the holders of 2,400,000*l.* and therefore there remained, in the hands of individuals, bills to the amount of 6,100,000*l.* The agreement made with the individuals was, that for every 100*l.* of Exchequer bills, they were to receive 2*½*l. Consols, 2*½*l. Reduced, 2*½*l. New Fives, 5*½*l. 4 per Cents. and 1*½*gd. Long Annuity. The arrangement was made at the market prices of that day; that is.

	£.	s.	d.
The 2 <i>½</i> l. Consols, at 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
The 2 <i>½</i> l. Reduced, at 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
The 2 <i>½</i> l. New Fives, at 99	24	15	0
The 40 <i>l.</i> Four per Cents. at 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	7	6
The 1 <i>½</i> gd. Long Annuity, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	1	14	4

Making in the whole a stock for } 102 15 7.
each 100*l.* bill, of

This was the arrangement which, subject to the approbation of Parliament, he had made in the course of last week with the Committee who represented the different bill holders; and he was happy to state, that the premiums on the bills, to be thus funded, rose after it was known such a bargain had been made.

Mr. Tierney highly approved of the bar-

gain. The resolutions were then agreed to.

November 17.

The malt-duty, sugar, and tobacco bills, went through their different stages; as did the new Lottery bill, and the report from the Committee of Ways and Means; and bills were ordered accordingly.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, on the interference of Peers in elections for members to serve in Parliament. After some debate, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till the 24th of November.

H. OF LORDS.

November 18.

Their Lordships limited the time for receiving Judges' reports on private bills, to the 19th of March.

The malt duty, the stale bread, the pension duty bills, and the bill for allowing the use of salt duty-free in curing fish, were read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, the malt duty and pension duty bills, and the bill for allowing bakers to sell new bread, were severally read the third time, and passed.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted for three months, from the 1st of January next; viz. 60,000*l.* for the support of the suffering clergy and laity of France; 35,000*l.* for secret service money; and 8,000*l.* for maintaining convicts at home.

November 19.

The Committee on expiring laws reported; recommending the continuance, for another year, of the additional duty on spirits imported from Scotland. The continuance of the starch and distillery bill was fixed for the same period; and several public accounts were presented.

November 20.

Mr. Banks moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before the House a copy of the Treaty concluded between his Majesty and the Sublime Porte in the month of January 1799; which was agreed to.

Mr. Corry brought up the report of the Committee of Supply.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that, upon the second resolution, that of 35,000*l.* for secret service money, he meant to propose an amendment. The sum was founded upon the statements of last year; but he did not think that, in the present situation of the country, such a sum as 35,000*l.* was necessary for this branch of the public service. He thought that, as 50,000*l.* would be

be perfectly adequate for every purpose, a vote for 12,500*l.* being only for three months from January next, should as part of that 50,000*l.* be granted. The amendment was adopted, and the resolutions of the report agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

November 21.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the malt-duty, and pension-duty bills, to the bill for permitting the use of salt duty-free in preserving fish, and the fresh bread bill.

H. OF COMMONS.

November 23.

Mr. *Sturges* brought in his bill for relieving overseers from the penalties to which they are subject, on giving parochial aid to persons who do not wear badges.

The bill was opposed by Sir *W. Elford*, who contended for the expediency of the paupers wearing the badge.

It was on the other hand supported by Lord *Glenelvie*, Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, Mr. *Shaw Le Feure*, Mr. *Sibbourn*, and Mr. *Sturges*, on the grounds that no man was to be presumed a permanent pauper, and that the odious distinction of a badge should not be inflicted on one whose occasion for relief might be only temporary. They mentioned cases where, from the uncommon pressure of the times, relief had been solicited by and afforded to persons whose earnings, though amounting to 18 or 20*s.* a week, had been satisfactorily proved to have been inadequate to the support of their families. To degrade such men, on account of a temporary calamity, by the opprobrious mark of a badge, was a measure as contrary to political wisdom as to humanity. After some explanations from Sir *William Elford*, the bill was read the first time.

The House then went into the Committee of Supply; in which they voted several sums which had been paid out of the Civil List, and not yet made good.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then observed, that the state of the Civil List had been for some time in considerable embarrassment; a subject to which, he said, he should probably have soon occasion to call the attention of the House. He observed, that he had minutely looked into the expenditures under this head for these 15 years past, and found them regulated by the strictest economy. "I am," said he, "certain that I speak the feelings of that great Personage in whose name it is granted, when I say that he does not wish the income of the Civil List to be more than is necessary to maintain the just splendour of the state, and the honour of the nation. I am also certain that I speak the feelings of the people, when I say they do not wish it to be less." Mr. A. then proceeding to

vindicate the management of this article, seemed to give an opinion that the colonial property of the Crown would be found sufficient to clear off its embarrassments.

November 24.

The House in a Committee on the Sugar and Molasses-spirit bill, Mr. *Vansittart* moved to reduce the duties payable on the wort or wash distilled from molasses and sugar to 13½*d.* per gallon. As the distilleries from barley would soon be again permitted, he wished to give the distillers an interest in the use of the former materials. He however wished it to be known, that the quantity of barley used in distilleries was not such as to be the subject of alarm, being scarcely one-twentieth part of the produce of the nation. This statement was corroborated by Lord *Glenelvie* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

November 25.

The *Secretary at War* rose, pursuant to his notice, to bring in a bill to remove doubts and difficulties that might arise in the ensuing ballot for the militia. The former acts for raising the militia having been found to clash with each other, since the event of the disembodiment the supplementary, the object of the present bill (which the Secretary stated to be merely temporary) was to ascertain the number of the militia at 26,000 men, to be drawn upon the basis of the supplementary, and not on the defective system of the old acts. He was unable to say whether its duration was to be for six or twelve months, but would prefer the latter. Leave given.

After some debate, the bill to relieve overseers was read a second time and committed.

Sir *W. Pulteney* made his motion relative to the affairs of India: he grounded himself on the uniform opinion of all the chief governors of India, and of Mr. Dundas; and went into a long history of the Company, and of the Board of Directors. He argued in detail the necessity of bringing home the private trade in India-bottoms, made of the *teak*, a wood which he represented as superior to oak; and concluded with moving for a Committee to examine the papers laid on the table last session, relative to the trade between India and Great Britain.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* went into the history of the private trade only since 1793, when it was first legally recognized, having been before that time illicit. The Hon. Baronet's calculations having been made during a period of war, Mr. A. was willing to try the effect of a peace; and no parliamentary ground for the motion having been laid before the House, and the Directors having shewn every inclination to grant the facility required by the regulation

lation of 1793, he moved the previous question.

Mr. *Jobnston* followed, on the same side with Sir W. Pulteney; observing, however, that had he known that the measures now proposed were to have been adopted, the present motion would not have been made; still he found that their duration for more than two years was not sufficiently secured.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in explanation, read a list of propositions, which were intended to serve as the basis of a permanent arrangement after the second year. They proposed, that the regular tonnage should be increased to double the established quantity, or more if necessary. That the vessels thus employed should be devoted entirely to the private trade, without interruption from war, or any other occasion that may create demands of shipping for other services. The other propositions related to the warehousing and sorting of the goods in India; warehousing and bringing them to sale here, subject to a deduction of three per cent.; sending out goods and persons, &c. The company, he said, was desirous to give every accommodation consistent with their charter.

The motion was opposed by Mr. *Wallace*; as it was also by Sir F. *Baring*, who, in a speech of considerable length and much nerve, repelled the description which had been given of the Directors by the Hon. Baronet who made the motion. Sir Francis considered them on the contrary as trustees for the empire as well as for the individual merchants. He went at large into the details of the private trade for the last several

years. He objected to the using of teak ships, on the ground that it would discourage the growing of British timber, and to the bringing over Lascars, because, he said, that of 100 so imported, not 20 ever returned to India in a capacity of earning their bread. If cheap freight was the object, why were the company prohibited from having foreign ships, as the navigation act, he said, was not more sacred than the charter.

Mr. *W. Dundas*, though a friend to the measure of country shipping, was averse to any innovation while the company were in possession of a charter.

The motion was supported by Mr. *T. Jones*, and Sir *James Pulteney*; and opposed by Mr. *Thornton*, and Lord *Glenbervie*. The previous question was carried without a division.

November 26.

Mr. *Babington* gave notice, that, unless some other gentlemen more competent to the task interfered, he would, after the recess, bring forward some plan for an alteration relative to the affize of bread. What at present struck him was, that wheat should be sold by weight alone instead of measure, and that the affize should be set according to the market price of a certain weight of that article.

Mr. *Sheridan* announced, that Sir F. *Burdett*, from the very thin attendance, had agreed to postpone his motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the late ministers, till after the recess.

Mr. *Ellison* expressed great disappointment at the delay. (*To be continued.*)

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 22. Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. to E. Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, Sept. 14.

Sir, It is with great concern that I acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, of the capture of his Majesty's ship the *Swiftsure*, by Gantheaume's squadron, on his return to France, after his unsuccessful attempt to debark troops on the coast of Egypt: I inclose a copy of Captain Hallowell's communication of that unfortunate event.

KEITH.

On board L'Indivisible, in Toulon Road, July 24.

My Lord, It is with infinite concern I have to inform your Lordship, of the capture of his Majesty's late ship *Swiftsure*, by a squadron of French ships under the command of Rear-Admiral Gantheaume. Having separated from my convoy, consisting of carrels and light transports, on the 22d ult. I was making the best of my way to Malta, when on the morning of the 24th, at half past three, the

wind at N. W. Cape Dourne bearing S. W. distant about seven leagues, we discovered five sail to leeward of us nearly hull-down. As Lieut. Sheppard, of the Pigmy cutter, had informed me on the 19th, that an enemy's squadron had quitted Dourso on the 7th, where they had attempted to land their troops, I concluded the ships in sight were those of which he had given me intelligence, and made all the sail possible to get from them: At sunrise my suspicions were rectified; we clearly distinguished four of them to be of the line, the other a large frigate, and their signal flags soon pointed them out to be enemies. At half past five, two of the line of battle ships tacked, by signal, and stood on till they fetched into our wake, while the other two and the frigate stood upon the same tack with us. At eight o'clock the two ships and frigate having tacked considerably on us, tacked and stood to windward of us until they got on our lee quarter, when they tacked again. From their great

superiority

superiority of sailing, they closed with us so fast as to be nearly within gun-shot by two P. M. and as the ships astern were coming up very fast, I determined on bearing down and engaging the two ships and frigate to leeward, hoping to disable one of them before the whole Squadron could be brought into action, and thereby effect our escape by getting to leeward of them: three o'clock I bore up, and steered to pass astern of the sternmost ship, all our steering-sails set on the starboard side, when the enemy tacked and stood toward us: at half-past three, the Indivisible, of eighty guns, bearing Rear-Admiral Gantheaume's flag, and the Dix Aout, of seventy-four guns, being in close order, and within half gun-shot of us, opened their fire, which was instantly answered, and a warm action ensued. Their great superiority in point of sailing gave them every advantage of position, and baffled all our attempt to get to leeward of them. At thirty-seven minutes past four, the Jean Bart and Constitution, of seventy-four guns, being within gun-shot, and closing upon our starboard-quarter very fast, the Indivisible almost on board of us on our larboard bow, and the Dix Aout on our larboard-quarter, our fore-yard and fore-top-sail-yard shot away, all our running and part of our standing rigging cut to pieces, the fore-mast, mizen-mast, and main-yard badly wounded, our deck lumbered with the wreck and sails, all hopes of making our escape, or falling in with any succour, cut off, and only one of the enemy's ships apparently much damaged, I thought farther resistance, in our crippled state, would be exposing the lives of valuable men without any advantage to their country resulting from it; with pain, therefore, I ordered his Majesty's colours to be struck, after an action of one hour and seven minutes. Most sincerely, my Lord, do I lament our having been opposed to so very superior a force, as, from the steady and gallant conduct of the officers and men I had the honour to command on this occasion, and with whom I had been acting nearly four years on various services, I have not a doubt of what would have been the issue of a contest on more equal terms. Our loss has been principally in masts, yards, sails, and rigging, having only two men killed, Lieutenant Davis, and seven men wounded (two of whom are since dead of their wounds), the enemy's intention being to disable us in our rigging, in which they succeeded too well; at the commencement of this unequal contest, we were eighty-six men short of complement, and had fifty-nine sick, those who returned from the army, before Alexandria, having introduced a bad fever into the ship. Four hundred men were put on board the Swift.

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sure on the evening of her capture, many of the prisoners removed, and the ship so crippled a state as to render it necessary to take her in tow; the next day carpenters and seamen from all the ships were sent on board to repair her damages, and soldiers to complete her number to seven hundred; and with all their exertions, and the advantage of smooth water, it was six days before they were able to make sail. On the 4th of July, between Lampidosa and Pantalaria, they fell in with and captured the Mohawk, letter of marque, from Bristol to Malta, laden with various articles of merchandize; on the 22d they anchored in this road, in general very sickly, without having landed any part of their troops on the coast of Egypt or Barbary, although they attempted a debarkation at Derne, on the 23d ultimo, but from the hostile appearance and reception of the natives, they did not persevere, and returned to their ships without landing a single person.

I feel it a duty I owe to Admiral Gantheaume to mention to your Lordship the handsome manner in which we have all been treated by the officers of his Squadron, and by him in particular, the strictest orders have been issued to preserve the property of every individual; and he has done every thing in his power to render the situation of the officers and men as comfortable as possible. BEN. HALLOWELL.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, Aug. 26. Mr. William Rogers, jun. of Hudson, being bound to Catskill in a small sail-boat, took with him his only son, a boy about four years old. While sailing down the channel of the river, finding it was necessary to go forward himself in order to adjust the sail, the sudden sweep of the boom, in the mean time, carried the child overboard. Instantly upon this the father plunged into the river, caught his son, and, being an excellent swimmer, swam with him for some time, by holding him under his arm. At length he advised and assisted him to crawl upon his back and shoulders, and to entwine his arms around his neck; and continued to swim with him in this position. His first object was to gain the drifting boat; but, after many desperate struggles, finding this impracticable, he directed his course towards the shore of the river. Opposed by the tide, and constantly drenched by the surges, the poor child dropped from his father's neck, and floated down the river as far as Catskill, where the lifeless body was soon after found. Mr. Rogers himself, exhausted and on the point of sinking (having been in the water, as he thinks, nearly an hour), was rescued from this hopeless condition by some people who discovered him

him and heard his cries, while they were at work in a field not far from the river.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2. "Trade has been very brisk for some time, especially to the Spanish and French colonies, notwithstanding we are quite deluged with English goods. It looks as if the English had no other nation to send their goods to. British goods of every sort, particularly muslins, linens, tapes, and thread, sell far lower here, I am certain, than they can be manufactured in Britain. Provisions are falling very fast. If there is no demand from Britain, they will be very low this year. Our crop was very great."

A wild rhinoceros has lately been killed near *Cape-town*, whose height was seven feet five inches, and its length, from the snout to the root of the tail, eleven feet six inches, supposed to be one of the largest of its species. The people at the Cape set a high value on the dried blood of this animal, to which they ascribe great virtues in the cure of certain disorders.

WEST INDIA NEWS.

Falmouth (St. Jago de la Vega), Sept. 23.

A most unprovoked and atrocious murder was perpetrated last Thursday night, in the lower part of St. Anne's, on the body of Mr. Alexander Urquhart, a very old and respectable inhabitant of this parish. It appears, that Mr. Urquhart, and Mr. William Gunn (also of this parish), were at a mountain settlement, the property of the latter, where they had spent the evening; as they retired into their respective rooms, and were going to bed, between the hours of nine or ten o'clock, the overseer, William Boyd, went to Mr. Gunn's room-door, and requested him to come out, that he wished to speak with him; Mr. Gunn, then undressed, immediately obeyed; and, in the act of coming out, was met by Boyd at the door with a loaded pistol, which he fired at Mr. Gunn, and wounded him in the left breast. Mr. Urquhart, in his room, upon hearing the report of the pistol, came out to Mr. Gunn's assistance; when Boyd, who had a second pistol ready, fired at him, and, reluctantly to relate, the ball passed through his body, and he instantly expired. Mr. Gunn made his escape, wounded and bleeding as he was, to the neighbouring house of Mr. Alexander, where he was received, and every attention paid to him that friendship and humanity could dictate: sanguine hopes are entertained of his recovery. On Friday (in the absence of the Coroner) an inquest was taken on the body of Mr. Urquhart, by John Gayner, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who immediately transmitted the proceedings to the King's Attorney-General. The murderer has been apprehended, and conveyed to the county gaol. No cause has yet been

assigned by the unfortunate wretch for taking away the life of his fellow-creature; a man, whose general character inclined him to a better fate, and who has, pained to tell, left an amiable widow and four young children to lament the unhappy fate of an affectionate husband and tender parent.

NEWS FROM SCOTLAND.

Turriff, Dec. 14. Yesterday about 15 minutes before 11, P. M. we were alarmed with a flash of lightning from a cloud of first and hail, succeeded by a loud peal of thunder; about three minutes after, another more vivid flash, followed by the most tremendous clap of thunder ever heard here. The last shock struck the house of Wm. Nicholson, in *Easter Whitcraikes* in this parish. All the family were from home, except himself and a daughter of about 17 years of age. She was in the kitchen, and the lightning burnt her face, neck, and arm, in a dreadful manner, but there are hopes of her recovery. The dog was killed at the kitchen fire. The farmer himself was in a room about 40 feet from the kitchen; the floor where he stood was driven to splinters; one of his shoes was torn, the upper leather from the sole, and his foot considerably hurt; the ceiling of the room broke to pieces; in the adjoining room, the clock-case, bedsteads, and every article of furniture, except a chest of drawers, either shivered or hurled from their places.—The glass of the windows was broken into small particles, and the frames driven to a considerable distance. The crook of the kitchen was divided into three places, and a copper kettle perforated in a hundred places. About 16 feet of the kitchen roof was blown off, and the rest took fire, but was soon extinguished. All was done, and all silent, in less than three seconds!

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 23. The rectory-house at *Walsford*, near Newbury, was burned to the ground. The rector, Mr. William Fennell, was awakened about 2 o'clock by the chamber being filled with smoke; and, instantly rising, he found the house in flames. He had but just time to carry his wife in his arms down the stairs, which had caught fire. The nursery maid followed him with his youngest boy about 5 months old; but the flames were too rapid to prevent his eldest child, a fine girl near seven years old, and an old lady, upwards of 80, his wife's mother, from escaping, or the saving a single article of their property, which was uninsured.

Plymouth, Dec. 27. In the gale of wind yesterday, about sun-set, a Swedish and two American seamen were rowing up Ca water in their ship's boat, with a cable and a spare anchor to pay on board her, when off *Deadman's Bay*, a sudden squall

case

came on, and the boat shipping a heavy sea, the poor fellows could not cut, or had not the presence of mind to cut, the stopper of the anchor, and the boat went down stern foremost, by which accident they unfortunately perished. Their bodies floated ashore this afternoon on the Cat Down Side. In Hamaze, a man of war's boat, with 14 people on board, upset in a violent squall at N. W. and 11 were drowned.

An Agricultural Pillar is to be erected in the park at *Holkham*, to transmit to posterity a monument of the great obligations the agriculturists of the present time owe to the talents and attentions of Mr. Coke. The subscription already amounts to upwards of 1000 guineas. No subscriber has been allowed to contribute more than two guineas.

Instances of depravity have lately occurred at *Exeter*, at which human nature revolts, and principally directed towards defenceless females. As a girl about 15 was passing a lane, a few evenings since, she was pushed against by two young men genteelly dressed, one of whom wounded her in the arm. Having reached the house of a relation, she fainted through the loss of blood; a surgeon was called in, who, after dressing the wound, declared it was made with a lancet. The poor girl's recovery is doubtful. Many instances of a similar nature occurred last week. A reward of 50*l.* has been offered by the Mayor on conviction of any concerned in these diabolical practices. Two children of Mr. Collins, merchant of the same place, were poisoned last week in consequence of eating some cheesecakes, into which arsenic had been mixed by mistake in lieu of some other ingredient. They languished two days in the greatest agony, and then expired.

The shocking accident, mentioned in p. 1142 to have happened at the Holme, near New-Church, in *Rossendale*, Yorkshire, of eight people being drowned by the breaking of the ice, was attended with a circumstance extremely distressing. One of the men pushed into the water, and had the good luck to draw one out, who was saved; he then got two more in his arms, when, endeavouring to cast them out also, another at the bottom clung so fast to his legs, that he could not possibly extricate himself; but, in the midst of the utmost exertions, and loud shriekings for help, he and the two in his arms, sunk to the bottom and perished. The neighbourhood was soon alarmed, but too late to afford any assistance.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, December 29.

His Majesty had a fête at *Frogmore*, in the first style of elegance and taste. The company consisted, as usual, of persons of the most distinguished rank and fashion.

Wednesday, December 30.

This afternoon, about two o'clock, a fire broke out at Lady Pembroke's house in Cavendish-square; which, from its violence for several hours, seemed to threaten destruction to the whole neighbourhood, and to fill the inhabitants with terror. When the fire was discovered, it was confined to a large back parlour, which had been appropriated the whole of the morning to the airing of beds and linen, preparatory to her Ladyship's coming to town from the neighbourhood of Richmond. The only servants at that time in the house were three females, who, had they not been prevented by their fears, might, from their own exertions, or calling in immediate assistance, have prevented the accident from making that progress which unfortunately it did. One of the maids fainted away on perceiving the mischief, as she had left the room where a large charcoal-fire was placed, with the beds and linen close to it; and it was with difficulty the other two servants could drag her into the passage, to prevent her falling a victim to the flames. The conflagration by this time had collected sufficient strength to force its way through the top of the room into the upper apartments; and, when the alarm of fire was given in the square, all assistance was found ineffectual. The Mary-le-boune fire-engine was brought and instantly set to work, but could not arrest the progress of the flames, which were now perceived to be making their way through the roof of the house. About three o'clock several engines began to pour into the square, and were dexterously applied; but it was five o'clock before they were enabled to get the fire completely under, which was not until the house was reduced to a mere shell. The great benefit derived from the engines was evident, from the protection afforded the adjoining houses, both on the right and left, which were several times on fire. When the fire was first perceived, many gentlemen in the square sent their servants to render any assistance they could in removing furniture, or other valuables; and it appears, that several costly boxes of plate, linen, &c. were safely deposited at the Bishop of Durham's. Some of the beds and house-furniture were also saved, and taken to a yard adjoining the house; and a good many articles were stolen by thieves, who are generally at hand where there is hope of plunder. Lady Pembroke has not been long in possession of her house, which has lately been fitted up in the most modern style. The unhappy girl, through whose neglect the fire was occasioned, was taken to a house in the square in strong fits, and remained in that state the whole of the day. She was attended by a Physician, who declared that her situation was such that she could not long survive under her present affliction.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Downing-street, Oct. 10. **G**EOGE W. Erving, esq. to be consul from the United States of America at the port of London.

War-office, Oct. 13. *Brevet.* Capt. Joseph Lambecht, of the marines, to be major in the army.—*Staff.* Lieut.-col. Tho. Brownrigg, of the 3d foot (acting deputy-quarter-master-general), to be deputy-quarter-master-general in Ireland, *vice* Craufurd, appointed adjutant-general to the King's troops in India.—*Invalids.* Francis White, late serjeant in the 1st foot-guards, to be ensign in the late Capt. Bulkeley's independent company of invalids at Plymouth, *vice* King, promoted.

War-office, Oct. 27. *Brevet.* Col. Thomas Picton, of the 56th foot, to be brigadier-general in the island of Trinidad only.—*Staff.* Capt. Chas. Irvine, of the 62d foot, to be deputy-adjutant-general to the forces stationed in the island of Jamaica, with the rank of major in the army, *vice* Noble, dec. William Potts, esq. late major of the 8th foot, to be paymaster of a recruiting-district, *vice* Mathews, appointed major of Chelsea hospital.

Downing-street, Oct. 29. Marquis Cornwallis, appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary at the Congress at Amiens; and Anthony Merry, esq. to execute the office of his Majesty's secretary at the said Congress.

War-office, Nov. 14. *Staff.* Lieut.-col. Jn. Hamilton, of the 81st foot, to be deputy-quarter-master-general to the forces serving at the Cape of Good Hope, *vice* Major-gen. Fraser, placed on the staff in India.

St. James's, Nov. 18. Charles Bragge, esq. treasurer of his Majesty's navy, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.—Sylvester Lord Glenbervie, to be president of the committee appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations, in the absence of the Earl of Liverpool.

War-office, Nov. 21. *Brevet.* Col. John Blake, of the 24th foot, to be brigadier-general in Egypt only.

Whitehall, Nov. 23. Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, bart. Henry Duncan, esq. Sir John Henslow and Sir Wm. Rule, knrs. Wm. Palmer, esq. Sir Wm. Bellingham, bart. Harry Hammond, Samuel Gambier, Francis John Hartwell, Benjamin Tucker, Charles Hope, Isaac Coffin, and Robert Fanshawe, esqrs. Sir Charles Sixton, bart. Nicholson Inglefield, esq. and Sir Alexander John Ball, appointed principal officers and commissioners of his Majesty's navy.

Whitehall, Nov. 24. Prince Augustus-Frederick, created Baron of Arklow; Earl of Inverness, and Duke of Suffex; Prince Adolphus-Frederick; Baron of Culloden, Earl of Tipperary, and Duke of Cambridge.

War-office, Nov. 24. *Staff.* English Sandford, gent. to be assistant-commissary of

stores, provisions, and forage, to the forces serving in the West Indies.—To be barrack-masters in Great Britain: Lewis Tobias Jones, esq. late captain in the 14th foot, *vice* Gibbons, dec.; Charles Corner Bacon, gent. from half-pay as captain of the 92d foot, *vice* Alger, resigned.—To be barrack-master at the Bahamas: Robert B. Carre, esq. barrack-master and commissary on the late expedition at Helvoetsluys.

Whitehall, Dec. 5. George Keith (Baron Keith of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland), K. B. and admiral of the Blue, created a baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the title of Baron Keith, of Stonehaven-Marischal, co. Kincardine.—Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. to be Lord Hutchinson, Baron of Alexandria, and of Knocklofty, co. Tipperary.—John Halker, esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Bahama Islands.

Whitehall, Dec. 7. William D'Arley, esq. captain in his Majesty's marine forces, permitted to accept the rank of knight of the royal and military order of Constantine, conferred on him by Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies; and to bear, in his own country, the ensigns of the said order.

Whitehall, Dec. 16. Richard Ford, esq. chief magistrate of the police, knighted.

Whitehall, Dec. 17. Sir Francis Miltoun, bart. physician extraordinary to the King, appointed (by the Queen) one of her Majesty's physicians in ordinary.

War-office, Dec. 29. *Staff.* Major James Fitzgerald, of the 3d foot-guards, to be deputy-adjutant-general to the forces serving in the Mediterranean, with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army. Brigadier-major Wm. Hely, to be fort-major in the garrison of St. John's, in the island of Newfoundland.—*Hospital-staff.* Francis Knight, esq. surgeon to the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, to be inspector-general of army-hospitals, *vice* Rush, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

REV. Thomas Edwards Colston, of Filkins, appointed a free gate for the county of Oxford.

Rev. Mr. Goddall, one of the junior masters of Eton school, appointed head master thereof, *vice* Dr. Heath, resigned, on being preferred to a canonry of Windsor.

Rev. Mr. Wotton, appointed master of Bradford free grammar-school, York.

Sir Nigel Bodoyer Gressley, bart. elected recorder of Litchfield; *vice* the Earl of Dartmouth, dec.

Henry Woodthorpe, esq. elected town-clerk, and Thomas Snelton, esq. clerk of the peace, of the city of London, *vice* Rix, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John Weddell, R. D. Northborough R. to Northampton.

REV.

Rev. G. Cook, B. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, appointed chaplain to the garrison at the Cape of Good Hope.

Rev. R. P. Moore, D. D. master of the school at Sunbury, Thurstleigh V. co. Bedf.

Rev. J. Pearson, Piddington V. co. Oxf.

Rev. Dr. Skinner, Poulshot R. Wilts, *vice* Blayney, dec.

Rev. Richard Buller, M. A. perpetual curate of Stoke Cannon, and vicar of Colyton, Devon, West Buckland R. same co.

Rev. James Fawcett, B. D. Thurlston cum Snoring R. Norfolk.

Rev. Nathanael Colville, M. A. rector of Bailham, Norfolk, Lawshall R. near Bury, *vice* Barnwell, resigned.

Rev. Francis Preston, appointed lecturer of St. John's church in Leeds, *vice* Vincent, resigned.

Rev. Francis Howes, B. A. Shitlington with Gravenhurst V. co. Bedford, *vice* Farris, dec.

Rev. Weaver Walter, M. A. Brisley and Gateley consolidated VV. co. Norfolk, *vice* Dix, dec.

Rev. Joseph Dacre Carlyle, B. D. chancellor of Carlisle, and professor of Arabic at Cambridge, St. Nicholas V. Newcastle.

Rev. Matthew Raine, B. D. master of the Charter-house school, Bottisham V. co. Cambridge, *vice* Harry Porter, resigned.

Rev. Bartholomew Rigton, M. A. Hopton curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. Philip Fisher, B. D. rector of Elton, co. Huntingdon, Whaplole V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Henry Taylor, Liddington V. Wilts.

Rev. Richard-Francis Onslow, M. A. vicar of Kidderminster, Mordiford R. near Hereford, *vice* Campbell, dec.

Rev. Charles Bird, M. A. Dinedor R. near Hereford, *vice* Symonds, dec.

Rev. Jas. Eyre, master of Solihull grammar-school, Winterborne Stoke V. Wilts.

Rev. Robert Marriott, M. A. Bincombe and Broadway RR. Dorset, *vice* Dixon, dec.

Rev. W. B. Cocker, M. A. Ruddington and Bunney VV. co. Nottingham.

Rev. William Beetham, vicar of Bunney, near Nottingham, Costock and Keyworth RR. in the same neighbourhood, *vice* Parkyns, dec.

Rev. Thomas Holdich, M. A. Burton Overy R. co. Leicester.

Rev. Edward Neville, M. A. Prees V. co. Salop.

Rev. John-Frederick Tonyn, M. A. Alchurch R. in the diocese of Oxford, *vice* Kilvert, resigned.

Rev. John Staverton Matthews, M. A. Hitcham R. Suffolk, *vice* Close, resigned.

Rev. Sam. Smith, B. D. Grindal prebend, in York cathedral, *vice* Goodricke, dec.

Rev. William Row, B. A. lecturer of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, *vice* Manley.

Rev. Anthony Freston, Edgeworth R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Wm. Stockdale, Hundon V. Suffolk.

Rev. R. E. Hughes, Sherington R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Martin Hogg, B. A. Beechamwell St. John and Beechamwell St. Mary RR. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Bell, elected a lecturer of St. Thomas, Salisbury, and master of the free grammar-school, *vice* Evans, resigned.

Rev. Wm. Benson Ramsden, M. A. Great Stambridge R. Essex.

Rev. Benedict Chapman, M. A. appointed one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall, *vice* Fawcett.

Rev. Caleb Elwin, Ringstead-Parva R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. John Clark, curate of St. John's chapel in Weardale, presented to a minor-canon stall in Durham cathedral, *vice* Viner, resigned.

Rev. Henry Anson, M. A. Oxnead R. with Buxton V. annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. Francis-Edward Arden, Gresham R. Norfolk.

Rev. Wm. Greenwood, B. D. Carlton St. Peter's R. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Lardner, elected a minor canon of Canterbury cathedral, *vice* Todd, resigned.

Rev. Launcelot Ion, M. A. Ingram R. co. Northumberland.

Rev. Thomas Grey Cullum, B. A. Knoddishall cum Buxlow R. Suffolk, *vice* Capper, resigned.

Rev. James Capper, M. A. vicar of Wilmington, Suffex, Ashurst R. Kent, *vice* Davis, dec.

Rev. C. Allcock, and Rev. Mr. Nott, to be prebends of Hurst and Colworth, in the cathedral of Chichester.

Rev. Wm. Peate, Nettlestead R. Suffolk:

Rev. T. M. Colston, of Dorchester, Lincolnholts R. Hants.

Rev. Bernard Cracroft, Rippingale cum Rington R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Comyns, M. A. Bishopsteignton V. with West Teignmouth chapelry annexed, co. Devon.

Rev. Wilfrid Hudleston, M. A. Handsworth R. co. York.

Rev. Christopher Atkinson, son of the Rev. Miles A. of Leeds, appointed minister of the church of Elland.

Rev. Whitehall W. Davies, M. A. Whittington R. Salop, *vice* Lloyd, dec.

Rev. Daniel Sanders, B. A. Linton R. co. Devon, *vice* Arundell, dec.

Rev. W. Hall, M. A. Gilling V. near Richmond, co. York, *vice* Lascelles, dec.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. George Clarke, B. D. to hold Mersey-Hampton R. with Riffington R. both co. Gloucester.

Rev. John Wynter, M. A. to hold Exhall cum Wixford R. co. Warwick, with Tynningham cum Filgrave R. Bucks.

Rev. Bernard Cracroft, to hold Rippingale R. with West Keal R. both co. Lincoln.

Vol. LXXI. p. 861. A. B. points out two mistakes in our account of the late learned Dr. Baldwin. The first circumstance is, that he was nearly drowned in endeavouring to ascertain the distance between Aldingham and some other living. This did not happen to him; but to a Mr. Smalley, his immediate predecessor at Aldingham. The second is, that he obtained the living of Aldingham for some services done to Government. The fact is, that he took the living of Wittenham, in Essex, as fellow of Peter-house, Cambridge, and exchanged it for Aldingham with Mr. Osborne, tutor to Lord John Cavendish. This exchange was brought about by Lord Willoughby of Parham, Dr. B.'s intimate and excellent friend, with a view to having him settled in his own neighbourhood.

P. 862. Mr. Bage was born Feb. 29, 1728, at Darley, a hamlet of Derby, where his father then worked a paper-mill. He married in 1751; and from that time to his death conducted a paper-mill on his own account at Elford, near Tamworth. He commenced author in 1781, by publishing "Mount Heneth," a novel of a superior class, which he sold for 30l.; and which was followed by "Barham Downs," "The Fair Syrian," "James Wallace," &c. which have passed, in a German habit, through the Frankfort press. A well-drawn character of him was given in the "History of Derby, 1791," by his friend Mr. Hutton, of Birmingham.

P. 934. Mr. David Levi, the learned Jew, was born in London in 1742; and, after a regular apprenticeship to a shoemaker, settled in that business; but, not succeeding in it, commenced hat-dresser; and in this new profession, though surrounded with domestic cares, still finding time for study, produced a volume on the "Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews, 1783," 8vo. He next published, "Lingua Sacra," 3 vols. 8vo, containing an Hebrew Grammar with Points, clearly explained in English, and a complete Hebrew-English Dictionary; which came out in numbers, 1785—1789. This performance, though by no means the most perfect of its kind that might be produced, is a great instance of industry and perseverance in a person who was confined all the time to a mechanical business to supply the necessities of domestic concerns. In 1787 he published his First Letters to Dr. Priestley, in answer to his Letters addressed to the Jews, inviting them to an amicable discussion of the Evidences of Christianity; in which he says, "I am not ashamed to tell you, that I am a Jew by choice, and not because I was born a Jew: far from it; for I am clearly of opinion, that every person endowed with ratiocination ought to have a clear idea of the truth of Revelation, and a just ground of his faith, as far as human evidence can go." (LVII. 620.) In 1789 he published his Second Letters

to Dr. Priestley; and also Letters to Dr. Cooper, of Great Yarmouth, in answer to his one great argument in favour of Christianity from a single Prophecy; 2. to Mr. Bicheno; 3. to Dr. Krauter; 4. to Mr. Swain; 5. to Anti-Socinus, alias Antin Bailey; occasioned by their Remarks on his first Letters to Dr. Priestley. In the year he published the Pentateuch, in Hebrew and English, with a translation of the notes of Lion Socin, and the 61 precepts contained in the Law, according to Maimonides. At the end of the same year, at the earnest request of the most considerable of the Portuguese Jews, he undertook to translate their prayers from Hebrew into English; which he accomplished in four years (though confined to his bed by illness 27 weeks), the last of 6 volumes appearing in 1793. The first volume of his "Dissertations on the Prophecies" was also published in 1793; and in 1794 his Translation of the Service for the two first Nights of the Passover, as observed by all the Jews at this present time, in Hebrew and English. In 1795, "Letters to Nathanael Brassey Halhed, M. P. in answer to his Testimony of the Authenticity of the Prophecies of Richard Brothers, and his pretended Mission to recall the Jews." A second volume of his "Dissertations on the Prophecies" appeared in 1796; which he intended to complete in six volumes; and of which, in May, 1797, more than half of the *third* volume was printed. In the beginning of 1797 he published a defence of the Old Testament, in a Series of Letters addressed to Thomas Paine, in answer to his Age of Reason, Part II. For the German Jews he translated their Festival Prayers, as he had done those of the Portuguese, in six vols. 8vo; a labour of four years. By all the Synagogues in London Mr. Levi was regularly employed to translate the prayers composed on any particular occasion; as those used during the King's illness in 1788, and the thanksgiving in 1789; with various others for the use of the several Synagogues. He wrote a sacred ode, in Hebrew, 1795, on the King's escape from assassination; and, Nov. 14, 1798, had a violent stroke of the palsy, which nearly deprived him of the use of his right hand; but still looked forward with confidence to the completion of his great work on the Prophecies. How far this was advanced at the time of his death we shall be glad to hear; having selected the present account from a respectable journal, where a fuller account and a good portrait of Mr. Levi may be seen*.—A wretched, affected, incorrect writer assumed the name of Mr. Levi to address a "Discourse to the Nation of the Jews, 1790," 8vo.

* European Mag. for May 1799, p. 291.
P. 1058.

P. 1032. Dr. Pulteney was born at Mountferrat, in Leicestershire, in 1730. He had very honourably acquired a considerable fortune; and has bequeathed several legacies among philosophical, medical, and charitable institutions. His well-selected library is to be sold; his botanical MSS. are given to his friend Dr. Maton; and some valuable collections in natural history to the Linnean Society.

P. 1149. During the course of fifty-six years his Highness the late Nabob of the Carnatick experienced a variety of vicissitudes, and, as he has often said, drank deep of the cup of affliction. In the dawn of manhood Fortune seemed to smile; but it was the smile of deception. The dark clouds of adversity and distress soon overshadowed all his prospects, which appeared to terminate in the chilling gloom of melancholy and despair. Again Fortune smiled, again she proved deceitful. Elevated to the mansion of his ancestors, his bosom expanded with the most generous sentiments; and, in cherishing intentions that reflect the highest lustre on the prince, and mark the benevolence of the man, the impressions of sorrow were erased from his features, and the softened traits of serenity succeeded them. He had long heard, with anguish and commiseration, the groans of an oppressed and helpless people, and the moment was now arrived that apparently offered the means of relieving them. He became their father, and loved them as his children. It was the primary object of his ambition and exertions to secure to them the enjoyment of tranquillity, to which they had long been strangers, and enable them to receive a portion of happiness which they had never before known; but, alas! a power which his Highness could neither avoid nor controul, interfered to frustrate his intentions, and render all his objects abortive; he now experienced all the agony that results from feelings deeply wounded, dignity insulted, honour calumniated and traduced. The arm of Friendship was raised against him, and the iron hand of Oppression wrested from him his dearest rights. He viewed the scene of horror that lay before him with the calmness of Philosophy; and his complaints were more the admonitions of a friend than the accusations of the injured. He lived not to obtain redress whence he was well assured it would be readily afforded him—from one whose bosom is the seat of virtue and benevolence, philanthropy and justice. No one ever knew better the interests of his country than his Highness, and his utmost exertions were made to promote them. In his disposition he was mild and affable; and the voice of Suspicion excited no unkind sentiment in his breast. Ingenuous himself, he believed all men to be honourable, until events (and

he witnessed many of those) taught him the contrary; and then, even when deceived and betrayed by those who added ingratitude to their crimes, he expressed sorrow instead of shewing displeasure. He was firmly and affectionately attached to our most gracious Sovereign, whom he revered as his father and protector; and the English nation, whom he sincerely loved and admired, possessed in him a sincere friend and a faithful ally. As a husband and brother, he was kind and tender; as a father, fond and indulgent; and, as a friend, he was generous and liberal in the extreme. His Highness has left a wife, whom he loved with unbounded affection, and an only son, about 17 years of age, whom he almost adored.

P. 1155, a. l. 3, read "Walter Beattie, or Beay, of a family who have raised themselves to affluence by the trade of Buckinghamshire lace."

P. 1156. Mr. Clarke, having left England about two months since, was induced to pass a few days at Paris, in his way to the South of France, where he proposed spending the Winter. On the fête of Nov. 9, the fall of a temporary scaffolding, which he had ascended with other spectators, led to the fatal event which has excited general sorrow, and plunged his family into the deepest distress. A violent blow from a falling plank produced a concussion of the spine, which, after causing the most excruciating sufferings, terminated in his death on Dec. 6, in his 30th year. If a graceful person and elegant manners, if a superior and well-cultivated understanding, and a warm and sympathizing heart, demand admiration and esteem, and the loss of them awaken regret, the premature death of this respectable man, in whom these qualities were conspicuously united, will be long and deservedly deplored. His remains were interred, Dec. 28, in the family-vault in the parish-church of Hitchin. A sister of the late John Radcliffe, esq. was the mother of Mr. Clarke; she left also a daughter, an amiable young lady, who is still living. Lady P. Radcliffe, relict of the late Sir Charles Farnaby Radcliffe, bart. succeeded to the estates of her late brother, John Radcliffe, esq. and still enjoys them.

P. 1157. The Rev. Mr. Townsend quitted Newington at Midsummer, 1789, and retired to Bath, where (and not at Haverfordwest) he died, aged 85.

P. 1158. Bennet Langton, esq. LL. D. succeeded Dr. Johnson in the professorship of ancient literature in the Royal Academy. To him the Doctor bequeathed his Polyglott Bible; and, once speaking of him to Mr. Boswell with an affectionate regard, exclaimed, "The world does not bear a worthier man than Bennet Langton!" In Mr. Boswell's *Life of Dr. Johnson* a considerable

derable number of the Doctor's letters to Mr. Langton are printed; and several pages of Mr. L's Recollections of the Memorabilia of the learned Sage. He married, 1769, Mary, Countess-dowager of Rothes, second wife of John ninth earl, and daughter of the Countess of Haddington, by her first husband, Mr. Lloyd, by whom he has left four sons: 1. George, late of C. C. C. Oxford, born 1772; 2. Peregrine, B. A. Merton college, Oxford; 3. Algernon, in the army; 4. Charles, in the navy; and five daughters: Diana, Jane, Elizabeth, Isabella, Margaret. Mr. L. was descended from an antient family at Langton, in the hundred of Hall, in the county of Lincoln, of which the fifteenth in descent was living when York wrote his Union of Arms, and gave the arms of his countryman in an appendix. The mansion-house, engraved, from a drawing by Girtin, by B. Howlett, 1797, situated at Spilsby, 30 miles East of Lincoln, is supposed to have been built in the beginning of the last century, on the site of an older, but it down in the reign of Edward VI. Dr. Johnson, visiting Mr. L. here in 1764, expressed a wish to have the soil within the mote turned up, to trace the dimensions of the dwelling house of a private gentleman at that time; but not repeating his visit, this was not carried into execution. Mr. L. gave up the use of it to Dr. Uvedale, who married his sister, and to whom he gave the rectory of Langton, and who, with his family, lived in the upper part only. He was the only surviving son of Bennet L. esq. by Diana his wife, daughter of the late Edmund Turnor, esq. of Stoke-Rochford, co. Lincoln. His only surviving sister married the Rev. Robert Uvedale, D. D. rector of Langton, who died in November, 1799 (LXIX. 1186), leaving by her six children, the eldest of whom, the Rev. Robert Uvedale, M. A. lately communicated to our Magazine an original letter from Dr. Johnson to Miss L. sister to the late Mr. L. (LXX. 915). Mr. L's various abilities are too well known to need much observation in this place. He became a member of the Literary Club at the institution of that celebrated association, and of the original members he was the last survivor. He particularly excelled in the knowledge of the Greek, though he was not wholly unacquainted with that sacred and most antient language the Hebrew.

Ibid. The late Gen. Bathurst has bequeathed the estate of Clarendon for life to his brother, and then in fee to the second son of the late Felton Harvey, esq. whose lady (Miss Elwell, now Mrs. Fremantle) was niece to the General; the estate at Lainston to the elder son of Mr. Felton Harvey; about 12,000*l.* in legacies; the residue of his personal property, one third to Sir John Mordaunt, one third to the

children of Mr. Alexander Thistlethwayt, and one third to the children of Mr. John Harvey. It is calculated these legacies will amount to about 10,000*l.* each.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, in Rutland-square, Dublin, Viscountess Corry, a son and heir.

Dec. 12. At Dresden, Princess Carolina, consort of Prince Maximilian, a prince, who has been christened John, Nepomucenus, Maria, and 11 other names.

25. At Highgate, the wife of Mr. Dotter, of Wood-street, a son and a daughter.

26. At Greenock, Mrs. M'Larty, of Chestervale, Jamaica, a son.

At Forganhall, in Scotland, the wife of Wm. Glen, esq. a son.

Mrs. James Stuart Thompson, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, a daughter.

27. The Countess of Poulett, a daughter. At Mulgrave castle, Lady Mulgrave, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Tho. Underwood, rector of Ross, co. Hereford, a son.

28. At Ayr, in Scotland, the Hon. Mr. Rollo, a son.

At Newcastle, the wife of S. Ilderton, esq. of Newmoore-house, a daughter.

30. At Highbury-lodge, the wife of P. W. Crowther, esq. a son.

31. Mrs. Alexander, of Bedford-row, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, by special licence, at the house of the Countess of Clanwilliam, on Stephen's green, Dublin, John Chamber, Earl of Meath, to Lady Melisina Adelaide Meade, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Clanwilliam.

Mr. Sandford Peacocke, third son of Marmaduke P. esq. of Cavendish-square, to Miss Apreece, only daughter of Sir T. Halfey Abart, of Walsingly hall, co. Huntingdon.

James Ferguson, esq. to Miss Bloom, daughter of Sir Matthew B. M. P.

R. J. D. Ashworth, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Macaulay, of Clough-house, Huddersfield.

At Walton, near Liverpool, the Rev. Dr. Harper, rector of Stepney, to Miss Elizabeth Heathcote, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Walton.

Rev. Mr. Holland, to Miss Clack, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas C. rector of Moretonhamstead and Keau, both in the county of Devon.

Jonathan Furlong, esq. lieutenant and adjutant of the Exeter volunteers, to Miss Elizabeth Hobson, of Exeter.

Rev. Laurence Cauniford, rector of Muth, Devon, to Miss Vickers, of Ireland.

Capt. Byron, of the royal navy, to Miss Sykes, of Arundel-street.

At Queen-square chapel, Sir Charles Burrell Blount, knight of the Imperial military order of St. Theresa, to Miss Elvira Bon, daughter of Sir Charles-William B. bart.

Oct. 5. At Colchester, Dr. Mackintosh, to Miss Hills, dau. of the late Cha. H. esq.

7. At Melkham, Joshua Ingham, esq. of Blake-hill, co. York, to Mrs Welsh, of Shaw-house, Wilts.

At Ampthill, co. Bedford, the Hon. George Brown, lieutenant in the 13th light dragoons, to Miss Mary Colston, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Alexander C. of Filkins-hall, co. Oxford.

8. At Durham, Mr. Parker, of Oxford, bookseller, to Miss Sarah Hayes, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas H. vicar of St. Oswald's, Durham.

Mr. Bolton, of Great Queen-street, to the only daughter of the late John Carlton, esq. of the royal navy.

15. At Edinburgh, the Rev. John Campbell, minister of Kippen, to Miss Jane Kinnear, dau. of the late Mr. Tho. K. banker.

16. At Aber, co. Carnarvon, Capt. John Crawley, of the royal navy, to Miss Roberts, daughter of the late Rev. Griffith R. many years rector of that parish.

17. Dr. Nevinson, of Somerset-street, Portman-square, to Mrs. Moody, of Cooper's-le, Essex.

20. At Broom-house, Shooter's hill, co. Kent, John Rastall, esq. of Stratford-green, Essex, to Mrs. Roche, only daugh. of William Osborne, esq. secretary to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

Rob. Bloxam, esq. of the Isle of Wight, to Miss Charlton, of Park-street.

21. At Coltness, George Callender, jun. esq. of Craigforth, major of the rifle corps, to Miss Eliz. Crompton Erskine, eldest dau. to the Hon. Henry E. advocate.

22. At Alwalton, co. Huntingdon, Capt. George Teesdale, of the dragoon-guards, to Miss Mary-Anne Stewart, dau. of Gen. S.

24. At Hemel-Hempstead, Herts, John Leigh, esq. of Liverpool and Dublin, merchant, to Miss Hilton, daughter of William H. esq. of Bury-place.

Mr. Richard Lee, of Bernard-street, Brunswick-square, to Miss Prowter, eldest dau. of Will. P. esq. of Chawton, Hants.

Boyle Arthur, esq. to Miss Maria Cross.

25. Mr. Alston, surgeon, of Deptford, to Miss Gooch, of Swainsthorpe, Norfolk.

26. Mr. W. Russell, of London Street, Fitzroy-square, to Mrs. Clarke, relict of George C. esq. of Severn-oaks, Kent.

29. At Hull, Wm. Byes, esq. merch. of London, to Miss Rennards.

Mr. John Wood, of Sapote, one of the loyal Leicestershire yeomanry cavalry, to Miss Mary Moore.

30. At Edinburgh, Mr. James Heriot, merchant, of Lerth, to Miss Margaret Heriot, dau. of the late Thomas H. esq.

Nov. 1. At Edinburgh, Francis Jeffery, esq. advocate, to Miss Catharine Wilson, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. W. professor of church history in that university.

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4. At Hull; George Liddell, esq. banker, to Miss Dorothy Moore.

5. At Greenwich, Lieut. Lloyd, of the royal artillery, to Miss Campbell, fourth dau. of Robert C. esq. of Blackheath.

Mr. Robert Green, merchant, of King's Lynn, to Miss Weatherhead, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. of Sedgeford, Norfolk.

6. At Piershill, near Edinburgh, Richard Answorth, esq. of the 4th dragoon-guards, to Miss Leatham, dau. of Major L.

7. At Darnoch, in Scotland, Capt. Robert Sutherland, of the royal invalids, to Miss Christina Bethune, eldest daughter of the Rev. John B.

12. At Madron, in Cornwall, Lieut. Bye, of the royal engineers, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson Baines, dau. of Cuthbert B. esq. of Penzance, captain in the royal navy.

13. Near Glasgow, Robert Speid, W. S. to Miss Isabella Hall, of Millholm.

14. James Macmaster, esq. of Doughty-street, Guildford street, to Miss Roberts, of Southampton-buildings, Holborn.

15. Samuel Lucas, esq. of Leek, co. Stafford, to Mrs. Gaunt, of Manchester.

18. Herbert-John Lloyd Davies, esq. of Cardiganshire, to Miss Jones, of Mar.ington-hall, in the same county.

19. At Glasgow, Mr. John Munton, of Market-Harborough, co. Leicester, to Miss Janet Christie, of Paisley.

21. At Wakefield, Capt. Norcott, of the 33d foot, to Miss Eliza Noble.

23. John Prettejohn, esq. of Barbados, to Miss Augusta Buckley.

24. Capt. Wm. Raven, of Hackney terrace, to Miss Wilson, dau. of T. W. esq.

26. Capt. Mundy, of the king's own dragoons, to the youngest daughter of the late Lord Rodney.

At Mary-la-bonne, Denys Scully, esq. eldest son of James S. esq. of Kilsheale, co. Tipperary, to Miss Mary Huddleston, eldest daughter of Ferdinand H. esq. of Sawston-hall, co. Cambridge.

At Burnham, near Windsor, Dr. Sewell, of Doctors Commons, to Mrs. Stedman, of Chigwell.

Rev. George Marris, of Croxton, co. Lincoln, to Miss Hall, of Hull.

At Matlock, Rev. George Sanders, of Willator, to Miss Catharine Eaton, of Bonfoll, Derby.

Mr. Pollard, merchant, to Miss Harrison, both of Ipswich. Also, Mr. Cooper, farmer, of Drinkstone, to Miss Eliz. Harrison, sister to the above. Mr. C. was taken ill soon after dinner the same day, and died about one o'clock the next morning, aged 25.

30. At Houghton-le-Spring, Wm. Hunter, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Frances-Mary Maling, dau. of C. T. M. esq. of West Herrington-hall, Durham.

Dec. 3. Col. Archer, of the first foot-guards, to Miss Morgan, of Bath.

Joseph

Joseph Prince Griffin Eyre, esq. to Miss
 Susannah Freeland, both of Putney, Surrey.

7. Mr. Edward Peck, bookseller and
 printer, of York, to Miss Ward.

At Otley, Mr. Jeremiah Booth, of
 Leathley mills, to Mrs. Foster. The par-
 ties are each upwards of 71. Her eldest
 grandson was married on the same day;
 and there is a child now living in Hull to
 whom she is by law great-grandmother.

8. At King's Norton, co. Warwick,
 James Maddock Gill, esq. to Miss Maria
 Homer, of Balsall heath.

Rev. Thomas Durant, of Poole, Dorset,
 to Miss Friend, of Newbury.

9. At Bath, John Buckingham, esq. of
 Truro, to Miss Eliz. Johns, of Trewence.

10. At Twickenham, Henry-William
 Espinash, esq. major in the 4th (or king's
 own) infantry, to the Hon. Mrs. G. Petre,
 relict of the Hon. Geo. Wm. P. son to the
 late and brother to the present Lord P.

Robert Rhode, esq. in the East-India
 Company's service, to Miss Sotheby, of
 York-street, Covent-garden.

At Lynn, the Rev. Edw. Hulton, vicar
 of Nether Wallop, Hants, to Miss Bigge.

At Exton, Hants, Sir Tho. Champneys,
 of Amport, Hants, to the eldest dau. of the
 late Humphry Minchin, esq. of Sotherton.

At Rayne, Mr. Thomas Andrew, of
 Coggeshall, Essex, attorney, to Miss Rolfe,
 dau. of Philemon Rolfe, esq. of Rayne-lodge.

John Fullerton, esq. of Barton-house, co.
 Warwick, to Miss Louisa Townsend, of
 Honington-hall.

William Welch, LL D. fellow of All
 Souls college, Oxford, to Mrs. Berwick,
 of Hawford, co. Worcester.

14. By special licence, George Payne,
 esq. of Sulby abbey, co. Northampton, to
 Miss Grey, second dau. of Ralph Wm. G.
 esq. of Backworth, Northumberland.

15. Mr. Snelling, an eminent surgeon at
 Exeter, to the widow of Capt. Dodge.

Patrick Chubners, esq. of Idol-lane, to
 Miss Inglis, of Mark-lane.

Mr. Richard Bate, of Cheapside, to Miss
 Caroline Sophia Dale, of Chelsea.

At Myrth-Tidvil, Benj. Hall, esq. of
 Lincoln's inn, to Miss Charlotte Crawshaw.

17. Rev. Henry Atkins, of Odham,
 Hants, to Miss Harriet Chandler, of Shop-
 wick, Chichester.

John Rawson, esq. of Sheffield, to Miss
 Mason, dau. of the Rev. Edward M. of
 West Retford.

19. At Stirling, in Scotland, John Mac-
 kenzie, esq. paymaster of 71st foot, to Miss
 Christian Murray.

20. Mr. John Hoddinott, of Lytchett, to
 Miss Mary White, of Wareham, Dorset.

21. At Leeds, the Rev. Mr. Foster, cu-
 rate of St. Paul's, to Miss Brown.

22. Samuel Comyn, esq. of the Middle
 Temple, barrister at law, to Miss Mary-
 Anne Vidgen, of Berkeley-street.

T. Holt White, esq. of the Inner Temple,
 to Miss L. Rashleigh, of Penquite, Cornwall.

Capt. Robert Bolles, of the royal navy,
 to Miss Scott, daughter of Rear-admiral S.
 of Spring-hill, Southampton.

Mr. Adams, of Wells-street, Oxford-str.
 to the widow of Joseph Cooper, esq. of
 Tetbury, co. Gloucester.

At Hull, Avison Terry, esq. merchant,
 to Miss Charlotte Jarratt.

24. Mr. Benjamin Barker, landscape-
 painter and drawing-master, of Camden-
 place, to Miss Jane Hewlett, of Bath.

Mr. Baldwin, attorney, of Ringwood,
 Hants, to Miss Bramble, of W. Parley, Dorset.

George Gifford, esq. of Exeter, to Miss
 Grub, of Saltash.

Mr. Edwards, of Upper Tichfield-street,
 to Miss Mazzinghi, sister of the composer.

At Clifton, Capt. Turton, of the royal
 artillery, to Miss Jackson, of Castlebian.

Gerard Levinge Van Heythuyssen, esq. of
 the Six Clerks office, to Miss Marianne
 Holte, daughter of the Rev. Dr. H. rector
 of North Repps, Norfolk.

28. James Isles, esq. of Armagh, in Ire-
 land, to Miss M. A. Hall, of Sion-hill, Midd.

Wm. Wynn, esq. of Merionethshire, to
 Miss Long, dau. of the late Col. L. of Berks.

29. Francis Johnson, esq. of Gray's inn,
 to Miss Hetherington, of Durham, daughter
 of Richard H. esq. of Tortola.

At Hodnet, George Walker, esq. of the
 King's Remembrancer's office, to Mrs.
 Bedford. They were married a few
 months since at St. Martin's in the Fields.

Rev. Stephen Cook, of Aylsham, to
 Miss Maria Atkinson, of Walsot.

30. Dr. Pennington, of Nottingham, to
 Miss Hayne, of Ashbourn-green, Derby.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Gray, late surgeon of
 the 12th foot, to Miss Fenwick, daughter of
 Capt. James F. late of the 37th foot.

31. Richard-Thomas Streetfield, esq. of
 the Rocks, Sussex, to Miss Shuttleworth,
 eldest daughter of Robert S. esq. of Bar-
 ton-lodge, co. Lancaster.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Rev.
 Henry Morico, vicar of Dagenham, Essex,
 to Miss St. Aubyn, daughter of Sir John
 St. A. bart. of Clowance, Cornwall. Also,
 Capt. Pearle of the 10th light dragoons, to
 Miss Martha St. Aubyn.

Thomas Antley, esq. of the 7th light
 dragoons, to Miss Comyn, dau. of the late
 Rev. Mr. C. vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex.

Robert Rogers, esq. of Winchester, to
 Miss Legg, of Chichester.

DEATHS.

1800. **A**T Port Jackson, New South
 Dec. . . . Wales, Richard Dore, esq. his
 Majesty's judge-advocate there.

1801. **March 28.** At Daudlegh, in the
 East Indies, Andrew Barclay, esq. eldest
 son of John B. esq. sheriff-substitute of the
 county of Ross.

April.... While on an expedition to Candahar, the King of Cabul. Timur Shah Abdalla possessed great dominions, extending Westward to the neighbourhood of the city of Terishih, including Peishore, Ghizni, Gaur, Seistan, and Korasan, a tract of not less than 650 miles in length. Ahmed Abdalla, the father of the above, and founder of Candahar, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal (whence the name Abdalli), who was stripped of his country by Nadir Shah, and compelled to join the Persian army, 1739. On the death of Nadir, he suddenly appeared among his former subjects, and erected for himself a considerable kingdom in the Eastern part of Persia, adding to it most of the provinces to the West of the Indus, which had been ceded by the Mogul to Nadir Shah. Several chiefs who composed Zemann Shah's army at the time of his entering Hindostan, and who were active in the subsequent undertaking against the Seiks at Lahore, had assembled at Candahar, for the purpose of assisting in a revolution said to be in agitation in that country. The King, some months prior to his death, concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive, with the Seik Government.

June... In Egypt, of the plague, aged 26, Mr. Samuel Hare, surgeon.

Aug 24. In the West Indies, Capt. Gordon Maxwell, of the first battalion of the 60th regiment, brother of Capt. Maxwell, who so gallantly distinguished himself in cutting out La Chevette from Breſt harbour. He was highly honoured and beloved by his brother officers. On hearing of his death, they addressed the following letter to the printer of the Jamaica Mercury, in testimony of their regret and esteem: "Sir, It is with deep concern that the officers of his Majesty's first battalion of the 60th regiment, stationed at Martha Brae and Falmouth, have, by the last post, heard of the unfortunate death of their much-lamented friend and brother-officer, Capt. Gordon Maxwell, esq. of the said regiment. In his loss they have to regret the soldier, the friend, and the man of honour. This gentleman was nearly allied to the present Dukes of Gordon; and, in the execution of some part of his duty, fell a sacrifice to the fever of this country, aged only 16 years; truly deserving a better fate."

Sept. 30. On his passage to Baltimore, for the recovery of his health, Dr. George Guild, of the island of Tobago.

Oct.... At Malta, on his return from Egypt for the recovery of his health, Lieut. John Stewart, of the 2d battalion Royals.

1. At St. Mary's, Jamaica, Mr. James Stormonth, surgeon.

5. At Tobago, Thomas Chalmers, esq. collector of the customs there.

15. At Good Hope, Trelawny parish, Jamaica, Dr. Adam Willis; who, during

a residence of 18 years on that island, had enjoyed uninterrupted good health. While travelling in the discharge of his professional duties, his carriage was overturned, and he was so much bruised and hurt as to cause his death in a few hours.

24. At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Wm. Kilgour, M. D. surgeon of the 60th foot.

Nov. 18. At Maidstone, in his 79th year, William Hawkins, esq. formerly surgeon of the Charter house in London; in which office he succeeded his father, Mr. Mark H.

19. At Nice, Joseph de Beauchamp; born at Vezoul in 1732; entered, 1767, into the order of Bernardines, and took his departure for Asia in 1781, with his uncle, who was appointed bishop of Babylon. In this his first voyage he steered his course along the Tigris and Euphrates, from Diarbeker to the Persian Gulph. He made a collection of medals, inscriptions, and designs of the monuments of Ancient Babylon, as well as Arabic manuscripts, which he presented to the Abbé Barthelemy. In 1787 he made a second voyage upon the Caspian Sea. He was beaten by robbers, says Citizen Lalande, and contracted a fever, which lasted 18 months; but it did not prevent him from continuing his voyage. It was in the course of this voyage that he observed the most important eclipse of the moon of which the history of astronomy preserves any remembrance. In 1795 he made a third voyage, and, through the means of Citizen Volney, he was appointed consul at Mascate, in Arabia; at which place, however, he never arrived, being taken by the English, with whom he remained three years a captive. The peace having at length given him his liberty, he arrived sick at Nice, where he died at the moment when the First Consul had appointed him commissary-general at Lisbon. He was one of those few men of whom it may be said, that he well employed the short space of his life. Beauchamp possessed every species of merit and of knowledge. The duties of religion were not neglected by this philosopher; and the congregation of the Propaganda at Rome often testified how much they were satisfied with his apostolic zeal.

Lately, in India, Onslow Grose, esq. captain of the pioneer corps on the Madras establishment, and youngest son of the late Francis G. esq. F. A. S.

At Calcutta, Capt. Joseph Stokoe, of the engineers.

On his passage from India, Lieutenant-col. Tolfrey.

At Penang, Lieut. Doham, of the *Dardalus*; and Lieut. Hayley, of the *Braave*.

At sea, Lieut. Gordon, and Ensign Nevill, of the 12th foot.

At Madras, Major Robert Turing, secretary to the Government in the military department. A numerous assemblage attended

ed to pay the last tribute of affectionate regret to his remains; and, at the head of the select friends who supported the pall, were the governor and the officer commanding the army in chief.

In the fort of Amedangur, Tantea Pugnavese, late prime minister of Scindea. He was engaged, some months ago, with many principal persons of the court of Poonah, to murder Scindea, and to substitute in his place the adopted son of the widow of the late Majee Scindea. The traitors were all secured, and placed in different fortresses, through the activity of Col. Sutherland, to whom Scindea had confided his safety and made known the plot.

In the West Indies, Lancelot Burton, esq. second son of T. B. esq. of Bracondale.

At St. Martin's, of the yellow fever, the Hon. Capt. David Ramsy, of the first battalion of Royals.

At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, aged 16, Mr. Daniel Cunningham Pogson, midshipman of the Topaze frigate, son of Beddingfield P. esq. of Lavenham.

In Egypt, Capt. Perry, eldest son of Mr. John P. late of Northgate-street, Bath.

Off Minorca, on-board the Renown, Capt. Samuel Burne, of the marines.

At Malta, on his way to Egypt, Capt. Hare, of his Majesty's ship Madras, 54 guns.

Found dead in his bed in Spain, supposed from suffocation, Count Rice, who many years ago killed Count Barry in a duel.

On-board the Trident man of war, of 64 guns, of which he was commander, while she was in lat. 5 deg. 40 m. N. long. 98 d. 40 m. E. Capt. Turnor, brother of the Rev. Mr. T. of Hammer-smith. Though he had been made post only in 1796, there are few who have seen more service; as, since he was first distinguished by the patronage of the Duke of Clarence, in 1786, he had not been 3 months absent from his duty from that period to the day of his death, a space of upwards of 14 years.

At sea, Mr. Thomas Hope Caster, purser of his Majesty's ship Centurion.

In his 100th year, the Swedish general, Count Stakelberg. He entered into the service under Charles XII. and continued therein till his death.

Of apoplexy, with which he was struck while walking in the Electoral park, and passed a very cold night in the open air, in a state of insensibility, though when found in the morning he was still alive, Nauman, master of the Electoral chapel at Dresden, and one of the first composers in Germany. He was born in a small village near Dresden, of very poor parents, and was carried to Italy by a Swedish virtuoso, who discovered and wished to encourage his talents for music. He had to struggle a long time with bad fortune, but his ardour was never relaxed. After seven years study, during which he formed himself under the

great Tartini at Padua, under Martini at Bologna, and at the Neapolitan school, he returned to Germany. The King of Prussia made him master of one of his chapels. He afterwards made two journeys to Italy, where he composed several operas, which had the most distinguished success in all the theatres of that country. Among those which he composed in Germany were, *Achille a Scyros*, *La Clemence de Titus*, *Amphion*, *Cora*, &c. The different Courts of the North endeavoured to attract him by the most brilliant and flattering offers; but he always preferred a residence in his own country, where he spent every summer in his native village on the banks of the Elbe. For some time before his death he had devoted himself almost exclusively to sacred music, and he has left some very valuable compositions of that kind in the archives of the chapel. Disinterested and benevolent, he has left to his family only the inheritance of his name and virtues. One of his friends has proposed to publish an account of his life by subscription, and to apply the profits towards the education of the youngest of his children.

In Catalonia, M. de Sartine, formerly lieutenant-general of police at Paris, and minister of marine at the commencement of the American war.

Of a malignant fever, at Chateaufort, in the department of Saone and Loire, in the house of Citizen Dree, his brother-in-law, the celebrated Dolomieu, member of the French National Institute. Citizen Mongez, in a speech in the Tribune, 15th Frimaire (Dec. 6), retraced the life of this great man: "He visited all the volcanic regions of Italy. La Rochefoucault, whom the learned and the poor still regret, perished by his side. He set out for Egypt; at Malta he employed persuasion to stop the effusion of blood. Returning soon from a country more rich in historical monuments than volcanic productions, he was about to enjoy the benefits of the 18th Brumaire, when he was driven on an inhospitable coast, where the greatest of his misfortunes, notwithstanding the severe captivity he endured, was ignorance of the fate of his country. He was at last relieved, in consequence of the humane attention of that illustrious naturalist, Sir Joseph Banks. He had scarcely recovered after his fatigues, when he went to visit Mont Simphon, which could now be approached by a new road. He returned rich in mineralogical acquisitions, when a disease, which commenced in his imprisonment, terminated his career, which had been rendered illustrious by important labours, unreserved love for his country, and honourable misfortunes."

At Peeltoun, Isle of Man, in his 66th year, the Rev. H. Corlett, 42 years vicar of Kirk German; highly esteemed for his abilities

abilities and learning, and for the faithful and exemplary discharge of the duties of his sacred function. He was one of the translators of the Manks Bible (supposed to be the most consonant to the original of any edited translation whatever); and, at the request of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, &c. he also translated into the Manks language a selection of sermons from the works of Bp. Wilson; the execution of which has been greatly admired by proficients in the Celtic language and its various branches. Mr. C. was, undoubtedly, one of the chief ornaments of the Manks church, adding to respectable talents all the virtues and graces which distinguish and adorn the Christian minister; and, though living in a remote situation, his character was well known to many persons in this kingdom eminent for their piety and learning.

At Londonderry, in Ireland, Lieut. Samuel Goodson, of the royal navy.

At Britfieldstown, co. Cork, the lady of Sir Thomas Roberts, bait.

At Roscrea, Mr. John Dudley, an extensive tanner, and one of the people called Quakers.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Lydia Taylor, of Abbey-street, Dublin.

Aged 64, Mr. Frederick Dedrickson, an eminent foreign ship-broker at Dublin.

At Belfast, Dr. Hunt, late of Liverpool. John Gardiner, esq. attorney, of Portree, co. Roscommon.

At Drogheda, Alderman Oliver Fairclough William.

At Limerick, Corporal W. Clark, of the light dragoons, a capital engraver in aquatinta, an excellent draughtsman, and a very ingenious man.

At Careyville, near Fermoy, the wife of Peter Carey, esq. jun.

In Queen's County, Rice Meredyth, esq.

At Phippsborough, suddenly, aged 82, Mr. Peter Wilson, many years a respectable printer and bookseller.

At Mount Melick, aged 108, Mr. John Kerwan, parish sexton; who retained his faculties to the last, and has left a wife nearly his own age.

In Galway, George Browne, esq. late of Browne's town, co. Mayo.

At Graigue, in the Queen's County, Samuel Jackson, esq.

In Athlone, Francis Heverin, esq. late of Correen, co. Roscommon.

Aged 93, William Hunt, esq. of the county of Tipperary.

At Leith, in Scotland, Alexander Sommerville, esq. corn-merchant, eldest partner in the house of Sommerville and Briffet.

At Aberdeen, in his 89th year, William Brebner, esq. of Learney.

At Eccleferhan, Mr. Jn. Fraser, writer.

In Edinburgh, Lady Elizabeth Kemp, wife of the Rev. Dr. K., one of the ministers of that city.

In his 90th year, Mr. Francis Mitchell, writing-master, of Dumfries. He was the oldest freeman of the Incorporation, being admitted in 1736, and was deacon of the Shoemakers about 60 years ago.

At Frendraught-house, in his 78th year, Alexander Morrison, esq. of Bognie.

In Edinburgh, Mr. Alex. Brown, merch. Thomas Mackenzie, esq. of Applecross.

At Brechin, Lieut. James Gib, late of the 72d foot.

Aged 41, Mr. David Bell, an eminent woollen-draper at Newcastle.

At the manse of Alneth, in Roxburgh, the Rev. Angus Bethune.

Aged 61, Mr. Banks, a native of Keswick, Cumberland, 16 years clerk to the Carron Company in Scotland.

At his house in Edinburgh castle, Benj. Bartlet, esq. 48 years storekeeper there.

At Forfar, in the 79th year of his age, and 45th of his ministry, the Rev. Andrew Bruce, minister of the Gospel at Brechin.

At the manse of Symington, the Rev. W. Logan, minister of that parish.

At Blantyre, in his 98th year, John Jackson, esq. of Barmyke.

At Dornay, in Wales, a man named Griffiths, who had been 89 years married to his now surviving widow; and, during that long period, had never been 10 miles from his home.

At Tiverton, Devon, of a dropsy, Mr. George Owen, a gentleman of extensive practice in the law; who bore a lingering and painful illness with exemplary and truly Christian fortitude. His loss is severely felt by all those who regard polished manners and rational conversation.

At the same place, and of the same disease, Mr. Hugh Sweetland, who lately came into possession of an independent fortune, and had not long married an amiable lady.

Rev. Mr. Cooper, vicar of Byxgibwin, Oxon, in the gift of the E. of Macclesfield.

In his 70th year, the Rev. Henry Sampson, many years rector of Croscombe and Sutton, both co. Somerset. He was of Wadham college, Oxford; M. A. 1758. His father purchased the rectorial manor and advowson of the former, and he succeeded to it on his death, 1774.

At Martock, aged 98, Mrs. Joan Patten.

At Salisbury, in his 70th year, Mr. Hen. Goldwyer, a gentleman of the most urbane disposition; the loss of whom will be very grievously felt by the poor, his skill as an oculist having been chiefly exercised gratuitously for the relief of their maladies.

The wife of Jn. Poore, esq. of Redbridge.

At Bristol hot wells, of a decline, Lieut. F. W. Kinneer, late of the Aimwell gun-brig, nephew of Capt. K. of the navy.

Dr. Essex Jones, an eminent physician, of Haverfordwest.

At Eye, Suffolk, in the prime of life, Mr. John Manning Deeny.

At

At Worktop, Miss St. Leger, daughter of the late Col. St. L.

At his house in the marine barracks at Stonehouse, Plymouth, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 66, R. Bunce, esq. for a long series of years surgeon of the Plymouth division of marines.

Aged 35, Capt. James Russell, of his Majesty's ship Ceres, who, on the 13th of May, 1798, when first lieutenant of the Flora frigate, attacked, with the boats of that ship, and brought out of the harbour of Cerigo, in the Mediterranean, the Mondovi, French corvette, of 16 guns.

Burnt to death, in consequence of her cloaths catching fire, the wife of Mr. Crossland, of Wakefield. She imprudently ran into the street, and the wind increasing the flames, expired in great agonies.

Aged 100 years and 7 weeks, Mrs. Norris, of Horringer.

At Colchester, in her 100th year, the widow Peartree.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Norman; on whose death 25 guineas and an half were found sewed up in her stays, and 2 guineas in the fillet tied round her head, which, from appearance, had been there some years, besides 7L in the house, and securities to the amount of 700L. She dealt in distilled peppermint; and was known by many to have property, but so very penurious as almost to deny herself the necessities of life. She possessed a memory so remarkably retentive, that she was not only enabled to recapitulate a sermon after having heard it, but, in repeated instances, was so extremely accurate as to be nearly *verbatim* with the preacher.

In the parish of Hanmer, co. Salop, aged 93, Mr. John Butler, farmer. During his life-time he had frequently expressed a wish that, immediately after his funeral was over, the bells of the church might ring a hearty peal, till such time as it might be supposed his relations had reached their respective homes; which was fully complied with.

At Grantham, in his 72d year, Mr. Robert Derry, shoemaker.

At Skidbeck, near Boston, Mrs. Bothamley, mother of 18 children.

At Bath, Mrs. Walsh Porter, grand-daughter of the last Earl of Lichfield.

Aged about 26, Miss Mary Marriage, daughter of Mr. Joseph M. of Springfield, Essex. Whilst riding on horseback by the side of her brother, she was suddenly taken ill, and, being lifted off her horse, and carried into a house, she expired before any medical aid could be procured.

At Brentwood, Essex, Edward Benson, esq. barrister at law, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

In Duke-street, St. James's, in her 78th year, Mrs. Mary Campbell.

Mrs. Dorothea Young, second daughter of the late John Vernon, esq. of Lincoln's inn.

In her 83d year, Mrs. Warwick, sea-relict of Mr. Guy W. formerly of Snow-hill. Mr. Griffith, formerly of the theatre-royal, Drury-lane.

Dec. . . . Rev. Mr. Pearson, of Killington, near Kirby-Lonsdale.

Rev. Anthony Egerton Hammond, B.A. rector of Iychurch, and vicar of Lymington, in Kent; the former in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the latter in that of the Archdeacon thereof. He was a younger brother of William H. esq. of St. Albans, in Kent; and was formerly of Christ Church college, Oxford.

Rev. John Clendon, vicar of Brompton-Regis, Somerset; B. A. 1744, M. A. 1745, of Emanuel college, Cambridge, who are patrons of the living.

Rev. Thomas Till, curate of Thaxted, in Essex.

2. At Madeira, in his 21st year, Henry Frankland, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas F. bart. of Thirkleby park, co. York.

6. At Weymouth, the Rev. Samuel Payne, rector of the valuable living of Portland and Wyke-Regis, Dorset, to which he was presented, in 1792, by the Bishop of Winchester.

7. At Sandwich, aged 52, Mrs. Margaret Ramier, wife of Dan. R. esq. a jurat of that corporation, and elder brother of Adm. R. commander of his Majesty's naval force in the East Indies; of whom it may be truly said, that she had an uncommon good understanding, which she had cultivated and improved with much assiduity and success; that she was steady and disinterested in her friendships, kind and beneficent to the indigent and the distressed; and that, in every domestic relation, she was attentive, indulgent, and affectionate.

10. At Stockholm, the President Carlsson, secretary of state, under Gustavus III. for the military department; afterwards was named president of the Supreme Court of Vasa, which he soon resigned.

At Madrid, Donna Maria-Josepha, sister of the King of Spain.

12. At St. David's, co. Pembroke, in South Wales, aged 87, the Rev. Delaber Pritchett, 53 years sub-chantor of the cathedral-church, and parish-priest 49. He was born at Narberth, in the same county, where his father practised many years as an eminent licentiate in physick, who was an Herefordshire man, of an ancient family in that county, descendants of John Delabere, who came over cup-bearer to William the Conqueror. Being invited by Precentor Hill to settle at St. David's, he was appointed master of the free-school, and successively vicar-choral and sub-chantor. He was soon after collated to the small vicarage of Carew, by Bp. Chyng, being the only parochial preferment he was ever presented to. Moved with compassion at the wretched state of the poor

of the very extensive parish of St. David's, who had neither medical nor surgical assistance nearer than Haverfordwest, 16 miles distant, he applied himself to the study of physick and surgery, which he afterwards practised among his indigent parishioners with the happiest success, administering his assistance and medicines gratis. The consequence of which was, that, for his integrity as a minister, his unremitting anxiety as a medical practitioner, and his general beneficence as a man, he was, to the last hour of his life, looked up to, by his surrounding neighbours in general, and his parishioners in particular, with the profoundest veneration and the most heartfelt gratitude. He has left two sons and two daughters, also a numerous train of descendants, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, to lament his loss. His two sons, Richard and Charles Pigott, were twins, and both of St. John's college, Cambridge; the former, B. D. and fellow of that society, is now rector of Layham, Suffolk; the latter M. A. rector of St. Petrox and Stackpole, co. Pembroke, and prebendary of St. Nicholas, in the cathedral of St. David's.

14. At her nephew's house at Troston, Suffolk, Mrs. Thomas Capel, last surviving aunt of Capel Loft, and daughter of Gamaliel Capel, formerly rector of Stanton All Saints and Stanton St John's, by Hester Maddocks his wife. She was born Jan. 10, 1713, and in her youth was remarkable for the strength and activity of her mind, in a numerous and sensible family of brothers and sisters. She had been confined to her bed several years, of pain and infirmity.

15. At his house in Red Cross-street, Mr. David Campbell, principal clerk to the Police-office in Union-street; who, from assiduity and industry in an inferior station, gained himself the respect and support of many friends, and was elected by a great majority, in November last, to that situation of near 900l. per annum. He has left a widow and two children.

16. At Arboga, in Sweden, 16 leagues from Stockholm, the Hereditary Prince of Baden; who, with his family, was returning to Stockholm on the 15th, when his carriage was overturned in a narrow road, deemed dangerous at this time of the year. Though he received no contusion or wound, yet he appeared stunned and speechless, with other symptoms of apoplexy, and, though attended by the first physicians, expired next day. His consort and children returned to Stockholm, whither the body has been likewise sent, previous to its being transported to Germany. His Highness was born Feb. 14, 1755, and married, July 15, 1774, to Princess Amelia-Frederica, daughter of Louis IX. Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, born June 20, 1754. He was father of the reigning Empress of Russia,

of the Queen of Sweden, and of the Electress of Bavaria. The King and Queen of Sweden immediately set out for Arboga, but arrived too late.

At Jersey, greatly lamented, the lady of Matth. Gosset, esq. viscount of that island, the youngest daughter of the late Sir Tho. Frankland, bart. and sister to the present.

At Essex, Surrey, aged 72, Mr. William Duckett, inventor of the drill-plough, for which he was presented with a silver cup by the late Marquis of Rockingham, who sent some Yorkshire lads to learn his mode of farming.

17. At Berlin, in his 74th year, in consequence of an apoplectic stroke, Charles-Francis Von Irwing, royal president of the Upper College, and of the Upper Consistorial Council.

At Kilmarnock, in his 96th year, Mr. Alexander Gillies.

At Stockport, in Cheshire, in his 23d year, Mr. George Brown, check-manufacturer. His death was occasioned by his skull being fractured in a fall from his horse, returning from Manchester market, on the 15th.

18. Suddenly, at Barton, co. Lincoln, Mr. John Nicholson, surgeon.

At Barton-under-Needwood, co. Stafford, in his 88th year, Mr. James Turner, a respectable farmer. On the day of his interment a very liberal dole was distributed to near 120 poor neighbouring housekeepers.

19. Mr. Matthew Armstrong, hop-merchant, Upper Thames-street.

At Bishop's Nympton, Devon, aged near 79, Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess, widow, a descendant of the ancient family of Pollard.

Mrs. Moreau, widow of Simeon M. esq. late master of the ceremonies at Cheltenham, who also died lately. By some accident her cloaths caught fire this day, and, before assistance was procured, she was so dreadfully burnt that she lingered a few days and then expired in great agony.

20. Mr. Maurice Williams, well known in several houses of entertainment in that neighbourhood, shot himself at the Hummums, in Covent-garden. He was a member of a club in that vicinage, which he often attended, and was observed, for some time past, to have been very reserved and gloomy, and to have smoked a great deal. His lowness of spirits was attributed, by those who saw it, to want of money, particularly as he called for as little liquor as possible, and that of the most cheap sort.

21. At Bath, Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy, relict of Robert Riddle, esq. of Glenriddel, F. A. S. who died April 21, 1794.

James Findlay, esq. of Berners-street, late of the Bombay establishment.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, in France, aged 53, Mr. James Ballantyne, jun.

Mrs. Elizabeth Monteath, wife of Mr. James M. of Gracechurch-street.

22. Mrs. Harper, relict of Alderman H. of Coventry.

Lieut.-col. Alexander Moneypenny, of Pitmilly, in Scotland.

At the Abbey-house, Winchester, aged 56, Mrs. Felicitas Plowden, daught. of the late Edward P. esq. of Plowden-hall, co. Salop, a descendant of the great lawyer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At the age of 18 she retired among the ladies of Princulhoff (as their house was called) at Bruges, whence she returned on the invasion of Flanders by the French in 1794.

23. In his 83d year, John Armstrong, esq. of the Grove, Highgate.

Aged 82, Mr. Robert Thacker, of Asjackby, near Falkingham. He arose as well as usual, but died before he broke his fast.

At Low Heaton, near Newcastle, Mr. Tho. Thompson, farmer. Though blind from his infancy, he was allowed to be one of the best judges of cattle in that neighbourhood; and, amongst other singular performances, has been known to make a wheel-barrow complete.

Mr. Samuel Jewkes, formerly of Fish-street-hill.

At Inverness, in her 83d year, Mrs. Mary Dunbar, widow of Robert Fraser, esq. of Phophacloy.

At Blackburn, co. Lancaster, aged 38, the Rev. James Hurdis, B. D. of Magdalen college, Oxford, M. A. 1787, and fellow of that college; elected professor of poetry in that university 1793, having for his competitor Mr. Kett, of Trinity college, who we wish may be more successful on this second vacancy. Mr. H. has distinguished himself, both as a poet and divine, in the following publications: "The Village Curate, 1788," 4to; a volume of poems, 17...., 8vo; "A short critical Disquisition on the true Meaning of the Word *תְּנִיבִי*, found in Gen. i. 21, 1790" (LX. 932), when he was curate of Burwash, Suffex, on parting from the inhabitants of which he addressed to them "Reflections on the Commencement of a new Year, 1793" (LXIII. 839), in which he pays a handsome tribute to the memory of Bp. Horne, and feelingly laments the death of an amiable sister; "Curious Remarks on the Arrangement of Shakspeare's Plays, occasioned by reading Mr. Malone's Essay on the chronological Order of those celebrated Pieces" (LXIII. 839); "Select critical Remarks upon the English Version of the Ten first Chapters of Genesis, 1794" (LXIV. 836); to which his critical dissertation on Gen. i. 21, above-mentioned, which met the approbation of the present Bishop of Salisbury, was intended as a preliminary specimen. His last publication was "The Favourite Village, a Poem, 1801," 4to.

At Preston, next Wingham, co. Kent, aged 63, Mr. William Ellaton, a respectable farmer.

24. After a short illness, in his 83d year, Mr. John Roscoe, of York.

At Elgin, in Scotland, in his 77th year, Thomas Stephen, esq. many years a respectable magistrate thereof.

In Hereford-street, aged 73, Jm. McClellan, twelfth Lord Kirkcudbright. He succeeded by his son, the Hon. C. G. McC.

At Knightsbridge, aged 72, Mrs. Letitia Woollen, late of Little East Cheap.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Thomas Kembe, head clerk in the bank of Messrs. Hornby and Esdaile.

25. At Hadley, in her 75th year, deserving a high rank on the roll of British literati, Mrs. H. Chapone; to whom the literary world is indebted for many valuable works on education and elegant pieces of poetry. Her pen was always directed to moral purposes and virtue; far from showing repulsive austerity, her representations were distinguished by endearing grace. Her publications, which are admirably calculated to form the infant mind to virtue and piety, are,

"Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, addressed to a young Lady, 1773," 2 vols. 12mo. These very sensible letters were, soon after their publication, honoured with a very distinguished popularity. The subjects of them are, Religion; the study of the Scriptures; the regulation of the heart; temper; oeconomy; accomplishments; geography; chronological and historical reading. They are eminently worthy the attention of the younger part of the fair sex, as the instructions which they offer tend to render them equally amiable and useful in every station and circumstance of life.

"Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, 1775," 12mo. They contain observations on affection and simplicity; on conversion; and on enthusiasm and indifference in religion; the prose part concluding with the very instructive story of Fidelia, which first appeared in Dr. Hawkesworth's *Adventures*. The poems (except the translation from Metastasio's celebrated ode on Summer and an Italian sonnet) were the production of early youth, and afford a very honourable testimony of that youth's cultivation. Among them the verses to Stella have peculiar merit.

"Letter to a new-married Lady, 1777," 12mo. This last publication gives plain and seasonable advice to newly-married couples, and, by inculcating obedience to their husbands, was thought, at the time of its appearance, by no means superfluous.

Mrs. C. is also supposed to have been a contributor to the *Rambler*, and particularly to have written the billets in No. X.

This ingenious lady was one of the chief friends of Mrs. Carter, the amiable and learned translator of *Epigrams*, on which she addressed to her a poem characterizing

by a noble zeal of friendship, strength of imagination, and pious sublimity.

Mrs. Chapone was daughter of Thomas Mulso, esq. of an antient family at Twywell, co. Northampton, and sister of the late Thomas Mulso, esq. author of "Calistus and Sophronius," who died of the Stone, Feb. 7. 1799, aged 78 (LXIX. 254), having married a sister of Gen. Prescott, and of John Mulso, M.A. of Oriel college, prebendary of Winchester, who died 1791, to whose only son his uncle left his small paternal estate. She married, Dec. 30, 1760, Mr. Chapone, attorney, of Clement's inn, who died Sept. 17, 1761, leaving one daughter, Augusta, married, 1795, to Mr. Thresher, of the Strand.

25. At Hampstead, Tho. Gregory, esq. many years principal of Clifford's-inn.

In his 59th year, Mr. Peter Wray, of Hull, block-maker. He had been in an indifferent state of health for some time; but, not finding himself worse than usual, attended divine service in the forenoon; during the performance of which he suddenly left the church to return home, and expired as he entered his house.

Rev. N. Wakeham, D.D. dean and rector of Bocking, Essex, both in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was of King's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1744, M. A. 1748; and had a D.D. at Lambeth.

Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. W. of Great Wigston, co. Leicester, who died also on the 27th. Both were about 60 years of age, and buried in the same grave.

At Wanstead, Essex, aged 72, Charles-Thomas Coggan, esq. paymaster of seamen's wages and clerk to the committee of shipping at the E. India-house.

Mrs. Rainsford, sister to the late Sir William Jones.

In his 44th year, Mr. Lewis Rowe, master of the King's Head inn at Sheerness.

At Lewisham, Kent, Lieut. W. B. English, of the royal artillery.

Aged 95, Mrs. Fletcher, relict of Thomas F. esq. late of Rushton-hall, co. Northamp.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Willatt, formerly postmistress of Manchester.

In his 77th year, Mr. Williams, of Queen-street, Brompton.

26. Mr. Alderman Clarke, of Coventry.

Aged 75, Mr. W. Davis, of Kidderminster.

At the house of Henry Holland, esq. in Skene-place, Miss Rust, eldest daughter of James R. esq. of Granteledon, co. Cambr.

At Stockwell, in his 73d year, Mr. John Wilde, late of St. Martin's-lane.

At Exmouth, co. Devon, the lady of Sir John Whiteford, bart.

At the house of her brother, Capt. Affleck, in St. Martin's, Stamford, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Hodson, wife of the Rev. Septimus H. rector of Thrapston, co. Northampton, and daughter of the Rev. William Affleck, rector of N. Luffenham, Rutland.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1801.

27. Suddenly, at Truro, the Rev. John Vivian, of Penkalenick, Cornwall.

At Wilton, Mrs. Norman, wife of S. N. jun. esq. of Taunton.

28. At Enfield, in her 88th year, Mrs. Campbell, relict of Geo. C. esq. of Orange-grove, Jamaica, who died at Enfield about 40 years ago.

At Tarbat-house, in Ross-shire, Lady Elibank Mackenzie, of Cromartie, widow of Lord Elibank, and daughter of the late George Earl of Cromartie.

At his country-mansion, Castle Jordan, co. Meath, Sir Duke Giffard, one of the most antient baronets of Ireland (March 4, 1660), and also a baronet of England.

At Winchester, the relict of the late Rev. John Des Champs.

At Canterbury, in her 83d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Read, formerly a respectable milliner in St. Margaret's-street, in that city, and aunt of the late Mrs. Whitfield, of Covent-garden theatre.

29. At Lady Grantley's, at Wonerth, in Surrey, in her 55th year, Miss Treharne Chapple, daughter of the late Lieut. C. and grand-daughter of the late Sir Wm. C. father of Lady G.

At Lower, aged 82, Mrs. Crompton.

The wife of Mr. William Barlow, of Wandsworth, Surrey, and niece to Col. Fleming, of the same place.

30. At Lyons, at a dinner given by Talleyrand to the Notables, Visconti, Archbishop of Milan, 82 years of age, to all appearance in good health, and very lively. He had scarcely sat down, when leaning towards Talleyrand to speak to him, he expired on his seat. Muscate, a celebrated physician, who was one of the company, endeavoured in vain to restore him to life; his heart had instantly ceased to beat. He was remarkable for the mildness of his character and the beauty of his person; and did not hesitate, at his time of life, to leave his country, and to traverse Mount Cenis, for the purpose of meeting the representatives of his country, and the First Consul of France, at Lyons. He was a descendant of the antient sovereign dukes of Milan, who, from having abandoned their principality to Sforza, in repugnance to the interest of Lewis of Orleans, the husband of Valentina Visconti, gave rise to those wars in the Milanese which, for a long period, rendered that country the burial-place of the French.

After a few days illness, Mr. Edward Chandler, of Knightsbridge, cooper; his only sister died on the 28th; and both were buried at the same time, and in the same grave. Mr. C. had accumulated a very considerable fortune, with an unimpeachable and fair character, which he has left to his only son.

31. In Portland-place, the wife of James Chitholme, esq. of Stonedge, co. Roxburgh.

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22. Mrs. Harper, relict of Alderman H. of Coventry.

Lieut.-col. Alexander Money Penny, of Pitmilly, in Scotland.

At the Abbey-house, Winchester, aged 56, Mrs. Felicitas Plowden, daught. of the late Edward P. esq. of Plowden-hall, co. Salop, a descendant of the great lawyer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At the age of 18 she retired among the ladies of Princulhoff (as their house was called) at Bruges, whence she returned on the invasion of Flanders by the French in 1794.

23. In his 83d year, John Armstrong, esq. of the Grove, Highgate.

Aged 82, Mr. Robert Thacker, of Aslackby, near Falkingham. He arose as well as usual, but died before he broke his fast.

At Low Heaton, near Newcastle, Mr. Tho. Thompson, farmer. Though blind from his infancy, he was allowed to be one of the best judges of cattle in that neighbourhood; and, amongst other singular performances, has been known to make a wheel-barrow complete.

Mr. Samuel Jewkes, formerly of Fish-street-hill.

At Inverness, in her 83d year, Mrs. Mary Dunbar, widow of Robert Fraser, esq. of Phosphacloy.

At Blackburn, co. Lancaster, aged 38, the Rev. James Hurdis, B. D. of Magdalen college, Oxford, M. A. 1787, and fellow of that college; elected professor of poetry in that university 1793, having for his competitor Mr. Kett, of Trinity college, who we wish may be more successful on this second vacancy. Mr. H. has distinguished himself, both as a poet and divine, in the following publications: "The Village Curate, 1788," 4to; a volume of poems, 17...., 8vo; "A short critical Disquisition on the true Meaning of the Word *תְּנִיבִי*, found in Gen. i. 21, 1790" (LX. 932), when he was curate of Burwash, Sussex, on parting from the inhabitants of which he addressed to them "Reflections on the Commencement of a new Year, 1793" (LXIII. 839), in which he pays a handsome tribute to the memory of Bp. Horne, and feelingly laments the death of an amiable sister; "Cursor's Remarks on the Arrangement of Shakspere's Plays, occasioned by reading Mr. Malone's Essay on the chronological Order of those celebrated Pieces" (LXIII. 839); "Select critical Remarks upon the English Version of the Ten first Chapters of Genesis, 1794" (LXIV. 836); to which his critical dissertation on Gen. i. 21, above-mentioned, which met the approbation of the present Bishop of Salisbury, was intended as a preliminary specimen. His last publication was "The Favourite Village, a Poem, 1801," 4to.

At Preston, next Wingham, co. Kent, aged 63, Mr. William Ellston, a respectable farmer.

24. After a short illness, in his 43d year, Mr. John Roscoe, of York.

At Elgin, in Scotland, in his 77th year, Thomas Stephen, esq. many years a respectable magistrate thereof.

In Hereford-street, aged 73, Jn. McClan, twelfth Lord Kirkcudbright. He succeeded by his son, the Hon. C. G. McC.

At Knightsbridge, aged 72, Mrs. Lavinia Wooden, late of Little East Cheap.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Thomas Kember, head clerk in the bank of Messrs. Hornby and Eddale.

25. At Hadley, in her 75th year, deserving a high rank on the roll of British literati, Mrs. H. Chapone; to whom the literary world is indebted for many valuable works on education and elegant pieces of poetry. Her pen was always directed to moral purposes and virtue; far from showing repulsive austerity, her representations were distinguished by endearing graces. Her publications, which are admirably calculated to form the infant mind to virtue and piety, are,

"Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, addressed to a young Lady, 1773." 2 vols. 12mo. These very sensible letters were, soon after their publication, honoured with a very distinguished popularity. The subjects of them are, Religion; the study of the Scriptures; the regulation of the heart; temper; economy; accomplishments; geography; chronological and historical reading. They are eminently worthy the attention of the younger part of the fair sex, as the instructions which they offer tend to render them equally amiable and useful in every station and circumstance of life.

"Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, 1773." 12mo. They contain observations on affection and simplicity; on conversion; and on enthusiasm and indifference in religion; the prose part concluding with the very instructive story of Fidelia, which first appeared in Dr. Hawkesworth's *Adventures*. The poems (except the translation from Metastasio's celebrated ode on Summer and an Italian sonnet) were the productions of early youth, and afford a very honourable testimony of that youth's cultivation. Among them the verses to Stella have peculiar merit.

"Letter to a new-married Lady, 1777." 12mo. This last publication gives plain and seasonable advice to newly-married ladies, and, by inculcating obedience to their husbands, was thought, at the time of its appearance, by no means superfluous.

Mrs. C. is also supposed to have been a contributor to the *Rambler*, and particularly to have written the billets in N^o X.

This ingenious lady was one of the oldest friends of Mrs. Carter, the amiable and learned translator of *Epistles*, on which she addressed to her a poem, characterised by

by a noble zeal of friendship, strength of imagination, and pious sublimity.

Mrs. Chapone was daughter of Thomas Mulso, esq. of an antient family at Twywell, co. Northampton, and sister of the late Thomas Mulso, esq. author of "Calistus and Sophronius," who died of the stone, Feb. 7. 1799, aged 78 (LXIX. 254), having married a sister of Gen. Prescott, and of John Mulso, M.A. of Oriel college, prebendary of Winchester, who died 1791, to whose only son his uncle left his small paternal estate. She married, Dec. 30, 1760, Mr. Chapone, attorney, of Clement's inn, who died Sept. 17, 1761, leaving one daughter, Augusta, married, 1795, to Mr. Thresher, of the Strand.

25. At Hampstead, Tho. Gregory, esq. many years principal of Clifford's-inn.

In his 59th year, Mr. Peter Wray, of Hull, block-maker. He had been in an indifferent state of health for some time; but, not finding himself worse than usual, attended divine service in the forenoon; during the performance of which he suddenly left the church to return home, and expired as he entered his house.

Rev. N. Wakeham, D.D. dean and rector of Bocking, Essex, both in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was of King's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1744, M. A. 1748; and had a D.D. at Lambeth.

Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. W. of Great Wigston, co. Leicester, who died also on the 27th. Both were about 60 years of age, and buried in the same grave.

At Wanstead, Essex, aged 72, Charles-Thomas Cuggan, esq. paymaster of seamen's wages and clerk to the committee of shipping at the E. India-house.

Mrs. Rainsford, sister to the late Sir William Jones.

In his 44th year, Mr. Lewis Rowe, master of the King's Head inn at Sheerness.

At Lewisham, Kent, Lieut. W. B. English, of the royal artillery.

Aged 95, Mrs. Fletcher, relict of Thomas F. esq. late of Rushdon-hall, co. Northamp.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Willatt, formerly postmistress of Manchester.

In his 77th year, Mr. Williams, of Queen-street, Brompton.

26. Mr. Alderman Clarke, of Coventry. Aged 75, Mr. W. Davis, of Kidderminster.

At the house of Henry Holland, esq. in Sloane-place, Miss Rust, eldest daughter of James R. esq. of Grantledon, co. Cambr.

At Stockwell, in his 73d year, Mr. John Wilde, late of St. Martin's-lane.

At Exmouth, co. Devon, the lady of Sir John Whiteford, bart.

At the house of her brother, Capt. Affleck, in St. Martin's, Stamford, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Hudson, wife of the Rev. Septimus H. rector of Thrapston, co. Northampton, and daughter of the Rev. William Affleck, rector of N. Luffenham, Rutland.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1801.

27. Suddenly, at Truro, the Rev. John Vivian, of Penkalenick, Cornwall.

At Wilton, Mrs. Norman, wife of S. N. jun. esq. of Taunton.

28. At Enfield, in her 88th year, Mrs. Campbell, relict of Geo. C. esq. of Orangegrove, Jamaica, who died at Enfield about 40 years ago.

At Tarbat-house, in Ross-shire, Lady Elibank Mackenzie, of Cromartie, widow of Lord Elibank, and daughter of the late George Earl of Cromartie.

At his country-mansion, Castle Jordan, co. Meath, Sir Duke Giffard, one of the most antient baronets of Ireland (March 4, 1660), and also a baronet of England.

At Winchester, the relict of the late Rev. John Des Champs.

At Canterbury, in her 83d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Read, formerly a respectable milliner in St. Margaret's-street, in that city, and aunt of the late Mrs. Whitfield, of Covent-garden theatre.

29. At Lady Grantley's, at Wonerth, in Surrey, in her 55th year, Miss Trohane Chapple, daughter of the late Lieut. C. and grand-daughter of the late Sir Wm. C. father of Lady G.

At Lewes, aged 82, Mrs. Crompton.

The wife of Mr. William Barlow, of Wandsworth, Surrey, and niece to Col. Fleming, of the same place.

30. At Lyons, at a dinner given by Talleyrand to the Notables, Visconti, Archbishop of Milan, 82 years of age, to all appearance in good health, and very lively. He had scarcely sat down, when leaning towards Talleyrand to speak to him, he expired on his seat. Muscate, a celebrated physician, who was one of the company, endeavoured in vain to restore him to life; his heart had instantly ceased to beat. He was remarkable for the mildness of his character and the beauty of his person; and did not hesitate, at his time of life, to leave his country, and to traverse Mount Cenis, for the purpose of meeting the representatives of his country, and the First Consul of France, at Lyons. He was a descendant of the antient sovereign dukes of Milan, who, from having abandoned their principality to Sforza, in repugnance to the interest of Lewis of Orleans, the husband of Valentina Visconti, gave rise to those wars in the Milanese which, for a long period, rendered that country the burial-place of the French.

After a few days illness, Mr. Edward Chandler, of Knightbridge, cooper; his only sister died on the 28th; and both were buried at the same time, and in the same grave. Mr. C. had accumulated a very considerable fortune, with an unimpeachable and fair character, which he has left to his only son.

31. In Portland-place, the wife of James Chisholme, esq. of Stonedge, co. Roxburgh.

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